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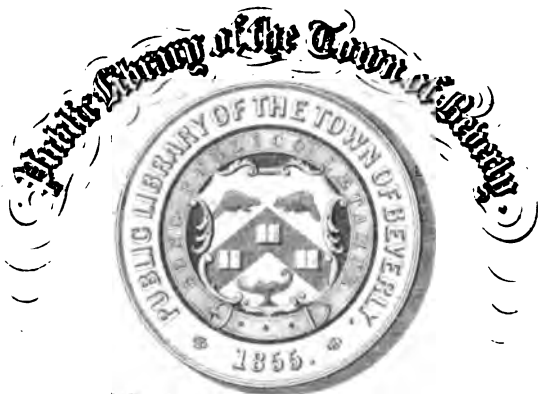
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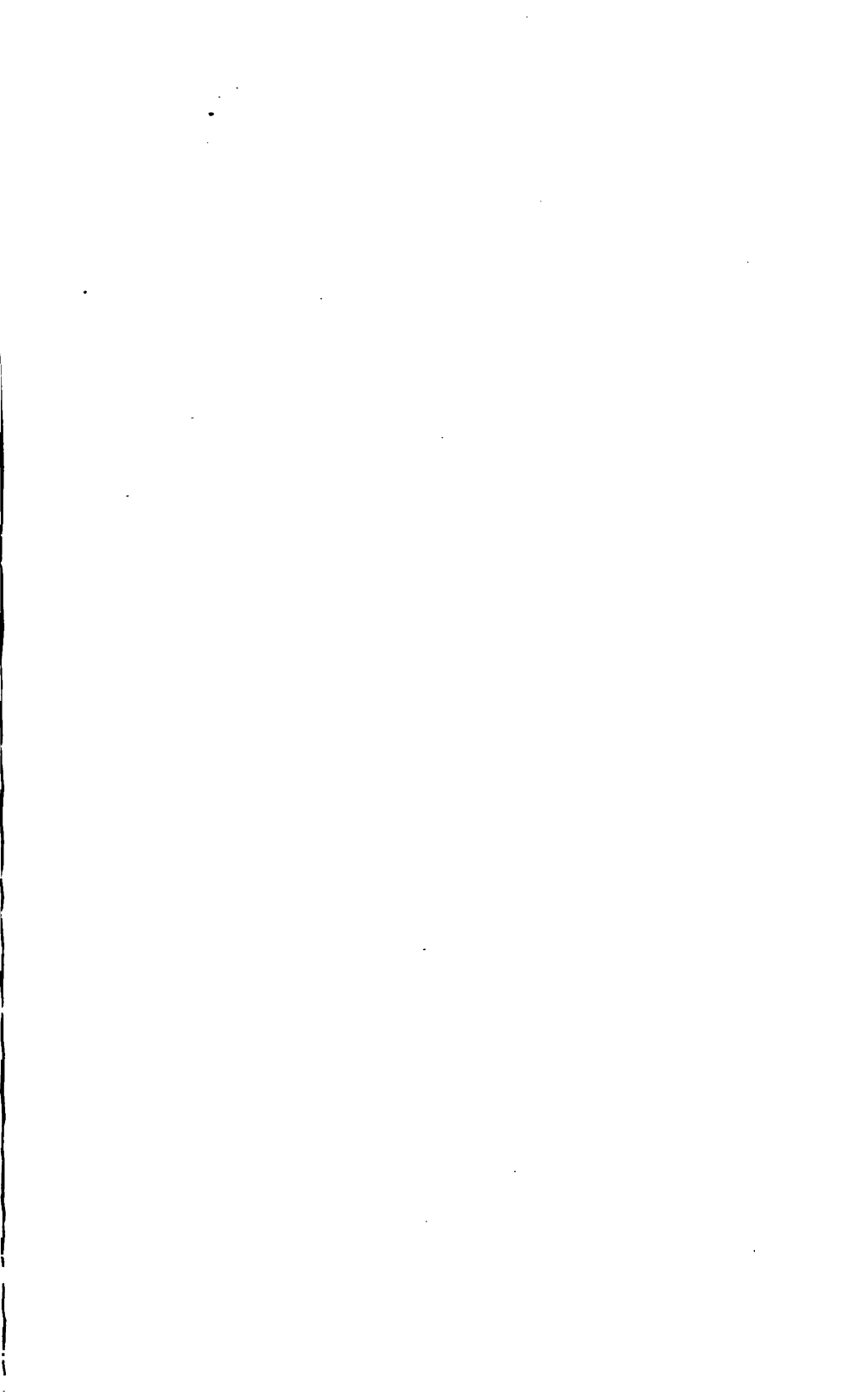
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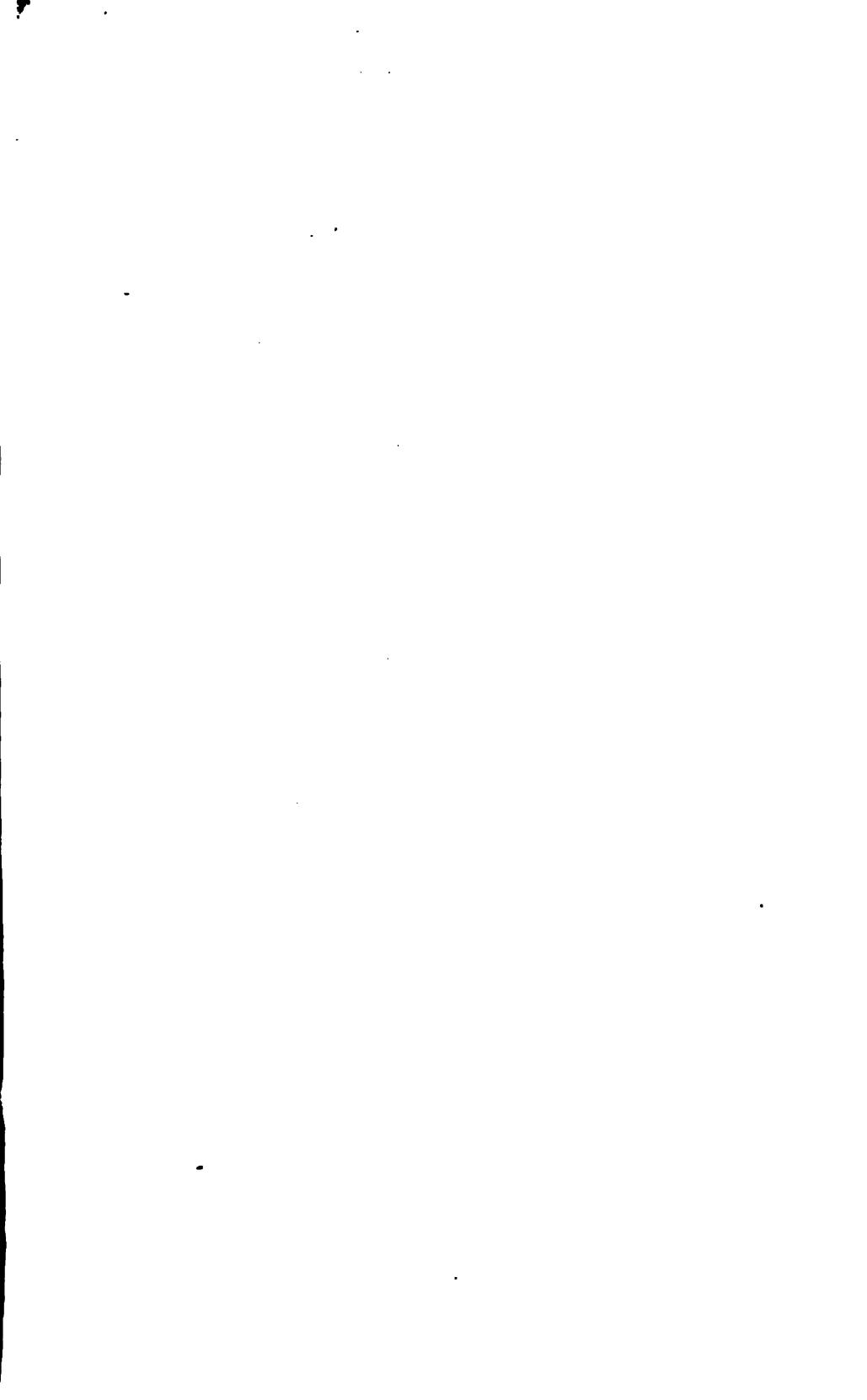
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Public Documents of Massachusetts:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. X.



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PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.



BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1905.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1904.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES.

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1904.

The militia has maintained the high standard of last year, the average attendance at ordered duty is the largest I have ever known and general earnestness pervades the entire force. For the manner of performance of duties I refer you to the reports of the Inspector General and his assistants. I desire to commend the force for its improvement and attention to duties. At this date the force has all companies required by law, except one recently disbanded.

During the year Company L, Eighth Regiment, at Lawrence, was disbanded, and a new company formed in Lawrence to take its place. Company E, Eighth Regiment, was disbanded, and this vacancy remains unfilled.

All organizations performed annual drill and camp duty as required by law, as follows: the First Brigade, excepting First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, at the State camp ground; the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery at New Bedford; the Naval Brigade at New Bedford; the First Cadets at Hingham; the Second Cadets at Boxford; and the Second Brigade at Manassas, Va., in connection with the army manœuvres at that and adjoining places. From all the reports received and from your personal interviews with commanding officers of the regular army, the brigade made a good record as soldiers and gained some knowledge. If manœuvres are to continue, more time should be allowed for the performance of duties, and a few days allowed for the line officers and enlisted men to gain knowledge of customs of the service, in issues, care of men and several matters which would be of great benefit to the citizen soldier.

It has been proposed to have manœuvres in Massachusetts of the State force and regulars combined. This is now receiving consideration.

Several details have been made for funerals of officers and enlisted men.

Troop A performed escort duty for Your Excellency on your annual visit to Harvard College.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The First Regiment has made progress in the work of heavy artillery, and the Board on Revision of the Law to conform to the New National Militia Bill will undoubtedly advocate the organization of this regiment to conform to the same arm in the regular service.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The force now allowed by law is 485 officers and 6,116 enlisted men.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Returns from cities and towns, with estimates, show the number of enrolled militia to be 496,137, an increase of 1,078 over previous year.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I refer you to the report of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the work performed under him. The amount appropriated for rifle practice was \$23,000. The amount expended was \$21,656, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,300.44 to meet bills not yet received.

The amount appropriated for a rifle team to go to Fort Riley for competition of the regular army and State troops was \$2,000. Of this amount \$1,504.17 was expended.

ARMORIES.

The armories remain the same as last year. The new armory at New Bedford was occupied early in the year. Furniture and equipment for this armory were purchased out of the appropriation of the current year.

The armories built by the cities, now in charge of this department, are constantly in need of repairs, and if others

are built during the year, an additional appropriation will be required.

The amount appropriated for the care, heating, lighting and furnishing armories was \$35,000. There has been expended of this \$34,950.98. The amount appropriated for armory rents was \$38,000. Of this amount \$37,991.67 has been expended.

The new law allows all expenses of maintaining armories to be returned after Jan. 1, 1906. I have not made an estimate for 1905 for any armories other than the so-called State armories, which are not included in the new law. By acts of the Legislature, the act of 1888, incorporated in the Revised Laws, allows cities and towns to apply for the loan of money to build armories. If any are built, an appropriation will be required for the care, heating and lighting of the same.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All money accounts received, except those due January 1, have been certified to the Auditor.

There has been expended for pay and transportation of troops, meetings of boards of officers, office salaries and direct expenses of the militia \$208,554.33.

There remains in the various appropriations not expended the sum of \$35,364.98, but it is not available for deficiencies in other appropriations. A portion of this amount will be expended on January bills.

I regret to report deficiencies in some of the appropriations, occasioned by extra camps outside of the State camp ground, the encampment of the Second Brigade at Manassas, extra repairs on armories, and extra freight and express bills, occasioned by new issues and the change of arms. I am unable to tell the exact amount, as all bills will not be in hand until after January 1.

The appropriation for janitors' allowances to companies was \$7,000. Of this amount there has been expended \$5,906.24.

The appropriation for allowances for repairs to clothing was \$9,000. Of this amount there has been expended \$8,997.32.

Estimated amount paid out for war records is \$3,100.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for instruction in

riding. Of this amount there has been paid out on certified bills of officers the sum of \$2,650.

There is standing to the credit of the Commonwealth at Washington at the Navy Department a substantial sum for equipping the militia. Returns not yet received from Navy Department.

There was standing to the credit of the Commonwealth Jan. 1, 1904, at Washington, the sum of \$100,863.36. This has been increased by the July allotment to \$132,779.68. Of this amount \$25,871.10 has been drawn for supplies, leaving a balance of \$106,908.58 available.

There was allotted to the Commonwealth, out of the extra appropriation to States, the sum of \$56,699.49; \$6,405.92 has been drawn against it, leaving \$50,293.57, making a total available, from which to draw supplies, of \$157,202.15. The War Department has not been prepared to fill requisitions for clothing and supplies, or more would have been drawn; obsolete blue clothing and equipments could have been drawn, but it was thought best to wait until new and the latest supplies could be drawn.

The amount appropriated for the care of the United States steamship "Inca" was \$1,200. Of this amount there has been expended \$1,198.06.

The amount of appropriation unexpended for Spanish war testimonials was at date of last report \$33.20. Of this amount there has been expended \$32.45. The act of the Legislature provides for a testimonial to residents of Massachusetts who served in the Spanish war and were not on the quota. An appropriation will be required to furnish the testimonials for those applying for them.

Of the money appropriated to make a list of men who would be entitled to a bounty under a bounty act, a balance of \$663.69 was on hand at date of last report. There has been expended during the year out of this sum \$532.31.

The work for the preservation of war records, authorized by act of the Legislature, and for which appropriation is made, has progressed as rapidly as time has permitted during the year, and the following is an enumeration of the work accomplished: —

One volume each of record of commissions and resignations of officers and one large index to commissions have been stitched and bound in a substantial manner.

Eighteen volumes, returns of enlistment by towns, 1861–65; ten volumes, letters and reports from the field, 1861–65; one volume, letters and reports from the Department of the East, 1861–65; four volumes, reports and orders, provost marshal, United States, 1861–65; twelve volumes, telegrams, 1861–65; eighteen volumes, orders of the Governor, 1861–65; twenty volumes, discharges and special orders, 1861–65; one large index for the same; twenty-eight volumes, letters Navy Department, 1861–1903; forty-nine volumes, letters War Department, 1861–1904; have been repaired, stitched and bound, making in all one hundred and sixty-four volumes completed.

There are now in hand for preservation by the Emery process the muster-in and muster-out rolls of six regiments of Massachusetts volunteers in the Spanish war, which will be bound in twelve volumes, and one volume individual enlistments to be bound; four hundred provost marshal's rolls of the civil war, to be bound in three volumes.

There yet remains a large amount of correspondence from various sources relating to the civil war, also correspondence relating to events in the war of the revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, which should receive attention, and about twenty volumes relating to officers' commissions and the examination of recruits, etc., for which a small appropriation will be needed from time to time.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

All troops at camps within the Commonwealth were rationed by the Commissary General in a most efficient manner. Details of the same will be found in the report of Brig. Gen. F. B. Carpenter, Commissary General.

Small repairs were made on the buildings at the State camp ground which were necessary. The appropriation for the camp ground was \$2,500. Of this amount \$1,864.11 has been expended.

The amount received from the sale of old material was

\$787.02, which was turned in to the State treasury and not expended.

The camp ground is in good condition, but not large enough for the militia, changes in drill requiring more space. I repeat my recommendation that the State camp ground be disposed of and the arsenal moved to Boston.

During the year the infantry has been equipped with the new magazine rifle, and the ammunition of the Springfield rifle has been exchanged for the ammunition of the calibre .30.

Khaki uniforms were issued to the Second Brigade for its duty at Manassas, and full equipment of modern supplies issued to the Signal Corps.

The question of uniforms should receive consideration by a Board of Officers. The recent orders of the War Department require all duty in service or in the field to be performed in the field uniform of olive drab, and whether blue uniforms shall be issued before these uniforms are ready to be supplied by the government is a question which cannot be decided except by a Board of Officers. If olive drab is to be issued, it should be used for all duties, and the blue full dress uniforms kept for duty requiring full dress. The army overcoat, new pattern, should be issued as soon as they can be obtained from the government.

The appropriation for allowance to officers for uniforms, by a decision of the Auditor, is payable in May next to officers who were in commission May 1, 1904.

The Board of Officers appointed on the revision and reorganization of the militia to conform to the regular army, under authority of Your Excellency, by an act of the Legislature of 1903, will report early in January their recommendations for a bill to be passed by the Legislature, and if it becomes a law the work of reorganization can be carried into effect.

In closing this, my last report to you, I desire to thank you for the confidence you have given me, and to express to you my sincere regards for you and full appreciation of your administration, and to thank you for all courtesies extended to me.

In closing this, my last report as Adjutant General, after many years of service, I desire to express to the officers and men of the militia my thanks for their hearty support, and to say that, whatever improvement has been made, credit is mainly due to them.

To all staff officers with whom I have served I recall most pleasant recollections of our service together. To the officers and attachés of the office and to the employees at the State arsenal, I extend my thanks for good service.

To Assistant Adjutant General William C. Capelle I desire to express my appreciation of his hearty support during my term of office.

SAMUEL DALTON,
Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 1, 1904.

Brig. Gen SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Massachusetts.*

SIR:— I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1904.

The changes in the personnel of this department have been as follows: Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hawkins, A. I. G., resigned Jan. 29, 1904; Lieut. Col. F. B. Carpenter, A. I. G., promoted to Commissary General Jan. 16, 1904; Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Wonson, A. I. G., appointed Jan. 30, 1904; Lieut. Col. J. K. Dexter, A. I. G., appointed Jan. 30, 1904.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 4, current series, the armory inspections were held between February 1 and May 1. Reports of the several inspecting officers have been duly rendered. The following assignments were made to the several organizations:—

ARMORY INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General, Fifth Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Benyon, A. I. G., First Regiment Heavy Artillery, First Battalion Light Artillery, Light Battery A and First Brigade headquarters; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., Second Brigade headquarters and Eighth Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edw. J. Gihon, A. I. G., Second Regiment of Infantry and Second Corps of Cadets; Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., Ninth Regiment of Infantry, First Corps Cadets, First Battalion Cavalry and Troop F; Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Wonson, A. I. G., Sixth Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. K. Dexter, A. I. G., Naval Brigade and Signal and Ambulance Corps.

Under the provision of the Dick bill, the War Department detailed the following-named officers from the regular army to inspect the troops: Maj. C. W. Foster, A. C., Maj. F. Marsh, A. C., Capt. S. A. Kephart, A. C., Capt. T. E. Merrill, A. C., Capt. H. Hall, A. C., Capt. F. W. Phisterer, A. C., and Capt. O. L. Spaulding, A. C. These officers made their inspections in company with the State inspectors, as follows: Major Foster, the

Inspector General ; Major Marsh, Lieutenant Colonel Benyon ; Captain Kephart, Lieutenant Colonel Hagar ; Captain Merrill, Lieutenant Colonel Gihon ; Captain Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Perrins ; Captain Phisterer, Lieutenant Colonel Wonson ; Captain Spaulding, Lieutenant Colonel Dexter.

CAMP INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General, First and Second Brigade headquarters ; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Benyon, A. I. G., First Heavy Artillery, Fifth Regiment Infantry, First Battalion Light Artillery, Light Battery A and Troop F ; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., guards and sentinels, First Brigade, Signal and Ambulance Corps ; Lieut. Col. Edw. J. Gihon, A. I. G., Second and Eighth regiments of Infantry and Second Corps of Cadets ; Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., Ninth Regiment of Infantry, First Corps of Cadets and First Battalion Cavalry ; Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Wonson, A. I. G., Sixth Regiment of Infantry ; Lieut. Col. J. K. Dexter, A. I. G., Naval Brigade.

The inspecting officers were on duty 5,047 hours, and traveled 20,637 miles ; 648 letters were written and 690 received.

The past year has been one of many changes and hard work in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The force has made good progress, and, in my opinion, was never in a higher state of efficiency than at the present time.

Inspections by the government and State officials have been thorough, and demonstrated that the officers and men are working conscientiously to perfect themselves in their duties and to maintain the high standard of efficiency that Massachusetts demands. There is, however, a great deal of work yet to be done in order to bring our State troops up to the standard expected by the War Department.

The changed condition brought about by the passage of the Dick bill by Congress has a tendency to more closely unite the volunteer with the regular service ; and the coming year will bring many requirements that will cause the officers and men to strive much harder than in the past to fit themselves to be a part of the reserve force of the general government.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The tour of camp duty and annual drill of the First Brigade was performed at South Framingham, June 11 to 18 inclusive, June 11 being considered as the annual drill.

The lay-out of the camp was excellent, and each organization had all the room necessary. The weather conditions were perfect.

and allowed all drills and ceremonies to be carried out as originally planned. Too much attention was given to close order work and to things that should be taught in the armories. More time should be given to extended order work, and more attention given by field officers to correcting errors made while drilling. Good results are not obtained if faulty movements are allowed to go unnoticed, and no attempt made to properly explain them.

This was the last camp to be held under the command of Brigadier General Mathews, and he and his staff worked hard and faithfully to make it a success, and the results were gratifying.

The policing of the camp was excellent at all times excepting the band street and back of the non-commissioned staff quarters in the Second Infantry. The rubbish in the rear of the storehouse should have been burned the first day of camp.

Set-up of the men good. Military courtesy not satisfactory, which may be partly accounted for by the number of new recruits, who had not received proper instructions, and the rest by carelessness and indifference.

Roll calls were not satisfactory as to attendance and discipline, especially in the Second Infantry. Men were careless, noisy and smoking in ranks; and in some instances the inspector noted civilians, with parts of uniforms on, answering to names called which were not their own.

Discipline fair only in the Sixth. In the Second it was excellent excepting in the band and throughout the regiment after tattoo roll call, when all discipline seemed to cease. There was too much politics in evidence in the Second Infantry throughout the week, and the noise, bonfires and red lights burned, especially Thursday and Friday nights, were a disgrace to the organization and the brigade, and there was no reasonable excuse for its occurrence.

The attendance was satisfactory during the entire week. Personnel in the Second Infantry very good, but was not satisfactory in several companies of the Sixth, and the attention of the commanding officer should be given to improve same.

Setting-up exercises as a rule well performed. Ceremonies were crude in spots early in the week, but improved to a marked extent. Distances as a rule poor, and there was a noticeable lack of snap in the manual.

Attention is called to the fact that many of the line officers take too much furniture, carpets, etc., to camp to furnish their quarters. It detracts from the uniformity of the camp, and is certainly undesirable from a military standpoint.

The work of the mounted arms of the brigade was better than usual, and proved very satisfactory.

ARTILLERY.

Roll calls, care of quarters and military courtesy very good. Personnel showed improvement. Discipline, with one exception in Battery B, excellent. Care of headquarters stable excellent. Battery stables fair only. Drills faithfully performed. Ceremonies excellent excepting where marred by the presence of green horses.

Battery B was handicapped by internal changes in administration just prior to camp, but performed all duties in a creditable manner.

In Troop F roll calls as a rule very good; military courtesy and care of quarters good; care of stables fair only; drills and ceremonies faithfully performed.

Trooper Wm. E. Mountain was thrown from his horse and had his collar bone broken.

On Sunday church services were held in the Second and Sixth regiments, and a large detail of men went to South Framingham to attend the Catholic service at the local church.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 14, the regular schedule of work was suspended, and a ceremony commemorative of the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the national colors was held. The brigade was formed as for a review, and Company A of the Second and Company M of the Sixth Infantry with the consolidated hands escorted the several stands of colors before the brigade, and were saluted when passing before each organization. It made an impressive and patriotic ceremony.

On June 12 the Second Infantry had a regular Sunday morning inspection, and I believe it would have been beneficial if the other organizations of the brigade had done likewise.

Owing to the perfect weather conditions, there was an enormous crowd of visitors in camp on Sunday, and they simply over-ran the field. The Sixth Infantry was very much handicapped at evening parade, owing to this fact, and a more suitable guard should have been put on prior to the formation for the evening ceremonies.

Governor Bates made his official visit as Commander-in-Chief on Thursday, the 16th. He was accompanied by a large party of State officials, regular army officers and their ladies. He was received with proper honors due his rank. He reviewed the brigade in the afternoon, and the ceremony was very satisfactory.

The Second Infantry made an excellent passage, salutes, distances and alignments being very good. The Sixth Infantry had slow cadence, and some faulty distances were noted, but as a whole was satisfactory. The artillery passage was marred by the

action of green horses, but with this exception was excellent. Troop F made an excellent passage, as did the Signal and Ambulance Corps.

An innovation was made by having the State guests walk to a point on the immediate left of the reviewing party, which proved very successful, saving much time in loading and unloading carriages, and much annoyance to the general public.

The Ambulance Corps gave an exhibition of emergency work before the Governor and his guests, which proved very instructive, and was performed in a highly creditable manner.

On the 15th field manoeuvres took the place of the afternoon drills, and the problem given the brigade by General Mathews to be worked out was successfully accomplished. Only the commanding officers were informed of the time the attack was to begin, but the brigade was on the move in seven minutes from the sounding of the alarm. More or less delays ensued during the action, but these were incident to the nature of the work and the country over which the operation took place. The superiority of smokeless powder was clearly shown.

The artillery did excellent work, especially the detachment under Major Duchesney. The results obtained in working out the problem were much better than those of last year.

The health of the camp was satisfactory, and the work of the medical department intelligently performed.

Maj. Howard S. Dearing, First Heavy Artillery, was detailed as acting medical director, and successfully performed his duty. Surgeon General Marion was in camp the greater part of the week, observing the work of his department.

The consolidated sick report showed 10 sick in quarters and 1 in the regimental hospital in the Sixth Infantry, and 2 in quarters of Troop F.

Brigadier General Carpenter and his commissary officers did most excellent work, and the quality of the food and the systematic manner in which the supplies were issued reflects great credit on the commissary department.

Guard duty received more attention from the commanding officers at this camp, and a general increase in efficiency was noted; but there is much room for improvement, and the company commanders should give more time in the armories in teaching their men the meaning of general orders and general duties of a sentinel. It is much more important for a sentinel to know what his general orders mean, than to be able to repeat them like a parrot and yet be in perfect ignorance as to how they should be enforced.

Colonel Hagar truly says in his report that sentries lack the

smartness and alertness that are so desirable in a well set-up and intelligent sentinel. They do not walk the post in a military manner, nor do they handle the rifle or the sabre with any life.

It was the exception rather than the rule at this camp for the guards to be properly turned out at the approach of a general officer. There was too much noise and disorder down the line, which intelligent sentinels could have prevented, especially the dropping of three tents in one company street of the Sixth Infantry.

I again respectfully renew my recommendation for a stable for State headquarters horses. One could be constructed which would be ample for not over \$600, and the interest would not be as much as the cost of boarding the horses at the neighboring farms, to say nothing of the wear and tear on the equipments, and the time lost in sending for and returning horses several times each day.

The work of the Signal Corps was excellent, and the inspection report is very complimentary. The men were kept busy during the entire week, and much practical knowledge was gained.

The entire Ambulance Corps was detailed to this camp, owing to the Second Brigade going to Manassas, and performed their duties in a generally satisfactory manner; but the inspecting officer was unable to go into the details of the work performed, owing to the failure of Captain Bell to furnish him with certain information that he was requested to give.

The Y. M. C. A. tent proved of great value, as usual, and was greatly appreciated by the enlisted men.

On Friday the officers of the brigade made their last official calls on General Mathews, and expressed to him their regrets at the severing of his relations with the brigade, and wished him long life and prosperity on his return to civil life.

SECOND BRIGADE.

The Second Brigade, with the exception of the First Battalion of Cavalry, performed its tour of duty at the army manoeuvres at Manassas, Va., September 3 to 10; but the brigade formation was not kept, and the several organizations were assigned to the Blue and Brown armies, as hereafter noted. General Whitney and his staff were attached to the headquarters of General Bell, and the several officers received exceptional opportunities of witnessing the practical working of the several staff departments under the regular officers.

As directed by you, I reported to Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin at division headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sunday, September 4, representing the Governor until his arrival on the following Friday.

Owing to the distance of division headquarters from the camps of the Massachusetts troops, the Fifth Infantry and Battery A being at Manassas, eight miles away, and the Eighth and Ninth regiments with brigade headquarters at Thoroughfare, five miles away, I found it impossible to keep in close touch with them, and respectfully refer you to the reports of my assistants as to the details of duties performed.

An officer of this department was with every organization, with the exception above noted, from the time they left Boston until their return to their home stations.

I respectfully call your attention to the very satisfactory attendance, and the excellent manner in which all the duties were performed, often under the most trying circumstances.

The Massachusetts troops received unstinted praise and commendation from Generals Corbin, Grant, Bell and subordinate officers of the regular army, for their soldierly conduct, enthusiasm, equipment and general efficiency. The citizens of Massachusetts have every reason to be proud of the showing made by its citizen soldiers in comparison with those from other States, even with the regular troops.

In my opinion, too much work was required of our men in the time allotted for the manœuvres. The duties performed would have been a very severe tax on seasoned troops, and were altogether too hard for men fresh from civil life. To me, the most unnecessary hardship the troops were called upon to undergo was the long, hot and dusty marches they were obliged to make after the completion of the problems, in order to reach their permanent camps, also prior to the review at Wellington. Troop trains were available, and at a nominal expense to the government the troops could have been transported back to camp, thus keeping them in much better physical condition.

There is no doubt but what the manœuvres were of great benefit to the government and to all officers down to the battalion commanders; but I do not think the line officers and enlisted men received the benefit that the weeks of preliminary hard work and hardships endured by all entitled them to. I believe that better results would have been obtained if the officers and men could have been informed what was desired to be accomplished, and, after the problems were completed, to have explained to them the results obtained. As a matter of military discipline or in an actual campaign this would not be practicable; but, as these manœuvres are for the general instruction, the officers and men should be given every chance to gain an intelligent idea of the work performed.

Proper steps were not taken to rest and feed the troops after

the completion of the problems, prior to their return to camps. Much straggling was the result, and marked discontent was manifest among the men.

The unused blank cartridges should have been collected from the men after the second problem, for, if this had been done, the noise and confusion caused by the discharge of rifles would have been avoided.

The space allotted the troops on the train was inadequate for the number of men transported, and more or less hardship resulted.

The manoeuvre fields comprised some 70,000 acres, or 93 square miles, and gave opportunity for extensive operations.

Long forced marches were made, and the performance by the militia regiments was remarkable in this respect. Both the Eighth and Ninth Massachusetts regiments were complimented by General Bell on the efficiency and rapid way in which they moved on interior lines from one flank to the other.

The Fifth Regiment was unfortunate in having its colors captured by a detachment of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry; and it was afterwards found that the cavalry violated the rules of the manoeuvres, and the colors were returned to the regiment under escort, and a letter of regret forwarded to the colonel.

Light Battery A was also unfortunate in being captured by a troop of cavalry during the last day's fight; but good judges of the affair did not hesitate to declare that the decision of the umpire was faulty, as the cavalry could not possibly have survived the four rounds of canister from the guns and the infantry volleys that were poured into them, if the action had been a real one.

The inspecting officers reported several cases of lax discipline in the regiments. One in particular I wish to call to your attention, and that was the assault made on a sentinel in the Ninth Infantry while en route to Manassas.

Discipline as a rule good; courtesy fair; policing of camp and quarters good.

The staff departments were well conducted, and the experience derived was of much benefit to them.

A large number of our men were troubled with sore feet, but in many instances that was caused from wearing new shoes.

There was a noticeable absence of fire discipline, and lack of cohesion and initiative.

Guard duty was a weak point, and always will be, unless the company commanders give more time to teaching their men this important duty in the armory.

The review of the entire division at Wellington was a magnificent spectacle, and our troops made an excellent passage; cadence and

alignment good ; distances fair only. As a rule, salutes were well rendered.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Adjutant General and Inspector General, was with the reviewing party, and was highly gratified with the way in which the soldiers from Massachusetts passed the reviewing officers. He visited the camps of the Eighth and Ninth regiments at Thoroughfare, but was unable to go to Manassas, where the Fifth Infantry and Battery A were encamped, owing to the lack of transportation facilities.

The manœuvres were valuable to the extent of giving the commanding officers experience in handling large bodies of troops. It demonstrated the value of quick marching, and gave the company commanders valuable lessons in caring for their men in the field. The several staff departments were given experience that could not be attained in any other way, and to the quartermasters and commissaries especially must be of lasting benefit.

If the troops are to take part in these manœuvres in the future, I am of the opinion that they should go into camp for a few days before the problems are tried, at which time the manœuvre problems should be thought out and considered, and all the officers and the men, if possible, have explained to them what was intended to be accomplished, and also the results obtained.

More attention should be given in the armory to theoretical instruction in field duty, outpost, advance and rear guard and drilling in extended order.

I believe, however, unless the government makes a radical change in its method of conducting these manœuvres, and allowing more time in which to do the work, that better results could be obtained by mobilizing the entire militia in our own State once in two or three years, placing it under the command and instruction for the time being of the regular officers detailed by the War Department, and being assisted, if possible, by the infantry, cavalry and artillery from the regular forces.

FIRST BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Inspected April 26, 1904. Present, 8 commissioned officers and 8 non-commissioned staff officers ; 3 commissioned officers absent with leave.

Administration satisfactory. Papers promptly attended to, with books and files in excellent condition. Property was found in a very satisfactory condition. Personnel excellent. General instruction very good.

SECOND BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Inspected April 28, 1904. Present, 9 commissioned officers and 6 non-commissioned staff officers, 1 commissioned and 1 non-commissioned officer being absent with leave.

Administration satisfactory. Books and files of the Assistant Adjutant General were in excellent condition. Owing to a misunderstanding, the books of the medical department were not offered for inspection. Horse equipments were in poor shape, otherwise property was in good condition. Personnel excellent. All are apparently giving the brigade commander the greatest possible assistance.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment continues in a high state of efficiency. It has performed a hard but very satisfactory year's work, and has made rapid strides in perfecting itself in heavy artillery work. It is particularly fortunate in being able to retain the service of such able and efficient officers, who have put much time and thought to the study of this very important branch of the service.

The attendance of the enlisted men at armory inspection was as follows: headquarters, 10; Battery A, 55; Battery B, 57; Battery C, 53; Battery D, 52; Battery E, 58; Battery F, 55; Battery G, 57; Battery H, 58; Battery I, 57; Battery K, 51; Battery L, 54; Battery M, 60; Drum Corps, 16; average per battery, $55\frac{1}{2}$; 11 men absent with leave and 24 without.

Headquarters inspection excellent; condition of property very good; personnel and general instruction excellent.

Among the batteries the inspector reports arms and equipments in excellent condition; clothing unsatisfactory; military courtesy very good; knowledge of guard duty fair only; general instructions very good; books and papers satisfactory, but the inspector recommended that a uniform system be established throughout the regiment. Paid from clothing allowance \$1,085.06, and all other purposes \$21,382.51; cash on hand, \$4,474.51.

The annual tour of camp duty was performed at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, July 9 to 23 inclusive. The attendance was as follows: headquarters, 53; Battery A, 59; Battery B, 60; Battery C, $57\frac{1}{2}$; Battery D, $53\frac{3}{4}$; Battery E, 60; Battery F, $52\frac{1}{2}$; Battery G, 60; Battery H, $59\frac{1}{2}$; Battery I, $59\frac{3}{4}$; Battery K, $56\frac{3}{4}$; Battery L, 53; Battery M, $56\frac{3}{4}$; average per battery, $57\frac{1}{4}$.

The duty was performed in two detachments of six batteries each, with details from the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and band. The commanding officer was present the entire tour, and

was assisted by the lieutenant colonel, the commanders of the Second and Third battalions and the regimental adjutant, quartermaster and paymaster. In addition, the following enlisted men were present the entire tour: the regimental sergeant, major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, paymaster sergeant, hospital steward, drum major and 19 musicians. Returns for but eight days' pay was made by the above, all services over that time being voluntary.

Roll calls as a rule not well attended; guard duty fair only; military courtesy very good. Discipline was, with the exception of a few men, very good; these few cases were promptly dealt with. Sanitary arrangements were excellent; policing of quarters and camp good.

Infantry drill was held for one hour daily. Each detachment was thoroughly instructed and drilled for the first three days in the use of the 8-inch B. L. R. and 15-pounder R. F. G. On the fourth day fire practice with projectile was held with the 8-inch B. L. R. at a range of 7,800 yards, also with the 15-pounder R. F. G. at 2,700 yards. The result of this practice was very satisfactory.

The commissary arrangements were excellent, and were under the supervision of the Commissary General. Ceremonies very well performed.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made an official visit on the 20th. He was tendered a review, which was well performed.

In the artillery branch of the work the regiment has steadily advanced, both to the credit of the officers and men. It has brilliant opportunities in the future, and will play an important part in the coast defence of the State and country.

SECOND INFANTRY.

The regiment showed improvement at the time of the armory inspections, and is in a good average condition; but the numerous changes in the officers, caused by the promotion of its colonel, injected more or less politics into its affairs, which will have a tendency to affect the general efficiency for a short time.

The attendance of enlisted men at armory inspections was as follows: Company A, 56; Company B, 54; Company C, 58; Company D, 50; Company E, 50; Company F, 55; Company G, 55; Company H, 58; Company I, 52; Company K, 46; Company L, 47; Company M, 49; total, 630, out of an enrollment of 682. Average per company, $52\frac{6}{7}$, — a loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ from last year; 25 absent with leave, 27 without, companies K, L and M falling below 50.

Personnel very good, excepting companies L and M, which are

fair only. Condition of arms, equipments and clothing better than last year; condition of arms in Company K and clothing in Company G brought down the average.

Drills excellent in companies A, C, E, H, I and K; satisfactory in companies B, D, L and M; unsatisfactory in companies F and G. Knowledge of guard duty unsatisfactory, excepting in companies A, E and K. Books and papers showed a marked improvement; cash on hand at last audit, \$5,257.18, — a gain of \$1,029.42 over last year.

This regiment on the whole is in a better condition than last year. Companies D, G and K have fallen off a little in their efficiency, companies A, F and M have held their own, while companies B, C, E, H, I and L have improved their standing.

The inspecting officer made some valuable suggestions in his report, which, if heeded, will produce good results.

The average attendance of the enlisted men at camp was as follows: Company A, 57; Company B, 58; Company C, 59; Company D, 59; Company E, 56; Company F, 55; Company G, 60; Company H, 58; Company I, 55; Company K, 60; Company L, 58; Company M, 57; an average of $57\frac{1}{2}$, — a loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ over last year.

Attendance at roll calls was very good excepting Thursday and Friday nights, when they were unsatisfactory. Officers and non-commissioned officers did not exercise proper authority over the men. Men were seen smoking in ranks, and the members of the band evidently forgot they were supposed to conform to the rules and regulations of the camp.

Setting-up exercises well performed; policing, with the exception of band quarters and grounds in the rear of the non-commissioned staff, excellent; guard mounting excellent. Discipline and courtesy between reveille and evening roll calls excellent; after evening roll calls it was poor, and should have been under better control. Care of quarters good; drills satisfactory.

The entire tour of duty would have been most satisfactory if it had not been for breaches of discipline above noted.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was in better condition at the time of the armory inspection than I expected to find it; there was, however, a noticeable lack of harmony existing between the colonel and the field and some of the staff officers.

The commanding officer has worked hard and conscientiously to further the interest of his regiment; he has put a great deal of time into his work, and if he had received hearty co-operation I

think he would have been more successful. The battalion commanders were all working on independent lines, and complained that they did not have all the authority required to discipline their companies. Each has apparently governed his battalion according to his own ideas, and a lack of uniformity in instruction and administration was very noticeable.

The field officers are intelligent and capable, but, according to my investigation and observation, some of them have been more prone to criticise the commanding officer than they have to co-operate and advise with him in advancing the welfare and efficiency of the organization. The colonel is responsible for the administration, discipline and instruction of his regiment, and should outline a policy, and insist on its being rigidly observed; he should see that orders once issued are carried out with cheerful obedience and alacrity. If he does this, he is entitled to the hearty support and loyalty of all his officers, and if they cannot accord it to him, they should resign.

The failure to enforce orders once issued and to discipline officers who talk too much has brought about a condition of affairs which needs a strong will and personality to straighten them out.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 56; Company C, 49; Company D, 51; Company E, 59; Company F, 55; Company G, 52; Company H, 54; Company I, 45; Company K, 55; Company L, 56; Company M, 50; an average of $53\frac{1}{2}$, — a slight gain over last year, companies C and I falling below 50; 24 men absent with leave, 39 without.

Arms were in excellent condition in companies A, B, C, E, F, H, I, K and L; very good in companies K and M; satisfactory in companies D and G. Equipments very satisfactory in all but Company D; clothing very satisfactory in all but Company I; books and papers very good, with the exception of companies D and F. Amount spent for all purposes, \$23,198.18; cash on hand, \$7,046.06, — a gain of \$2,409.45.

The various companies of the regiment, excepting companies D, G and I, are in a satisfactory condition, especially companies K, A and L.

The several staff departments appear to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. The adjutant's books and papers were in an excellent condition, and showed the results of very careful work by Captain Kincaide. The card and filing system in use is a valuable adjunct to this department.

Property at headquarters in excellent condition, excepting the buzzacot ovens. Drills satisfactory in companies A, C, E, F, H, K, L and M; very fair in companies B, G and I; unsatisfactory

in Company D. Knowledge of guard duty fair only; knowledge of arms very good. General instruction, while marked satisfactory, could be greatly improved. Personnel very good in companies A, C, E, K and L; fair only in companies B, D, F, G and I.

The average attendance of enlisted men for ten drills prior to inspection was 46.

The regiment performed its camp duty and annual drill at Manassas, Va., September 3 to 12 inclusive. It was transported in three sections over the Boston & Maine, West Shore, Central New Jersey, Baltimore & Ohio and the Southern Railroad. The officers travelled comfortably in tourist sleepers, but the enlisted men were subjected to crowding, and were carried in numbers far in excess of that required by regulation.

Entraining and detraining satisfactory; discipline maintained on the trains could have been improved.

The attendance was as follows: Company A, 59; Company B, 59; Company C, 59; Company D, 59; Company E, 60; Company F, 60; Company G, 60; Company H, 58; Company I, 58½; Company K, 59; Company L, 60; Company M, 59; an average of 59½, — a gain of 1½ over last year.

The regiment was assigned to the "Blue" army, under the command of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, and performed all the duties assigned to it in a creditable manner. The enlisted men were enthusiastic, and responded to the work in the most faithful manner, excepting those who reported the first day in an improper condition.

The officers, as a rule, performed their duties well, but in too many cases with a great amount of useless and uncalled-for talking.

The general administration of the regiment on this tour of duty was good; policing good; camp guard from poor to fair; discipline, outside of the setting fire to the sinks on the last night, good; military courtesy fair. The health of the command very good, being less than one per cent., with no serious cases. Close order drills unsatisfactory. Absence of fire control, lack of cohesion and initiative were the principal criticisms of the inspector.

The attendance at the review was under the circumstances excellent, and the performance of the regiment as good as the best. The several staff departments were administered in good shape, especially the quartermaster.

One officer has resigned since the manœuvres. The inspector said that if some others now in commission would do the same, it would be of benefit to the regiment.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

This regiment has held its own during the year, but should have made more progress. A more energetic administration is needed to spur along the younger line officers. They are capable of more efficient work if it was properly mapped out and required of them.

The attendance at armory inspection equaled last year's, and was as follows: Company A, 53; Company B, 60; Company C, 60; Company D, 60; Company E, 55; Company F, 48; Company G, 56; Company H, 52; Company I, 45; Company K, 41; Company L, 51; Company M, 56; an average per company of $53\frac{1}{2}$; companies F, I and K falling below 50, while companies B, C and D had a full enrollment and every man present.

Arms and equipments in excellent condition, excepting in Company F. Companies having buzzacots in their possession had had them stored in damp basements, and had allowed rust to collect on the various cooking utensils. Clothing in a generally good condition, excepting working suits; books and papers satisfactory.

Armory accommodations remain the same as last reported. Former recommendations are again respectfully urged for consideration. A new armory for Company F at Marlborough is assured in the near future.

Close order drills fairly satisfactory; extended order work poor as a whole. Knowledge of guard duty not satisfactory, either by officers or men, and more attention should be given to this important work. Knowledge of care and use of arms unsatisfactory, excepting in companies B and I; personnel fair, and was better in the city companies than those located in the country towns.

Finances in a satisfactory condition, excepting in Company F. Fund books were regularly audited. Cash on hand, \$6,239.46, — a loss of \$804.24 from last year.

Readiness for service: in his detailed report the inspector marks 7 companies out of 12 as unprepared for emergency service, as they have made no attempt, either by requisition or purchase, to procure sufficient ammunition to make the service efficient. Field ovens should be kept in company armories, ready for immediate service, and should be as carefully looked after as any other part of the mess equipment. Shelter tents and poles should also be issued, and kept in the armories. Blanket bags would be a very desirable addition to the enlisted man's equipments. The emergency ration, as authorized and provided by the United States government, should be issued and kept in the armories for emergency use. While companies have certain arrangements with

grocery houses and caterers to supply them on sudden calls, yet the understanding is indefinite and unreliable.

Attendance at camp and annual drill was as follows: Company A, 58½; Company B, 59½; Company C, 56½; Company D, 60; Company E, 58½; Company F, 58½; Company G, 57½; Company H, 54½; Company I, 54; Company K, 58½; Company L, 56½; Company M, 58½; an average of 57½, — a gain of 1½, the maximum attendance for Thursday, Friday and Saturday being 726 enlisted men, which was within 20 of the entire enrollment.

Discipline was somewhat lax early in the week; but improved. Military courtesy unsatisfactory; policing good. Drills were carried out regularly, but mostly in battalion movements and in close formation; more attention should have been given to extended order work. Ceremonies fair; guard duty needs careful attention; personnel fair only, and more care is needed in enlistments; roll calls well attended, and showed a marked improvement. As a whole, the regiment performed a good tour of duty.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

I am sorry to report that this regiment is not in as satisfactory a condition as last year. While it has performed its ordered tours of duty in a creditable manner, yet its general condition is not such as to inspire confidence.

Company L of Lawrence was disbanded under General Orders, No. 7, February 29, and Company E of Beverly under General Orders, No. 18, Nov. 17, 1904. Two others are reported by the colonel as being below the standard of efficiency, and are already under inspection and investigation by officers of this department.

I am of the opinion that the affairs of the organization are run too much on theoretical and not enough on practical lines to maintain the standard of efficiency which its past history warrants.

The present commander was commissioned in June, 1895. Up to that time not a company in the regiment had been disbanded for over five years. In September, 1899, over four years later, Company B of Amesbury was disbanded, and since that date companies in Lynn, Marblehead, Danvers, Newburyport, Lawrence and Beverly, seven in all, having fallen below the standard, have been disbanded. These figures seem large when taken into consideration with the fact that there have been but three companies disbanded in all the other organizations of the militia in the same length of time, not including the four companies of the naval militia who were mustered in during the Spanish war, and disbanded after its close as being unnecessary.

Colonel Pew is an able and well-informed officer, and it is to be deplored that he does not use more tact and consideration in administering the affairs of his regiment, and adopt the same policies used by other commanders, who have made their regiments more efficient.

The field and staff is composed of capable and efficient officers, and it does seem, with a fixed and liberal policy, as if the regiment could be maintained at the high standard of efficiency it has held in the past, when known as the Essex County Regiment.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 57; Company B, 54; Company C, 60; Company D, 38; Company E, 51; Company F, 49; Company G, 53; Company H, 46; Company I, 54; Company K, 49; Company L, 0; Company M, 38; an average of $49\frac{1}{4}$, — a loss of $1\frac{1}{4}$ from last year; 12 men were absent with leave, and 1 officer and 46 men without leave.

Arms were in very good condition, excepting in companies A, H and F. Mess kits, especially knives and forks, demand more attention, especially in companies A, D, E and H.

Clothing in general was in good condition, and showed proper care. The overcoats in Company H were minus many buttons, and most of the campaign hats in Company E were without cords and hat devices. Books and papers in excellent condition. Amount spent for all purposes, \$19,429.28; cash on hand, \$4,746.65, — a gain of \$1,530.99 over last year. Furniture, with exception of companies F and H, in good condition.

The armories at Haverhill, Salem and Gloucester are very unsatisfactory, and are not suitable. A new one is assured in Haverhill in the near future.

In the matter of formations and call of roll calls there was a marked absence of uniformity. Drills in both close and extended order were poor in Company E, fair in companies A, D and M, satisfactory in Company G, very good in companies F, H, I and K, excellent in companies B and C.

Guard duty needs attention, especially in companies A, D, E and M. The inspector says that a new system of instruction is being put in operation, which cannot help but be of benefit, and that nothing but inefficiency of company officers can be given as a reason for poor guard work in the future.

General instruction was good, excepting in companies E and M; knowledge of arms satisfactory. Personnel could and should be improved in companies A, D, E, H and M.

To make this regiment ready to respond to emergency duty, it should be supplied with ammunition, shelter tents, shovels and picks, the same to be kept in the several armories.

The tour of camp duty and annual drill was performed at Manassas, Va., September 3 to 12 inclusive. The excellent attendance was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 60; Company C, 60; Company D, 59; Company E, 60; Company F, 60; Company G, 59; Company H, 60; Company I, 60; Company K, 57; Company L, 60; Company M, 60; an average per company of $59\frac{1}{2}$, — a gain of $2\frac{1}{2}$ over last year. Out of an enrollment of 823, including officers, men and band, 819 were present for duty; 1 officer and 2 men were absent with leave, and 1 man without.

The regiment was transported in three sections over the Boston & Maine, West Shore, Central New Jersey, Baltimore & Ohio and Southern Railway, and was some twenty-nine hours on the road. The trip was made without incident, and excellent discipline was maintained.

The camp was situated on high ground, and was in an ideal location. The regiment was assigned to the "Brown" army, under the command of Brigadier General Bell, and performed the many duties assigned to it in a highly satisfactory manner. Valuable instruction was given in patrolling, reconnoitring, etc. The officers showed excellent knowledge of outpost duty. The enlisted men were intelligent, but were not always alert. Policing excellent both on the cars and in the camp.

The transportation facilities were inadequate, and the enlisted men were subjected to much unnecessary hardship.

Discipline and courtesy excellent; guard duty unsatisfactory. In its field work the regiment was handicapped by having the battalion detached and sent to different points to reinforce the lines; in this way the regimental identity was more or less destroyed. A great deal of marching on interior lines was required, but so well did the men respond, they were especially complimented by General Bell.

As a result of the four days manœuvring, the men were very much exhausted, and a large number suffered with blistered feet. The enlisted men cannot be too highly praised for the grit they displayed under the trying circumstances.

The companies of the regiment made an excellent passage in review before Lieutenant General Chaffee and other officials at Wellington. Two companies remained in camp, and were not reviewed with the others; while it is true that they received permission to remain behind, yet by so doing exhibited the weakness of the officers.

The several staff departments were run in an efficient manner, and the regiment was highly complimented by many regular army officers present.

I concur with Lieutenant Colonel Gihon, the inspecting officer, when he says that the officers are entitled to much credit for the faithful and conscientious manner in which they prepared themselves for these manœuvres. They distinguished themselves and honored the State.

NINTH INFANTRY.

This regiment has improved since my last report, and has done good work throughout the year. The officers are enthusiastic, progressive, and are working together to improve and maintain the efficiency of the organization.

During the past few months an unfortunate controversy has been going on among the officers of Company I, and it has spread to the field and staff. As the matter has been handled by higher authority, I have no comments to make excepting to note its occurrence.

The attendance at armory inspections was as follows: Company A, 53; Company B, 54; Company C, 45; Company D, 55; Company E, 51; Company F, 47; Company G, 59; Company H, 43; Company I, 54; Company K, 42; Company L, 47; Company M, 49; an average of $49\frac{1}{2}$, — a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ over last year. This is an unsatisfactory average, and should be improved the coming year. Twenty-four men were absent with leave and 69 without.

Arms in excellent condition; equipments very good. Clothing satisfactory in companies A, C, E and M; very good in the other companies. Books and papers excellent at headquarters and companies D, E, I and L; satisfactory in the other companies, with the exception of company B, which was poor. Cash on hand at last audit, \$3,138.92, — a gain of \$702.50.

Drills satisfactory in all the companies excepting Company F. Knowledge of guard duty showed improvement, and was marked as satisfactory by the inspector. General instruction excellent in Company D; satisfactory in companies B, C, F, K and L; very good in companies A, E, G, H, I and M. Knowledge of arms very good in companies A and M; satisfactory in companies B, C, D, K and L; fair only in companies E, F, G, H and I. Personnel excellent in Company D; very good in companies A, E, G, H, I, K, L and M; fairly satisfactory in companies B, C and F.

There is a great difference between the efficiency of the best company and the poorest, but as to the others the difference is slight. The inspector rated the companies as follows: D, I, G, M, L, E, H, A, B, F, K and C.

The tour of camp duty and annual drill was performed at Manassas, Va., September 3 to 11 inclusive. The attendance was as follows: Company A, 60; Company B, 56; Company C, 56; Company D, 59; Company E, 59; Company F, 56; Company G,

60; Company H, 60; Company I, 59; Company K, 57; Company L, 60; Company M, 60; an average of $58\frac{2}{3}$, — a gain of $2\frac{1}{3}$. Out of 50 officers and 778 men, including the band, 48 officers and 755 men were present for duty, — a gain of 46. These figures show a decided improvement.

The regiment was transported in two sections, and went via New York. Enlisted men travelled in day coaches, and the officers in parlor cars between Boston and New York, and tourist sleeping cars between Jersey City and Virginia. The coaches occupied by the men were rather crowded, the number of seats being inadequate for so large a number on so long a journey; but the men showed a commendable disposition to make the best of the situation. Some delay in entraining was occasioned by the uncertainty of what cars were to be used by the several companies. A further delay was encountered at Jersey City, owing to inadequate accommodations. Detrainning was expeditiously accomplished, but a delay in making camp was caused by a misunderstanding of changes made in the blue prints furnished by the army authorities.

The regiment was assigned to the "Brown" army, under the command of Brigadier General Bell, and performed the many duties assigned it in a manner to merit the commendation of the regular officers who were brought in contact with it. The principal criticisms made by the inspector were for manner of observing taps, lack of system in pitching shelter tents, delays in getting forage and other supplies, and the failure to make provision for feeding the horses.

The regiment took an active part in the manoeuvres, and were subjected to more or less hardship, much of which was entirely unnecessary. Its conduct at all times was commendable, and is entitled to much praise for the discipline, endurance, cheerfulness and good order maintained.

Military courtesy was very fair, but guard duty was below the required standard, due in part to the large number of recruits and the character of the service in which it engaged.

The quartermaster's department was well handled, as were also the commissary, pay and medical departments; and the officers of the regular establishment were generous in their praise of the work of these departments and the regiment as a whole.

The health of the command was excellent. There was no serious illness, and but one severe accident. The number of men on the sick report was 121, made up as follows: fracture of leg, 1; sore and blistered feet, 48; bowel trouble, caused from over-eating, change of water and fatigue, 72.

A careful examination of the officers' map shows that the regi-

ment marched approximately $74\frac{9}{10}$ miles in the six days, — an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles per day.

On the return trip a serious breach of discipline occurred, of which full reports have been made, and further comments here are unnecessary.

Appearance of men off duty, good; clothing and equipments good; discipline very good; policing of camp and quarters very good; observance of taps poor; general drill very good.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

The high standard of efficiency noted last year still continues, and much profitable work has been done. Officers and men appear to be deeply interested in the work.

Attendance at armory inspection was as follows: headquarters, 44; Company A, 48; Company B, 52; Company C, 53; Company E, 50; Company F, 51; Company G, 53; Company H, 52; Company I, 55; total enrollment, 36 officers and 485 men; average attendance of enlisted men per company, $51\frac{1}{2}$, — a fractional gain over last year; one officer and 13 enlisted men were absent with leave, 14 men without.

Small arms and equipments in excellent condition. Care of clothing good, but the same condition of hard wear and usage still in evidence. The inspector reports that almost every piece of light artillery was short some parts of the breech mechanism, rendering them unfit for actual service. Immediate steps should be taken to secure a sufficient number of spare parts to make these guns serviceable and to keep them so. None of the companies have ammunition for these guns, and, if needed for emergency work, great delay would inevitably occur in procuring same. I recommend that an adequate reserve supply be furnished at once.

Books and papers at headquarters excellent. Among the companies they were in a very fair condition excepting in Company E. Amount spent for all purposes, \$8,938.84; cash on hand, \$6,081.20, — a loss of \$181.15 from last year. Administration very satisfactory; personnel excellent.

The Signal Corps showed an improvement over last year, and its work was very satisfactory.

The engineer division is composed of 2 officers and 21 enlisted men, most of whom are licensed engineers or firemen. Each man was questioned by the chief engineer as to his duties, and all responded promptly, showing knowledge of duty in their respective ratings.

The Torpedo Corps is composed of 8 enlisted men, and all were present at the inspection.

Drills excellent in companies G and I; very satisfactory in companies E and F; fair in companies A, B, C and H. Discipline excellent in companies F, G and I; good in companies C, E and H; fair in companies A and B. The average attendance of the eight companies on the ten drill nights prior to the State inspection was 83.5 per cent. of the enrollment.

Guard duty should receive more attention, to better fit the men for shore duty.

The summer tour of duty was performed at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, from July 23 to 30 inclusive. The attendance was as follows: headquarters, 59; Company A, 50; Company B, 55; Company C, 55; Company E, 58; Company F, 54; Company G, 56; Company H, 54; Company I, 57; an average of 52 $\frac{3}{4}$, — a gain of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ over last year, 14 being absent with leave, and 14 without.

During the week the U. S. S. "Dixie" with the New York Naval Militia, and the U. S. S. "Portsmouth" with the Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Militia, arrived; and the three organizations worked more or less together in drills and ceremonies, which proved of value to all. Our brigade was given an opportunity each day to go on board the "Dixie" for great gun practice, and the ship and shore duty was divided among the divisions forenoon and afternoon.

The Governor reviewed the brigade on Thursday, the 28th, and the ceremony was well performed. He was also tendered a review by the New York and New Jersey militia, who paraded together as a brigade.

Guard duty was a weak point during this tour of duty, but a part of the inefficiency was due to the fact that the two previous tours of duty were afloat, and this was the first camp that many of the officers and men had attended.

Battalion drills and ceremonies improved during the week; boat and artillery drills were well executed; policing excellent. Signal work was highly commended by the inspecting officer.

A conspicuous defect of the entire tour was the failure to conform to the published routine on time.

Sanitation of the camp good, and the health of the men remarkably good, considering the weather conditions; commissary arrangements satisfactory.

The officers' club, so called, was made too conspicuous a part of the camp. While no doubt the canteen or club is desirable and necessary, yet I believe it should be kept in the background, and not made prominent and attractive.

Lieutenant Colonel Dexter, in concluding his report, expresses

his opinion that in land tours the Naval Brigade should give more attention to the possible nautical features and less to military work in the way of parades and reviews.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS.

This corps is in its usual excellent condition. It has performed a very satisfactory year's work. Enlistments have increased, and the personnel continues of the highest order.

The attendance at armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 61; Company B, 54; Company C, 68; Company D, 65; an average of 62 per company, and a gain of 3 per company over last year; 23 absent with leave, 6 without.

Arms and equipments in excellent condition, excepting canteens and haversacks, which are old, unsuitable and out of repair. The commanding officer reports have asked for new ones, but without success.

Books and papers neatly and excellently kept, but by a different system than that followed by other companies in the militia. Cash balance on hand, \$33,231.04.

Drills in close and extended order excellent; knowledge of arms very good. Guard duty, officers excellent, men very good. Privates generally well informed, but a few were found in each company who were somewhat deficient in general military knowledge, general orders for sentinels, etc.

The record of attendance at the ten drills preceding the inspection was as follows: Company A, average enrollment 68.7, average attendance 51.3; Company B, average enrollment 59.2, average attendance 50.6; Company C, average enrollment 78.4, average attendance 53.7; Company D, average enrollment 70.6, average attendance 51.6.

The inspector rated all four companies as excellent, and the corps as a whole was a model organization, capable of any duty that it would be called upon to perform.

The corps performed its camp duty and annual drill at Hingham, July 8 to 16, inclusive. The attendance of the enlisted men was as follows: headquarters, 10; Company A, 71; Company B, 56; Company C, 77; Company D, 70; an average per company of 68½, — a gain of 7¾; 14 men were reported absent.

Drills, while not above some criticisms, were very good; military courtesy and discipline excellent. Knowledge of guard duty showed improvement over armory inspection, and was satisfactory. Policing of camp and care of quarters excellent; ceremonies excellent.

A portion of each day was devoted to rifle practice; 104 full qualifications and 22 half qualifications were made at 200 yards.

The corps, under Major Talbot, had field manoeuvres on the Jordan farm, about five miles from camp, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The problem as planned was carefully worked out, and the results obtained were very satisfactory.

SECOND CORPS OF CADETS.

It is with genuine pleasure that I say that this corps has improved rapidly since my last report. Colonel Fitz and his officers have worked hard and conscientiously to raise the standard, and have succeeded in increasing the enrollment and improving the personnel. There is much yet to be gained in military knowledge, etc.; but I feel sure, with the harmony now existing and the spirit of co-operation that is so manifest, that the old corps will fully regain its standard in the militia.

The attendance of the enlisted men at the armory inspection was as follows: Company A, 33; Company B, 36; Company C, 33; Company D, 43; an average of $36\frac{1}{4}$ per company, — a gain of $4\frac{1}{2}$ over last year. The corps has a total enrollment of 188 officers and men, — an increase over last year of 24; 19 men were absent from inspection, 8 being without leave.

Officers' meetings are held each month, and drills have been much better attended.

The Springfield rifles showed some lack of care. The new magazine guns had not been issued. Drills were fair only. The inspector noted several wrong commands given by officers, and several faulty movements were executed without corrections being made. Company officers should be careful to correct all faults while drilling. Guard duty was fair, yet much-needed improvement should be had.

Cash on hand at last audit, \$537.67, — a loss of \$82.85 from last year. Books and papers excellent; care of clothes fair.

The corps performed its tour of camp duty at Boxford, July 16 to 23, inclusive. The attendance was much better than last year, and was as follows: Company A, 37; Company B, 38; Company C, 46; Company D, 51; an average of 43 men to a company, — a gain of 13 over last year. Total enrollment, 20 officers, 191 men; total present, 20 officers, 176 men, not including band.

Roll calls well attended; policing of camp excellent; guard duty very good, and showed the effects of the careful instruction of Major Spencer; courtesy and discipline excellent.

Quarters were neat, but not uniformly arranged; Company C

quarters were the best. Army blankets should be issued to the band, in order that there may be more uniformity in quarters; eleven varieties of blankets were noted in the band quarters.

Drills, while a little ragged early in the week, improved very much, and the inspector gave the "very good" rating.

Every officer and man received instruction in rifle practice while in camp, and many qualifications were made.

Colonel Gibon says in his report that the corps is officered by men of education and intelligence, who appear to be efficient and capable and in full sympathy with the commanding officer, and are working hard to increase the efficiency of the corps.

The work in the several departments is worthy of special mention. The surgeons, in addition to their regular work, gave instructions to all in first aid to the wounded. The adjutant, quartermaster, paymaster and inspector of rifle practice are hard-working officers. Their untiring efforts in the work of their departments deserve commendation. The enlisted men, of whom nearly 50 per cent. are recruits, appear to be of a much better personnel than those at the armory inspection. They are of fair physique, intelligent, and anxious to acquire all the instruction possible in their duties.

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The inspection of headquarters was omitted, by order of the Adjutant General, dated March 21, 1904, as Major Duchesney had turned over the property preparatory to resigning. The major afterwards decided to remain in the service, but at that time it was impossible to make the inspection within the time limit allowed this department.

BATTERY B.

The inspector found the administration very unsatisfactory, and books, papers and finances in a demoralized condition.

The captain, 2 first lieutenants and 9 enlisted men were absent from inspection. The attendance was as follows: 1 officer and 72 enlisted men; absent, one man with leave, 3 officers and 8 men without.

Condition of arms and clothing very fair; equipment very good; policing excellent; books and papers very bad. Cash spent for all purposes, \$2,932.89; cash on hand, \$865.83.

The battery was commanded by the second lieutenant, who has been faithful and enthusiastic under trying conditions. The battery passed a very fair inspection, under the circumstances, the details of which were furnished you in special reports, under dates of March 23 and 25, 1904.

In your company and by your direction I spent some time in straightening out the affairs and finances of this battery. The discharge of the three senior officers was obtained. New officers have been elected, and the condition of the battery shows marked improvement.

BATTERY C.

Attendance at inspection, 4 officers and 82 men, being 100 per cent. of the enrollment, and duplicating their record of last year.

Condition of property very good; books and papers satisfactory. Amount spent, \$2,301.63; cash on hand, \$2,979.85. Battery drill good; drill satisfactory; guard duty unsatisfactory. General instruction very fair; knowledge of arms satisfactory. Personnel very good; general condition very good.

Attention is again invited to the unsuitableness of the gun sheds in both battery armories.

CAMP DUTY.

Headquarters enrollment, 12; average attendance, 12. Battery B enrollment, 77; average attendance, 73. Battery C enrollment, 88; average attendance, 87.

Roll calls very good; discipline and military courtesy very good. Headquarters stables excellent; battery stables fair only. Drills improved daily; ceremonies excellent.

Battery B showed marked improvement, even under very trying circumstances. Three out of the four newly commissioned officers appeared with the battery as such for the first time; but one pair of horses had ever done artillery work before; yet all the officers and men worked with commendable zeal to make the tour a success, and were encouraged by word and act by the officers and men of Battery C.

LIGHT BATTERY A.

The battery remains in the same excellent condition as last reported. It has done good work during the year, and has received unqualified praise from many regular officers for its high personnel, its ability to do things, and general efficiency.

Out of an enrollment of 5 officers and 85 men, 5 officers and 80 men were present at inspection; 4 men were absent with leave, 1 without, — a loss of 1 over last year.

Condition of arms, equipment and clothing, excellent; books and papers, very good. Cash on hand at last audit, \$9,071.02, — a loss of \$910.89 from last year.

Drills very good; general instruction excellent; knowledge of guard duty very good; knowledge of arms satisfactory. Personnel excellent; administration excellent. Assembly on sudden

call would be prompt, the system of notification being most complete.

The battery performed its tour of camp duty at Framingham, Mass., and Manassas, Va. It was on duty seventeen days, nearly one-half of which was voluntary, and without expense to the State.

Out of an enrollment of 5 officers and 85 men, 5 officers and 83 men were present for duty. The battery was assigned to the so-called "Blue" army, under the command of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, and performed every duty assigned it in a highly creditable and efficient manner. Major General Corbin, Brigadier General Grant, Maj. Granger Adams, A. C., and other regular officers spoke to me personally in terms of the highest praise and commendation of work performed, and complimented Massachusetts on having such an efficient organization among its troops.

I venture to say that the battery gained more in experience and practical benefits on the tour of duty than any organization in the Second Brigade.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.

This command has made the expected improvement in its condition, and shows the effect of hard work put in by its officers.

The attendance was better than last year, but improvement is still possible. Headquarters enrollment, 7 officers and 6 men; attendance, 7 officers and 4 men, 2 men being absent with leave. Troop A enrollment, 3 officers, 78 men; present, 3 officers, 67 men. Troop D enrollment, 3 officers, 64 men; present, 3 officers, 55 men. One man in Troop A and 6 men in Troop D were absent with leave, and 10 men in Troop A and 7 in Troop D without leave.

Property in excellent condition, excepting a few carbines, which need slight repairs. All equipments were well cared for, but there is a lack of uniformity in canteen straps, and some saddle blankets in Troop A are much worn, and should be exchanged. Clothing clean and well cared for, and brasses bright. Many blouses are badly worn, and should be turned in.

Books and papers excellent; drills satisfactory; guard duty very good; manual of arms good; sabre drill very poor, and needs more attention, as does extended order work.

The men of both troops had good knowledge of general orders, rules for care of horses, nomenclature of the piece and of the saddle and bridle; bugle calls not generally understood. Both troops have made good progress in rifle practice, and Troop D has devoted some time to litter drill, pioneer work and signaling. Military courtesy fair, but can be improved.

The attendance at the ten drills preceding inspection was not as good as it should have been, as the following figures indicate: Troop A, average enrollment, 80.9; attendance, 53. Troop D, average enrollment, 73.4; attendance, 49.4.

Troop A expended \$974.78 less than its total receipts, and had a cash balance at last audit of \$974.78. Troop D expended \$288.76 more than its total receipts, but had a cash balance of \$1,726.24.

The condition of armories and furniture has improved; but the need of iron gates on the stairs of landing in the armory of Troop D still exists, and the recommendation made last year in reference to the same is earnestly renewed.

The tour of camp duty was performed at Framingham, July 16 to 23, inclusive; and, as it was decided not to send the battalion to Manassas with the Second Brigade, it had the camp ground entirely for its own use. It proved to be of great value to the command. Each troop rode over the road to camp, and made the journey in very quick time; in fact, the inspecting officer criticised the gait taken by Troop D as being entirely too rapid, considering the unusual heat.

The attendance was as follows: headquarters enrollment, 7 officers, 6 men; present, 7 officers, 6 men. Troop A enrollment, 3 officers, 73 men; present, 3 officers, 65 men; absent, 8, — a loss of 5 from last year. Troop D enrollment, 3 officers, 74 men; present, 3 officers, 73 men; absent, 1, — the same as last year.

Arms and equipments very good; military courtesy good, but could be improved; discipline very good; policing of quarters excellent; performance of guard duty good; observance of taps excellent. Horses in Troop A fair; Troop D not up to the standard. Quarters of men neat and clean, but lacked uniformity; this fault was corrected later in the week.

Field manœuvres were held on the evening of the 20th, but, owing to a misunderstanding of orders, did not produce the best of results.

The battalion was reviewed by the Governor on Friday, and made an excellent passage. Platoons were well aligned, distances good and salutes well rendered.

Drills were faithfully performed, and, while the large number of recruits were in evidence, yet the work during the week was satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the camp was good, and there were but a few men on the sick report, some being due to accidents and others to overheating at drill.

The inspecting officer makes the following recommendations:

that stables be whitewashed inside, the ventilators be enlarged, and the floors be dug out and filled with fresh earth; that suitable shower baths be erected; that blankets of uniform pattern be provided for use of band; and that standards of bunting be issued to be used at drill, in order to better preserve the silk ones.

TROOP F, CAVALRY.

The attendance at armory inspection was very fair, considering the weather. With an enrollment of 4 officers and 78 men, 4 officers and 70 men were present; all reported as absent were without leave.

State property was not in a satisfactory condition. The sabres and scabbards were in bad condition; blades were clean, but badly pitted from rust, hilts were loose and scabbards dented, and the plating was in a wretched condition. Carbines were not well cared for, many being dusty and showed rust; many of the rear sights were out of order, and some were broken. Clothing in fair condition, only the blouses and trousers were quite badly worn; many caps in poor condition, and in some instances buttons and brasses were not cleaned. Horse equipments were in good repair, but should receive more care, particularly bits, which in many instances showed dirt and rust. Overcoats were in fair condition; woolen and rubber blankets in excellent condition.

The armory is not large enough for troop drills, and lockers are not provided. Furniture is good, and the armory was well policed. Drills showed marked improvement over the previous inspection; movements in close order good; sabre drill and manual of arms good; loadings and firing fair.

The enlisted men show a very fair knowledge of their duties, but more attention should be given to guard duty, bugle calls, and acquiring a smart soldierly bearing.

Books and papers very neat and well kept; cash on hand at last audit, \$3,272.44,—a gain of \$272.44. Personnel satisfactory; knowledge of arms excellent; care of arms unsatisfactory.

The attendance at camp was as follows: enrollment, 4 officers, 78 men; present, 4 officers, 71½ men,—a loss of 1½ men.

The troop went to camp over the road without any special incident happening. Good hard work was put in during the week, and the results were very satisfactory.

Roll calls, with one exception, very good; inspection of quarters and policing of camp very good; stables fair only; military courtesy good. Kitchen clean at all times, and the food well cooked. Discipline was generally good; the inspector says some of the men were altogether too generous in their distribution of profanity.

The band for this tour made an excellent showing, both as to music, courtesy and discipline, and its coats were supplied for the first time with a uniform covering.

One trooper was injured by being thrown from his horse. One horse was taken sick early in the week, and was left behind when the troop broke camp.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The work of the Signal Corps of both the First and Second brigades has been of a most satisfactory character. They are under the command of progressive, intelligent and painstaking officers. The enlisted men are alert, and anxious to perfect themselves in the duties of their particular branch of the service.

The attendance at armory inspection was the same as last year, but 1 man being absent: First Brigade, 1 officer and 25 men present; 1 man absent with leave. Second Brigade, 1 officer and 26 men present.

FIRST BRIGADE CORPS.

Equipments and clothing very good; books and papers excellent. Amount spent for all purposes, \$229.06; cash on hand at last audit, \$107.98, — a gain of \$39.65.

Signal kits and heliograph instruments in good condition. Formations were prompt and well made, marching movements well executed, and the manual of kits good.

Signal stations were established, and messages sent and received by both the wig-wag and heliograph systems with fair accuracy and rapidity. Telegraph stations were also established, and the men showed proficiency in pole climbing, affixing insulators, stringing wires, adjusting instruments and sending messages.

Personnel very good; general conditions excellent.

Camp duty was performed at Framingham, June 11 to 18. Roll calls well attended; military courtesy very good; discipline excellent; policing very good; care of quarters improved during the week.

The field telephone and a telautograph connecting brigade headquarters were installed, also a successful working system of wireless telegraphy. Manual movements, flag drills and heliographs work kept the corps busy during the day, while an hour and a half was devoted each evening to signalling with acetylene torches. Heliograph communication was established between Mt. Wachusett and Nobscot Hill, a distance of twenty-five miles, and messages repeated by flag to camp five and a quarter miles distant.

The attendance was perfect, 1 officer and 27 men being present the entire tour of duty, and not one was sick or in arrest.

SECOND BRIGADE CORPS.

Equipments and clothing very good; books and papers excellent. Amount spent for all purposes, \$408.31; cash on hand, \$237.38, — a gain of \$159.59 from last year.

Signal kits and heliograph in excellent condition; drill and manual of kits good. Messages rapidly sent and received by wig-wag system. Telephone and telegraph stations were established, and messages sent with rapidity and accuracy; men also showed efficiency in sending heliograph messages.

Personnel very good; general instruction very good; general condition excellent. The inspector reports that in every way the energy, efficiency and control of the commanding officer is apparent; while the enlisted men, many of whom are electricians, telegraphers, etc., show a high average of intelligence and great interest in their work.

This corps performed its tour of camp duty at Manassas, Va., and 1 officer and 27 men were present during the entire tour of duty. It was transported on the second section of the Ninth Regiment train, and arrived at Thoroughfare, Va., at 9.30 o'clock A.M., September 4. The corps was united with that of the Maryland Signal Corps under the command of Lieutenant Stevens, the two being attached to the Signal Company of the U. S. army in a battalion under command of Captain Mitchell.

The details for all kinds of work were made up of men from the regular troops and National Guard, and they worked together in harmony and with much benefit to our corps.

Lines were run each day, as the necessities of the opposing forces demanded, and each and every duty required was performed with alacrity and intelligence. The command was on the right of the second division in the review, and made an excellent passage.

The health of the men was good, and there were no accidents. Discipline and courtesy excellent.

Lieutenant Stevens and his men were highly complimented by the officers of the regular establishment for their zeal, efficiency and readiness for duty.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

With an enrollment of 3 officers and 51 men, there were present at armory inspection 3 officers and 47 men, 4 men being absent with leave.

The inspection was originally ordered for March 22, and Lieutenant Colonel Dexter, accompanied by Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., U. S. A., went to the armory for the purpose of making it,

when they were informed by Captain Bell that he had not been notified, and his command was not prepared for inspection, so a later date was set.

Formations were prompt, marching movements well executed and litter drill well performed, the men showing proficiency in bandaging splint work and handling supposedly wounded men on the litters. Each man was questioned on anatomy and "first aid to the injured," and all showed promptness and accuracy in their answers.

Equipments in excellent condition. Clothing very good, excepting overcoats are a good deal worn, and should be condemned. The chevrons worn by non-commissioned officers are not in accordance with General Orders, No. 6, 1903. Litters and appliances in good condition, excepting that the pouches, which have been used for a long time, are too small for efficient service, and should be replaced by pouches of a larger and more modern pattern.

Books and papers were in fair condition, excepting the enlistment book was not properly signed by the officers, and the fund book had not been properly audited either for the January 1 or April 1 audits. It was stated that the recent illness and consequent absence from home of Captain Bell was responsible for these omissions; but, as the same errors were reported last year, but with different excuses, care should be taken to make corrections at once, and more attention given to details of administration.

Amount spent for all purposes, \$461.65; cash on hand, \$263.50, — a loss of \$161.50.

Personnel excellent, also general instruction and conditions. Owing to the fact that the Second Brigade was to participate in the army manoeuvres at Manassas, and that the service of the Ambulance Corps was not desired by the War Department, the entire corps was ordered into camp with the First Brigade at Framingham. As the corps had not been encamped as a body for years, the supply of camp equipage was insufficient. Such as they had was equally divided, and the quarters were kept in excellent order.

Enrollment, 3 officers and 56 men; average attendance, 3 officers and 52 men.

Policing of camp excellent; military courtesy very good; attendance at roll calls, with a single exception, excellent; discipline excellent.

The regular routine work was done with intelligence and enthusiasm, and much good was derived by having the entire corps in camp at the same time.

RECOMMENDATIONS. \

As prescribed by paragraph 566 of the regulations, the following suggestions for the improvement of the militia are respectfully submitted :—

I. Systematic instruction of officers in the preparation of military papers, a sample set of same to be issued to each headquarters and company.

II. That all enlisted men care for their rifles, and become familiar with the mechanism.

III. That the two Signal Corps be consolidated under the command of a captain, and that they be supplied with a wagon, with the necessary horses and harnesses ; telephone receivers and transmitters ; wireless apparatus for experimental work ; climbing irons, revolvers, belt axes and knives.

IV. That all infantry companies be supplied with shelter tents, picks, shovels and cooking outfit, the same to be kept in the armories. Provision should also be made for emergency rations and ammunition.

V. That the Inspector General of Rifle Practice be given permission to visit such organizations as he may deem necessary, and that he be allowed special duty pay and mileage.

VI. That brigade commanders be given authority to detail staff officers to assist the Assistant Inspector General in inspecting their brigade, and that officers so detailed be allowed special duty pay and mileage.

VII. That commissioned officers should not act as company treasurer, and then be required to audit their own accounts. There have been three cases of misappropriation of funds during the past year, and more care should be observed, to prevent others.

VIII. That more attention be given to instruction in guard duty.

IX. That, in addition to the Massachusetts coat of arms, the letters "Mass." be put on the collars of the dress and service uniforms.

I respectfully renew and urge consideration of other recommendations made in my last report, as I feel, if they are adopted, that it will result in material benefit to the militia.

As the coming change in administration compels my retirement from active service, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the officers and men of the militia for the many courtesies I have received at their hands, and to thank them for the fair and frank spirit in which they have received criticisms,

and to compliment them on their extreme modesty in receiving praise.

To you, sir, I again express my hearty appreciation of the valuable advice and assistance you have always given me whenever sought.

And, in conclusion, to say that, whatever may be the degree of success I have attained in the administration of this department, it has been entirely due to the zeal, devotion and love of service of my very able assistants, and I thank them sincerely for their loyal support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BRIGHAM,

Brigadier General and Inspector General, M. V. M.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1905.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Massachusetts.*

SIR:—In accordance with section 19 of the militia law, I have the honor to forward through your office my report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS H. MARION,
Surgeon General.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office for the year 1904:—

The high honor which you conferred upon me by promotion from medical director of the First Brigade to that of Surgeon General, after twenty-one years of continuous service as surgeon in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, is highly appreciated. May 2, 1904, I was commissioned and sworn into office, fully realizing the importance of my position and the duties incumbent on me, which I have tried to fulfil to the best of my ability and to Your Excellency's satisfaction.

The duties of this department are somewhat varied, and increase proportionately to the desire to maintain an efficient medical staff, to insure the faithful performance of the duties of the office, and whatever else may enhance the efficiency of the State Militia.

Physical Examinations.—Physical examinations of veterans of the civil war and Spanish war, at the request of the Commissioners of State Aid, have been made conscientiously, believing that the incapacitated worthy soldier is due the greatest consideration. The number for the year is 30.

Examinations for State Licenses.—There are many in this class unworthy, and whenever it could be determined that such was the case, the facts were so stated. However, there are many needy

veterans. Of the number who applied for examination, 22 were recommended and 8 rejected.

Examinations for Soldiers' Homes. — To stand before the old soldier, whose health and oftentimes his body have been shattered in the defence of his country, without money and oftentimes without friends, is a pitiful sight. The consoling part is, that a generous government has provided comfortable homes, to which 35 were recommended.

Detail. — I had the honor of being detailed as surgeon to the Massachusetts delegation which accompanied Your Excellency to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. The special train bearing the party of sixty left Boston September 12, returning September 20. The journey was made without accident or serious illness to any member of the party. The many duties to which I have been assigned, to accompany Your Excellency or His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, I have tried to perform acceptably, and with a sense of dignity becoming my position.

Agreeably to Your Excellency's orders, I attended the thirteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which met in St. Louis, Mo., October 10 to 15, inclusive, to represent the medical department of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The opening session of the association was held in the Hall of Congress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at 2 o'clock P.M., October 10, with a large number in attendance. Foreign governments sent representatives as follows: Italy, Col. Pietro Imbriaco (army), Lieut. Col. Luigi Abbamondi (navy); Spain, Don Juan Ridondo (navy), Don Eduardo Sevillano; England, Gen. R. W. Coppenger, R. N., Col. H. W. Murray, R. A. M. C.; India, Col. H. Hamilton; Canada, Colonel Fiset, Col. G. S. Ryerson; Guatemala, Don Joaquin Yela; Honduras, Don Salvador Condova; Peru, Don David Matto; France, Colonel Marischel; Nicaragua, Dr. Mairena; Mexico, Lieut. Col. Augustin Aguirre.

The exercises were extremely interesting and pleasing. Sessions were held from 9 o'clock A.M. until 2 o'clock P.M. each day, at which papers of a very scientific and instructive nature were read. Every military surgeon in the service should attend these meetings, for they are fraught with the greatest amount of good information, which is sure to benefit every army on the face of the globe, as it is the duty of every military surgeon to care for the sick and wounded, no matter whether their own or their enemy's. At this meeting resolutions were introduced and a committee appointed to consider an International Congress of Military Surgeons. Papers were presented on the following subjects: —

1. Twenty-minute abstract on the Relation of the Medical Department to the Health of Armies. By the Enno Sander prize essayist.
2. Further Researches into the Causes which tend to bring about Serious Accidents to Drivers. By Tenente Colonello Medico Luigi Abbamondi, Royal Italian navy.
3. The Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. By Maj. Azel Ames, U. S. V.
4. The Principles of the New Austrian Sanitary Regulations for War. By Stabsarzt Dr. Johann Steiner, Austro-Hungarian army.
5. The Sanitary Situation in Panama. By Col. William Crawford Gorgas, U. S. A.
6. The Russian Army Medical Service. By Lieut. Col. Frank Howard, A. M. S.
7. Observations on the Organization and Work of the Medical Department of the Japanese Army. By Acting Ass't Surg. Anita Newcomb McGee, U. S. A.
8. Observations on the Russo-Japanese War. By Maj. Louis Livingston Seaman, U. S. V. E.
9. The Organization of the Department of Health for the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. By Medical Director John W. Ross, U. S. N.
10. The Use of Trained Dogs in searching for and carrying Aid to the Wounded on the Battlefield. By Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, U. S. A.
11. The Naval Hospital Ship "Relief." By Surg. William C. Braisted, U. S. N.
12. The Medical Officer in Campaign. By Maj. P. J. H. Farrel, I N. G.
13. The Canteen in the Military Service. By Brig. Gen. Jefferson Davis Griffith, N. G., Missouri.
14. The Medical Corps of the United States Navy,—Some Details respecting its Past and Present. By P. A. Surg. James Nevins Hyde, U. S. N.
15. On the Organization and Conduct of the Sanitary Service of the First Line in Modern War. By Colonello Medico Pietro Imbriaco, Royal Italian army.
16. The Sanitary Sergeant. By Brig. Gen. Otis H. Marion, M. V. M.
17. The United States Naval Medical School. By Medical Director Robert Augustine Marmion, U. S. N.
18. The Surgeon of the National Guard. By Maj. Ralph W. Montelius, N. G., Pennsylvania.
19. The Duties of Medical Officers in the Field; Experience to be gained at Manœuvres and Encampments. By Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, U. S. A.
20. Some Features of the Immediate Treatment and Transport of the Wounded in Naval Warfare. By Surg. Charles Francis Stokes, U. S. N.
21. The Apron Stretcher,—Description and Demonstration. By G. A. Lung, U. S. N.
22. A New Field Instrument. By Lieut. (junior grade) Henry Emerson Wetherill, N. M. N. G., Pennsylvania.

23. Medication on the Firing Line. By Ass't Surg. William F. Waugh, U. S. N.
24. An Hour with Dr. Thomas Trotter, Physician to the Fleet. By Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.
25. James Markham Marshall Ambler, U. S. N. By Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.
26. Army Medical Officers who have become Secretaries of War. By Maj. James Evelyn Pilcher, U. S. V.
27. A Sanitary Study of Culebra, U. S. W. I., as a Naval Base. By Medical Inspector Howard E. Ames, U. S. N.
28. Camp Sanitation. By Maj. Herbert A. Arnold, N. G., Pennsylvania.
29. Military Hygiene, — its Theoretical and Practical Study in the Regular Army and Militia Forces. By Lieut. Robert Smart, U. S. A.
30. An Improved Method of Standardizing the Recruit. By Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N.
31. Practical Hearing Tests. By Maj. William Sohler Bryant, U. S. V.
32. Malingering. By Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoffre, U. S. A.
33. Gymnastics and Athletics, with Especial Reference to Football. By Col. Valery Havard, U. S. A.
34. The Epidemic of Pneumonia. By Surg. Charles Edward Banks, P. H. and M. H. S.
35. Altitude and Expansion. By Surg. Paul M. Carrington, P. H. and M. H. S.
36. The Common House Fly as a Factor in the Spread of Tuberculosis. By Surg. J. O. Cobb, P. H. and M. H. S.
37. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, — its Diagnosis and Course under Favorable Climatic Conditions. By Dr. Edward D. Sinks, U. S. A.
38. The Dangers of Unrestricted Travelling of Consumptives. By Ass't Surg. John W. Trask, P. H. and M. H. S.
39. Asiatic Cholera. By Maj. John A. Metzger, U. S. V.
40. Notes on a Case of Myeloid Sarcoma of the Head of the Tibia. By Ass't Surg. W. C. Rucker, P. H. and M. H. S.
41. Note on the LeTulle Autopsy Method. By Ass't Surg. W. C. Rucker, P. H. and M. H. S.
42. A Case of Tropical Dysentery. By Contract Surg. Alfred Terry Short, U. S. A.
43. Tubercular Adenitis, with Marked Involvement of the Pancreas. By Ass't Surg. W. J. Zalesky, U. S. N.
44. Fracture of the Radial Head. By Surg. Charles Edward Banks, P. H. and M. H. S.
45. Some Experiences in Emergency Surgery. By Capt. Robert Eddy Bell, M. V. M.
46. Report of Surgical Cases. By Capt. James Brew, N. G., Tennessee.
47. Treatment of Upward Dislocation of the Acromial End of the Clavicle in the Tropics. By Maj. Peter R. Egan, U. S. A.
48. A Chest Wound by Krag Rifle at Fifty Yards. By Maj. George H. Halberstadt, N. G., Pennsylvania.
49. Report of a Case of Acute Rheumatic Fever, as treated by John O'Connor, M.A., M.D., by his Surgical Treatment for Acute Articular Rheumatism. By P. A. Surg. J. Benjamin Dennis, U. S. N.

50. X-Ray in Military Surgery. By Lieut. Harry Hall Hartung, M. V. M.
51. A Case of Perforating Gunshot Wound of the Stomach,—Operation, Recovery. By Dr. Charles B. Mittlestaedt, U. S. A.
52. Removal of Bullets lodged in the Spheno-Maxillary Fossa. By P. A. Surg. Lewis Stephen Pilcher, U. S. N.
53. A Surgical Experience after a Venezuelan Battle. By Surg. James Chambers Pryor, U. S. N.
54. The Operation for Radical Cure of Congenital Inguinal Hernia. By P. A. Surg. A. C. Smith, P. H. and M. H. S.
55. The Treatment of Abdominal Injuries, with Special Reference to Gunshot Wounds of the Liver. By Col. J. E. Summers, Jr., N. G., Nebraska.
56. Gunshot Wounds of the Ureter,—Two Cases of Uretero-Vesical Anastomosis. By Asst Surg. Gen. George Tully Vaughan, P. H. and M. H. S.
57. Tetany and Foreign Bodies in the Stomach. By Capt. James P. Warbasse, N. G., New York.
58. Remarks on the Clinical Aspects of Cavite Fever. By Medical Director Remus Charles Persons, U. S. N.
59. First Aid to the Wounded in Naval Battles. By Don Juan Redondo y Godino, Spanish navy.
60. First Aid in Naval Warfare. By Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.
61. The Need and Advantages of a Permanent International Congress of Military Surgeons. By Col. Nicholas Senn, Surgeon General, Illinois.
62. The Field Hospital for Use with Cavalry. By Lieut. John Ryan Devereux, U. S. A.
63. The Ambulatory Treatment of Fractures of the Lower Extremity. By Lieut. W. A. Kuflewski, I. N. G.
64. Tetanus. By Dr. Vernon MacCammon, U. S. A.

Board of Medical Officers. — From Jan. 1 to May 1, 1904, Lieut. Col. Otis H. Marion, president; remainder of year 1904, Lieut. Col. Chas. C. Foster, president. Maj. Howard S. Dearing, recorder. Lieut. John W. Cummin, acting recorder from June 22 to end of year.

Number of meetings during the year 1904,	18
Number of examinations by this Board, medical officers,	9
Number of examinations by this Board, other officers,	115
Number rejected,	3

The duties of this Board have increased very much, since it has to give a physical examination to every commissioned officer of the State before he can take a mental examination or be assigned to duty. The Board has also to examine all medical officers. Having myself been a member of this Board for twenty-one years,

and knowing its duties, I am convinced that its members should have increased pay for the service rendered.

Physical Examination of Recruits. — This important feature of our service should be most carefully and conscientiously attended to, as it is a safeguard of the State military strength; therefore, I urge the surgeons to be very careful and thorough in their examinations of recruits, remembering that a man physically unsound weakens an organization, and creates unnecessary expense to the State.

Medical Officers, Personnel. — Commissioned: rank of brigadier general and surgeon general, M. V. M., Otis H. Marion; rank of major and surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Joseph S. Hart; rank of major and surgeon, Fifth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Francis Magurn; rank of captain and assistant surgeon, Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Charles S. Butler; rank of captain and assistant surgeon, Fifth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Henry L. Dearing; rank of captain and assistant surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., William N. Decker; rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Ninth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Patrick F. Butler; rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Eustace L. Fiske; rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Peer P. Johnson; rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Fifth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Charles H. Keene. Resigned: major and surgeon, Fifth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Charles W. Galloupe; captain and assistant surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Herman W. Gross. Retired: rank of major general, brigadier general and surgeon general, Robt. A. Blood.

Number of details of Brig. Gen. Otis H. Marion, surgeon general, on staff of Commander-in-Chief, 17.

Roster of Medical Officers, M. V. M.

NAME.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of Commission.	Organization.
<i>Surgeon General.</i>				
Otis H. Marlon,	Boston,	Brigadier General, .	May 2, 1904,	Staff, Commander-in-Chief.
<i>Medical Director.</i>				
Chas. C. Foster,	Cambridge,	Lieutenant Colonel, .	June 3, 1903,	Second Brigade, M. V. M.
<i>Surgeons.</i>				
John F. Harvey,	Boston,	Major,	May 21, 1893,	First Battalion Artillery.
G. Westgate Mills,	Medford,	Major,	Aug. 13, 1894,	First Battalion Cavalry.
Howard S. Dearing,	Boston,	Major,	Aug. 14, 1897,	First Regiment Heavy Artillery.
Ernest A. Gates,	Springfield,	Major,	Feb. 16, 1899,	Second Regiment Infantry.
Chas. M. Green,	Boston,	Major,	April 20, 1899,	First Corps Cadets.
J. William Voss,	Beverly,	Major,	June 5, 1899,	Second Corps Cadets.
John P. Lombard,	Boston,	Major,	July 20, 1899,	Ninth Regiment Infantry.
Thos. L. Jenkins,	Topsfield,	Major,	Sept. 21, 1899,	Eighth Regiment Infantry.
S. Virgil Merritt,	Fall River,	Lieutenant Commander, .	July 8, 1901,	Naval Brigade.
Joseph S. Hart,	Lincoln,	Major,	April 25, 1904,	Sixth Regiment Infantry.
Francis Magurn,	Boston,	Major,	June 22, 1904,	Fifth Regiment Infantry.
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>				
William A. Rolfe,	Boston,	Captain,	April 3, 1900,	First Regiment Heavy Artillery.
Abram C. Williams,	Springfield,	Captain,	April 3, 1900,	Second Regiment Infantry.
James E. McGourty,	Worcester,	Captain,	April 3, 1900,	Ninth Regiment Infantry.
Chas. S. Butler,	Boston,	Captain,	April 15, 1904,	Eighth Regiment Infantry.
Henry L. Dearing,	Braintree,	Captain,	June 22, 1904,	Fifth Regiment Infantry.
William N. Decker,	Concord,	Captain,	May 3, 1904,	Sixth Regiment Infantry.
Arthur G. Scoboria,	Chelmsford,	First Lieutenant,	May 31, 1900,	Troop F. Cavalry.
David G. Eldridge,	Boston,	Lieutenant,	June 12, 1900,	Naval Brigade.

Joseph C. Steadman,	Jamaica Plain,	First Lieutenant,	Aug. 1, 1900,	First Regiment Heavy Artillery.
Thos B. Shaw,	Worcester,	First Lieutenant,	Sept. 21, 1900,	Second Regiment Infantry.
John W. Cummin,	Boston,	First Lieutenant,	Jan. 2, 1901,	Battery A, Light Artillery.
Dennis F. Sugrue,	Boston,	Lieutenant,	Jan. 8, 1901,	Naval Brigade
David Cheever,	Boston,	First Lieutenant,	July 2, 1901,	First Corps Cadets.
Orland R. Blair,	Springfield,	Lieutenant,	July 16, 1901,	Naval Brigade.
Benj F. Sturges, Jr.,	Salem,	First Lieutenant,	Oct. 18, 1901,	Second Corps Cadets.
Patrick F. Butler,	Boston,	First Lieutenant,	April 6, 1904,	Ninth Regiment Infantry.
Eustace L. Fiske,	Fitchburg,	First Lieutenant,	April 30, 1904,	Sixth Regiment Infantry.
Peer P. Johnson,	Beverly,	First Lieutenant,	June 10, 1904,	Eighth Regiment Infantry.
Chas. H. Keene,	Lowell,	First Lieutenant,	June 11, 1904,	Fifth Regiment Infantry.
<i>Veterinary Surgeons.</i>				
Frederick H. Osgood,	Boston,	First Lieutenant,	April 3, 1893,	First Battalion Artillery.
Arthur W. May,	Jamaica Plain,	First Lieutenant,	Nov. 6, 1901,	First Battalion Cavalry.
<i>Ambulance Officers.</i>				
Robert Eddy Bell,	Lowell,	Captain,	Dec. 9, 1901,	Ambulance Corps.
Harry H. Hartung,	Boston,	First Lieutenant,	Dec. 8, 1903,	Ambulance Corps.
Edward L. Shinn,	Cambridge,	Second Lieutenant,	Nov. 17, 1904,	Ambulance Corps.
<i>Retired Officers.</i>				
Robert A. Blood,	Boston,	Major General,	Date of Retirement.	
Thomas Kittredge,	Salem,	Brigadier General,	May 2, 1904.	
David Clark,	Springfield,	Colonel,	June 5, 1894.	
William H. Devine,	Boston,	Colonel,	Aug. 11, 1897.	
Charles H. Rice,	Fitchburg,	Colonel,	June 3, 1903.	
Freeman C. Hersey,	Boston,	Lieutenant Colonel,	March 2, 1897.	
Orland J. Brown,	North Adams,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Sept. 11, 1897.	
Wm. L. Richardson,	Boston,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Jan. 28, 1899.	
Austin Peters,	Boston,	Lieutenant Colonel,	April 22, 1899.	
Myles Standish,	Boston,	Captain,	Oct. 29, 1901.	
H. Lincoln Chase,	Brookline,	Captain,	Dec. 2, 1901.	
		First Lieutenant,	April 22, 1899.	

Inspections of Camps. — These were made at the regular tours of duty of the various organizations, except that part of the Second Brigade which performed its tour of duty at Manassas, Va., and which is covered by the appended reports of senior medical officers of the brigade.

First Brigade camp, South Framingham, June 11 to 18, 1904: —

Policing of camp and quarters,	Excellent.
Food, { condition, quality and quantity,	Excellent.
{ cooking and serving,	Good.
Sinks, condition,	Good.
Stables,	Good.
Building, condition,	Fair.
Veterinary hospital, condition,	Excellent.
Brigade hospital, condition,	Excellent.
Water, from Framingham supply,	Excellent.
Bathing facilities, bath house,	Inadequate.
Medical and surgical equipment, condition,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, correct condition,	Good.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Fair.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Fort Rodman, July 9 to 16, 1904: —

Policing of camp and quarters,	Good.
Food, { condition, quality and quantity,	Excellent.
{ cooking and serving,	Good.
Sinks, tide water,	Excellent.
Cook houses, { on account of clay soil about these places,	
Wash places, { water could not drain off, therefore	
muddy and unsightly, condition,	Poor.
Medical and surgical equipment, condition,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, correct condition,	Good.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Fair.
Bathing facilities, salt water, ocean,	Excellent.

First Corps Cadets, camp at Hingham, July 9 to 16, 1904: —

Policing of camp and quarters,	Excellent.
Food, { condition, quality and quantity,	Good.
{ cooking and serving,	Excellent.
Sinks, condition,	Excellent.
Water,	Excellent.
Bathing facilities, salt water,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, correct condition,	Excellent.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Excellent.
Buildings, condition,	Excellent.

Second Corps Cadets, camp at Boxford, July 16 to 23, 1904:—

Policing of camp and quarters,	Excellent.
Food, { condition, quality and quantity,	Good.
{ cooking and serving,	Good.
Sinks, condition,	Good.
Water, driven wells,	Excellent.
Bathing facilities, fresh-water pond,	Excellent.
Medical and surgical equipment, condition,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, correct condition,	Excellent.
Building, condition,	Good.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Good.

First Battalion of Cavalry, camp at Framingham, July 16 to 23, 1904:—

Policing of camp and quarters,	Good.
Sinks, condition,	Good.
Medical and surgical equipment, condition,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, correct condition,	Good.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Fair.
Food, water and buildings, same as brigade camp,	Good.
Bathing facilities, bath house,	Inadequate.
Stables, condition,	Good.

Ambulance Corps, as a whole, camped at Framingham, June 11 to 18, 1904:—

Work performed, ordered and original, such as improvised splints, dressing and transportation,	Excellent.
Policing of camp and quarters,	Excellent.
Discipline,	Good.
Equipment, condition,	Good.
Books, reports and forms, manner of keeping,	Fair.

The corps did an extra day's duty on the day of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, August 16. Their work was efficient, and showed an intelligence which comes only with study and practice.

Veterinary Department.—This department is in charge of two able veterinary surgeons. It is one of the most important factors of a military force, especially when horses are used, for it not only renders comfort and mercy to the dumb animal, but protects the State, by a careful examination of every horse before it is hired, and carefully looking after its condition while in service. As a result, the State has the use of better horses, with less liabilities.

The veterinary hospital is ideal for a camp, and the manner in which it is kept reflects great credit on the surgeons on duty.

Naval Brigade, camp at Fort Rodman, July 23 to 30, 1904 :—

Policing of camp and quarters,	Excellent.
Food, { condition, quality and quantity,	Good.
{ cooking and serving,	Good.
Sinks, tide water, condition,	Excellent.
Cook houses, { on account of clay soil about these places,	
Wash places, { the waste water could not drain off, con-	
dition, therefore, only	Fair.
Medical and surgical equipment, condition,	Good.
Uniforms and equipment of medical officers, condition,	Excellent.
Reports, books and forms, manner of keeping,	Good.
Bathing facilities, salt water, ocean,	Excellent.
Water supply from city, pipes rusty.	

Rations for Troops.—The discussions of and experimentation with food for Massachusetts troops during the last twenty years or more has evolved a very satisfactory, substantial and economical ration, under the present system, costing the State about 38 cents per man per day. If extended field manoeuvres in distant parts of the country are to be participated in by the Massachusetts troops, new travel and field rations should be considered, with different methods of serving the same. The amount of meat and food products served to troops in summer camps should be more carefully considered, especially in reference to fuel value and energy-producing power, if the troops are to be put in the best possible condition.

The medical, surgical and hospital equipment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is tabulated and on file at this office for inspection and comparison. The space required for printing the same seems an unnecessary expense, and of not much value, since the items are practically the same each year.

The hospital furniture has been repaired and painted, also ambulance painted and varnished, in the past few months. The storehouse at Framingham has been altered so that the hospital property is in sections, therefore making it much more convenient to issue. A storeroom at the State House has been secured, where all medical and surgical supplies are stored. Formerly this property was kept in the Surgeon General's office; since its removal the office has been painted and decorated, the furniture polished, and such other repairs as were needed have been made, making the office very attractive.

A new card system, new form of books for the Board of Medical

Examiners, together with other plans that will be of advantage to the service, have been adopted.

I hope at an early date to see the complete medical, surgical and hospital equipment of the United States Army introduced into the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. This is important for the highest aims of the medical staff and the most efficient service to the troops.

State Camp Grounds and Buildings.—From a hygienic and sanitary point of view, these are gradually getting worse year by year, especially the grounds about the sinks, stable and wash places. This is a natural consequence, and cannot be remedied under the present conditions. The buildings show the ravishes of time and use, but by constant repair can be kept in a habitable condition.

Two years ago a Board of Medical Officers was appointed to consider the water supply for the State camp grounds. On their recommendation, water is taken from the town of Framingham supply, which proves to be good and sufficient.

The next important question to consider is a sewerage system, to replace the old-time sinks, which from their decayed condition allow the deleterious matters to percolate into the surrounding soil.

Library.—The library in the Surgeon General's office is, at present, very meagre. It is my plan to add to it gradually, as the appropriation will permit, such scientific books on camp sanitation, hygiene, inspection of food and water, military surgery and medicine, and such other books, as will give our medical staff the latest and most scientific knowledge of their profession, which I hope they will freely consult.

School for Medical Officers.—A school was held at the South Armory, December 20, at which the Surgeon General presided. There were present 22 medical officers, together with other officers, who listened to the following papers, on subjects assigned by the Surgeon General:—

1. What the Manœuvres at Manassas demonstrated to the Medical Officer of the National Guard. By Lieut. Col. Charles C. Foster.
2. Is the Blanket Roll Satisfactory, from a Utility and Hygienic Point of View, or can Something Better be devised? By Maj. Thomas L. Jenkins.
3. Should Troops be equipped with a Regulation Shoe? Does the Trouble lie with the Shoe or the Stocking, in making Sore Feet? By Capt. James E. McGourty.
4. Rations for Field, Travel and Barracks; Best Kind for Each Service; Best Mode for serving the same. By Maj. Francis Magurn.

5. Should the Standard for the Physical Examination of Officers and Recruits in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia be raised, if Troops are to participate in U. S. Army Manœuvres? By Maj. Howard S. Dearing.
6. What are the Best Scientific Methods for the Preservation of Health of Troops in the Field? By Lieut. John W. Cummin.
7. Veterinary Sanitation. By Arthur W. May.
8. Inspection of Meats and Food; how to detect Good from Bad, etc.; the Safest Process for preserving the same. By Maj. Joseph S. Hart.
9. Method for Examination of Water, Milk and Food in the Field. By Lieut. A. G. Scoboria.
10. Nutritive Value of Foods, — its Importance, in Relation to Cost, and the Greatest Possible Return in the Way of Force and Nutrition. By Maj. E. W. Gates.
11. Preventive Therapeutics (Antitoxins). By Maj. John F. Harvey.
12. The X-Ray in Military Surgery. By Lieut. H. H. Hartung.

The policy of this office is to have two schools for medical officers each year, with papers on the most modern research and scientific matters pertaining to medico-military work.

Recommendations. — That the medical corps of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia be on the same basis as that of the United States Army and Navy.

That there be attached to each regiment three hospital stewards, to conform with that of the United States Army.

That there be two veterinary hospital stewards, to be assigned whenever needed.

That the name of Ambulance Corps be changed to that of Hospital Corps, with increased numbers, out of which an ambulance company shall be formed.

That two two-horse ambulances and one supply wagon, at least, be furnished for each brigade. Many States have an ambulance for each regiment; in the United States Army the number is much larger.

That, if the State is to continue to occupy the present camp grounds at Framingham, that part in rear of cook houses, together with a small parcel of swamp land, which the State could acquire, be graded, and a sewer system introduced to meet the demands of the entire camp, with a rearrangement of buildings. This being done would give the State a camp ground of about two hundred acres, centrally located, and very accessible.

That Massachusetts adopt for the medical department of the Volunteer Militia the medical, surgical and hospital equipment as used in the United States Army, the importance of which is obvious, if National Guard and regular army are to manœuvre together.

That a sanitary sergeant be appointed or detailed from each company, battery or troop, to act under the instructions of the commanding and medical officers. These sergeants shall be given instruction as to their duties by the surgeons during the winter months.

That instruction on first aid to the injured be given by the surgeons to the troops while in camp.

There are several other important things to be suggested, if the camp grounds at Framingham are to be retained and improved.

It gives me pleasure to note the pleasant relations existing between this department and the medical department of the United States Army and Navy, with which it is my desire to so co-operate that Massachusetts troops and the medical department may derive the greatest benefit from the councils and experiences of the army and navy surgeons. I believe the medical corps of Massachusetts is fully alive to the requirements set before it, and I commend to Your Excellency's attention the fidelity and intelligence with which the surgeons discharge their duties. It is the aim of this department to so direct affairs as to bring about a condition of the highest physical efficiency in the militia, and to so influence officers and men in the matter of hygiene and camp sanitation that in case of emergency or war the transition from civilian life to that of the soldier would be easy, and with that intelligence that would lead men to adapt themselves to the change without injury to themselves. In furtherance of this, I cannot too strongly urge upon the surgeons the importance of frequent talks to officers and men on hygiene and sanitation, ever remembering that vigilance is an imperative necessity for keeping camp grounds in such a condition as to cut off the sources of filth from which disease springs, and to cause an entire immunity from all bacterial influences.

To the medical staff let me extend my appreciation for their cheerful co-operation and honest endeavor to do their duty. To all others in office, with whom it has been my pleasure and duty to come in contact and to serve, I cheerfully and sincerely extend my thanks and appreciation for every kindness and consideration.

To Your Excellency I most gratefully tender my sincere thanks for the honor and privilege of serving you and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

OTIS H. MARION,
Surgeon General.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 12, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION, *Surgeon-General*.

SIR : — I have the honor to present the following medical report on the tour of duty just completed at Manassas.

We arrived on September 4, and found water piped to various camp grounds, a number of shower baths provided, and sinks dug. The sinks were treated with lime and burned out several times a day, the fuel being straw sprinkled with crude petroleum; this system worked well. The water, though in other respects wholesome, carried so much lime as to cause a great deal of diarrhœa. Away from the main camps water was very scarce, and often bad. A time of drought made it even scarcer than usual. One good result of this was that there were practically no mosquitoes in any part of the region, that I saw. The weather was excellent; hot, but no more so than usual, and dry, with cold nights. I heard of no cases of sunstroke, and do not believe any occurred.

The physique of the Massachusetts troops appeared to be equal to that of those from any other State; and certainly their drill, discipline, marching and general efficiency were of the best.

The week's work was very hard. During the first day's battle a number of "suppositions" cases were tagged and sent to the rear, but later there were plenty of genuine cases, ranging from dilated hearts to simple exhaustion. At the end of the week many men's feet were not only blistered, but badly bruised by the stony roads. Shoes for such work should have thick soles.

A certain number of accidents occurred, but very little serious illness. Gastro-enteritis of varying severity was frequent.

During the fighting, those regiments which carried hard-tack, canned beef and coffee in their haversacks fared better than those which tried to have cooked rations sent out to them. Owing to the crowded state of the road, these often failed to reach the troops at the front.

On September 5 I was attached to Field Hospital No. 4, commanded by Captain Dutcher, which was charged with the work on

the southern half of General Bell's front, a distance of about three miles. We moved from the main camp, and established ourselves about one and one-half miles west of the Carolina road. The next morning at 4 o'clock we left the hospital, and established four ambulance stations along the Carolina road, between Buckland and Haymarket, the fighting line being about a mile farther east, and assigned two ambulances to each station. Litter squads were sent to the front, and co-operated with the regimental squads in bringing the wounded to the rear. These were sent by ambulance to the field hospital, and later the genuine cases sent on to the base hospital. In such a difficult and thickly wooded country it is very hard for the wounded and the litter squads to find the ambulance stations. I recommend that every ambulance carry a number of small tin arrows, and that the route from every regimental aid station be marked by a few of these fastened to trees or fence posts at corners or other puzzling places. The wounded who can walk can follow these without guidance. The routes from ambulance stations to the field hospital might be similarly indicated.

Hostilities ceased at three o'clock. Next morning, on reaching the Carolina road at daylight, to re-establish our stations, we found that during the night the fighting line had fallen back to this point; it was therefore necessary to establish a new line of stations a mile or more further back. Captain Dutcher had prepared for this by carefully scouting the country, picking out places for new stations, and determining the best routes to them; consequently he quickly had them in working order. At the same time the greater part of the field hospital was struck and packed, in readiness to retire if necessary. Then followed another day's work like the first.

During the second battle there were far more stragglers than in the first one, and when it was over, General Bell had the woods scouted for missing men, of whom a number were brought in.

The base hospital was very thoroughly and conveniently equipped. The stores for the dispensary are packed in thirty-five boxes of uniform size, carefully marked as to contents. These open at the front, and can be stacked one above another at the side of the tent, making a set of cupboards. The contents are in uniform card-board containers. The whole outfit is most serviceable and portable. This hospital is well equipped for operations.

The work was undoubtedly too hard for men just from their home life, though with a week's preliminary training they could have done it far more easily. General Bell fully realized this.

In actual service every man should carry a first-aid package, and every regimental aid station should have a number. It should

also have beef extract and a tin pail, so that hot beef tea could be ready for the wounded.

I was unable to compare our equipment or cooking with those of other States.

On the railroad journey the men could have been far more comfortable if the allowance of one section to two men had been insisted upon, and if they had been supplied with hot food and coffee, instead of cold. This can be easily done. A baggage car containing the rations can be put in the middle of the train, and in it an army range can be set up. The beef should be supplied for the journey in the form of canned corned-beef hash. This and the canned beans can be easily warmed at meal times, and in the intervals coffee for the next meal can be made and kept hot in large non-conducting tins. Cold food grows absolutely nauseating and indigestible as a steady diet; and if railroad restaurants are depended upon, the men will invariably miss some meals altogether and wait half a day for others.

I will forward the report of the regimental medical officers as soon as received.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. FOSTER,

Medical Director, Second Brigade, M. V. M.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SOUTH ARMORY,
BOSTON, MASS., July 10, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION, *Surgeon General, M. V. M.*

SIR:—Herewith I respectfully submit my report of the medical department for the tour of duty of the First Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, State camp grounds, June 11 to 18, inclusive, 1904.

In accordance with the wishes of General Mathews, I arrived in camp on the morning of June 10, twenty-four hours in advance of the troops, when only the camping details of the various organizations were present. An inspection of the entire camp was made, and so far as possible everything was put in readiness, from a sanitary point of view, for the commands composing the brigade. The troops came on the field in splendid condition, and with no reports of accidents.

According to orders, the surgeons of the different organizations reported promptly on arrival, and were advised regarding certain particulars relating to the tour of duty. They were requested, as suggested by you, to give lectures on first aid to the injured one-half hour each day for four days, as could best be arranged by

their commanding officers, to the soldiers of their regiments. In only one instance was any report made of this duty performed, viz., by Major Gates of the Second.

The weather was exceptionally fine for the entire week. The sanitary conditions of the camp were excellent at all times.

All the surgeons understood their duties thoroughly, and were most careful and painstaking in the discharge of all their duties, so vital to the health and comfort of the men. Each merits a well-deserved compliment.

The sinks were cared for by men in the employ of the State, and, by means of earth coverings and unslacked lime, were kept in as good condition as this system allowed. Before they are used again, however, they should receive a careful overhauling.

The system of policing introduced by you was carried out as far as practicable, and it worked admirably. The sanitary sergeant appointed in each company was made responsible for the policing of his company's quarters. The idea, also, of having all the policing details report at the bugle call under their various officers of the day, and at the command "Forward" having all start simultaneously and sweep the whole camp from front to rear at one time, resulted very well. Much improvement can be made by having the officers and men better posted on the details of this particular duty in the future.

A daily inspection of camp was made, and all details carefully looked after. The water was satisfactory; the food sufficient in quantity, well cooked and well served.

In general, the camp was a clean one, but there were some minor points one can always criticise. One thing deserves special mention, — the ice boxes. Some of them were very filthy, and ought to be condemned and burned. It would entail but trifling expense on the treasury of each company to require them to provide a suitable ice chest, as is done by some of the companies. This should be carefully looked after before another annual tour of duty.

All the criticisms and recommendations made by the surgeons in their respective reports are heartily endorsed. Particular attention is called to that of Maj. Joseph S. Hart of the Sixth Regiment.

The health of the brigade was exceptionally good, as will be seen by a glance at the consolidated report which accompanies this report. It is noteworthy that Major Harvey of First Battalion Light Artillery reports "no sickness for the entire tour of duty."

Only three accidents of any special consequence occurred. The details regarding two of them have been forwarded to your office; the third concerned a servant connected with brigade headquarters.

It was not considered serious, as it consisted only of a bruise on the back of the right hand ; still, a full account of it was kept in the morning report.

Herewith are appended the reports from the four commands composing the brigade, and each is considered a part of this report.

The many courtesies extended to me by General Mathews and all the other officers of the brigade, which are hereby most gratefully acknowledged, tended to make the tour of duty a most pleasant and agreeable one.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HOWARD S. DEARING,
Major and Surgeon, Acting Medical Director,
First Brigade, M. V. M.

*Consolidated Sick Report, First Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham,
June 18, 1904.*

ORGANIZATIONS.	In Quarters.	In Regiment Hospital.	Returned to Duty.	South Framing- ham Hospital	Remarks.
Brigade staff,	-	-	-	-	Fracture of malar bone.
Second Regiment,	10	1	11	-	
Sixth Regiment,	19	-	18	1	
First Battalion Light Artillery,	-	-	-	-	
Troop F, Cavalry,	2	-	2	-	
Ambulance Corps,	-	-	-	-	
Signal Corps,	-	-	-	-	
Total,	31	1	31	1	

H. S. DEARING,
Surgeon, Acting Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION, *Surgeon General, Massachusetts.*

SIR : — I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the tour of duty performed with the First Heavy Artillery at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, in the year 1904.

The regiment was divided into two sections, one consisting of

batteries D, F, G, H, I and K, the other of batteries A, B, C, E, L and M. To the first, which was on duty from July 9 to 16, there were assigned the surgeon and Lieut. Jos. C. Stedman, assistant surgeon; to the second, serving from July 16 to 23, there was assigned Capt. W. A. Rolfe, assistant surgeon. His report accompanies this one, and is included in it.

On the trains to and from Fort Rodman one or more of the medical officers always accompanied the troops. The whole tour was remarkably free from accident and disease. There were a few minor injuries, incident to sports and bathing, that required attention, and that was about all. A detailed list and description of every single case coming to the attention of the surgeons will be found in the prescription journal. Many of the soldiers suffered injuries to the soles of their feet and toes from the barnacles which cover the rocks on the shore. Their wounds became very troublesome and painful, apparently from the poison of the crustacean, unless they were dressed early and carefully with some antiseptic dressing. In the future, bathers should provide themselves with cheap bathing slippers.

The weather was practically perfect. A cool breeze from the south-west every day kept a good even temperature all the time, and prevented any interference with drills on account of the heat. We had no rain of any consequence for the entire first week. The sinks had an ideal location, from a sanitary point of view, on the sea wall, convenient to quarters, and they were flooded with every tide, thereby removing every objectionable feature.

The policing was well done, and the camp presented at all times a neat appearance. The only trouble we had was in keeping the area back of the cook houses in proper shape. Some more efficient means should have been provided for disposing of the waste water, especially when the camp was to be used for several weeks in succession, as this one was.

The facilities for bathing were excellent, the water being at a good temperature all the time, and they were improved by most of the officers and men.

The camp was inspected officially every morning, and every detail relating to the health and comfort of the troops carefully looked after.

The recommendations of Captain Rolfe, relating to hospital stewards, are heartily endorsed.

The hospital tents proved to be very useful, and the comforts provided were much appreciated by several patients who required better shelter and care than their quarters afforded. The medical supplies were good and abundant.

At the close of my assignment all the hospital property was turned over to Capt. W. A. Rolfe, on the usual forms, and his receipts taken for the same.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HOWARD S. DEARING,
Major and Surgeon.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1904.

Maj. HOWARD S. DEARING, *Surgeon, First Regiment Heavy Artillery, M. V. M.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of the tour of duty of batteries A, B, C, E, L and M, First Heavy Artillery, at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, July 16 to 23 inclusive, to which I was assigned as medical officer.

The tour was marked by good weather, with the exception of the last day, Saturday, July 23, when a severe rain and wind storm struck the camp. The health of the command was excellent, there being no cases of sickness. Numerous cases of minor injuries occurred, due almost without exception to ball playing.

The quality of the drinking water was good, and the supply was derived from the city of New Bedford, pipes being laid from adjacent mains to the camp. The sanitary arrangements were excellent, and required little care, as the sinks were built over the sea wall, the ebb and flow of the tide washing away all fecal matter. The food was simple, good and well cooked, and the mess houses were at all times clean and well policed.

At the completion of the tour of duty all medical and hospital property was turned over to the medical officer of the Naval Brigade, M. V. M., and his receipt for same received.

I recommend that there be three hospital stewards appointed, one to serve with each battalion of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. ROLFE,
*Captain and Assistant Surgeon,
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, M. V. M.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, July 18, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION, *Surgeon General of Massachusetts.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report on the medical department of the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., for the tour of duty in camp at Hingham, ending Saturday, July 16, 1904.

Leaving its armory in Boston about 5.10 P.M., on Friday, July

8, the corps reached camp at 6.20 P.M., and immediately took up the routine of duty prescribed in standing orders. For the first time in several years the personnel of the medical staff was complete, and every member was present for duty. Private Binney of Company A, who was detailed to serve as acting hospital steward at the camp of 1903, received his warrant this year; and Lieutenant Cheever, who was absent on leave last camp, had returned to duty early in the year.

The weather during camp was excellent, as will be seen by the meteorological record taken by Lieutenant Cheever, a copy of which is enclosed. The extreme limits of temperature were 83° and 54°. There was a light rain in the early morning of July 10, and a precipitation of .03 inch between 5.15 A.M. and 11.10 A.M. on July 13; but no duty was interfered with except the ceremony of guard mounting, on July 13.

Between 10 A.M. July 12 and 3 P.M. July 13 the corps, with the exception of the guard, was on out-post duty about six miles from camp. Assistant Surgeon Cheever and Hospital Steward Binney accompanied the corps. There were no cases of sickness, and no casualties beyond a few blistered feet and two cases of ivy poisoning.

The health of the corps was excellent throughout camp. Two men were in hospital over night, with gastro-intestinal disturbance and fatigue; one man was on crutches, with synovitis; and one man sustained a contusion at the building of the pontoon bridge, which kept him in quarters for two days. There were a few cases of minor ailments, but the excuses from duty were very few.

As in the last five years, the command subsisted on the garrison ration of the army. The food was excellent in quality, and was well cooked. The commissary department is entitled to great credit for highly successful administration.

Accompanied by the officer of the day and by the quartermaster, the surgeon made a thorough sanitary inspection of the camp every morning at 10 o'clock. Especial attention was paid to the kitchen, bath houses, servants' quarters and sinks. The latter were satisfactorily disinfected with earth, sulphate of iron and crude carbolic acid.

The condition of the creek on the north-west of the camp ground I believe to be a menace to the health of the corps. At my request an agent of the State Board of Health inspected the creek on Friday, July 15, and agreed with me that measures should be adopted to remove the existing nuisance, to which I called your attention at your official inspection on July 14.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. GREEN,

Major and Surgeon.

Meteorological Record for Encampment of First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., ending July 16, 1904.

DATES OF OBSERVATION.	Time of Observa- tion.	Barometer.	Thermometer, F.	HYGROM'Y.		WIND.		CLOUDS.			RAIN.			MEAN AVERAGE.		Remarks.
				Wet Bulb Thermotr.	Relative Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	UPPER.	Kind.	Amount.	UPPER.	Kind.	Amount.	Thermotr.	Barometer.	
1904. Saturday, July 9,	7 A.M.	-	Deg.	Deg.	-	S. E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deg.	-	Clear.
	2 P.M.	30.15	76	69	79	S. E.	3	Cir.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
	9 P.M.	30.08	64	61	90	S. E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
Sunday, July 10,	7 A.M.	30.00	65	63.5	97.5	S. S. E.	1	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	66	29.94	Overcast. Light rain at 8.15 A. M.
	2 P.M.	29.96	66	65.5	98	-	1	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	62	-	Thick mist.
	9 P.M.	29.90	64.5	64	97.5	S. S. W.	-	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	-	-	Overcast.
Monday, July 11,	7 A.M.	29.86	64.5	63	94.5	S. W.	1	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	71.7	29.86	Overcast. Fair.
	2 P.M.	29.84	62.5	72.5	67	S. W.	1	Cir.	Cum.	4	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
	9 P.M.	29.78	70	63.5	94.5	W.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overcast.
Tuesday, July 12,	7 A.M.	29.75	72	69	90	S. by W	2	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	73.5	29.08	Overcast. Fair.
	2 P.M.	29.72	78	73	76	S. W.	5	Cum.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
	9 P.M.	29.64	72	70	86.5	W. by S.	4	-	Strat.	2	-	-	-	-	-	Overcast. Fair. (Clear.)

Wednesday, July 12,	7 A.M.	29.65	71	69	88.6	N.	3	-	-	Strat.	10	5.15 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	{	75	68.7	{	Rainng.
	2 P.M.	29.71	75	70	76	N. W.	1	Cum.	2	Strat.	1	-	-	-	64	29.77	-	Clear.
	9 P.M.	29.88	82	86	81	W. N. W.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
Thursday, July 14,	7 A.M.	30.02	64	57	78	N. N. W.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	Clear.
	2 P.M.	30.04	76	65	71	-	-	Ctr. Cum.	4	-	-	-	-	-	55	30.55	-	Clear.
	9 P.M.	30.08	64	60	87	S. W.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clear.
Friday, July 15,	7 A.M.	30.12	70	64	81	W. S. W.	1	Ctr. Cum.	2	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	Clear.
	2 P.M.	30.08	79	67	77	S. W.	4	-	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	67	70.09	30.10	Overcast.
	9 P.M.	30.00	69	64	84	S. W.	4	-	-	Strat.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overcast.
Saturday, July 16,	7 A.M.	29.98	72	67	84	S. W.	4	Ctr. Cum.	2	Cum.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DAVID CHEEVER,
Lieutenant, Observer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS CADETS, Aug. 1, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of the Second Corps Cadets, M. V. M., for the tour of duty performed at Boxford, July 16 to 23, inclusive.

The command left Salem by special train, and arrived at the camp grounds at the appointed hour. The work of pitching camp was promptly completed. Immediately the routine work prescribed by the commanding officer was taken up and continued without any interruption throughout the tour of duty.

The weather on the whole was unusually warm, and the men were repeatedly cautioned about the dangers of heat stroke, and instructed to seek relief at the first symptoms of that malady.

The health of the command was good. We had the usual number of digestive disturbances, vomiting, diarrhoea and constipation, due to change of environment, and some of the men coming to camp not feeling quite up to the mark. There were four cases of heat exhaustion treated at the hospital.

During the tour practical talks were given to officers and men by the surgeon and assistant surgeon on the subject of disease germs, their methods of getting into the system and producing disease, and our methods of opposing them; on heat stroke, unconsciousness; on bullets, bullet wounds; application of the first-aid package; and the transportation of the wounded. These talks were instructive in character, and both officers and men expressed themselves as interested.

The sanitation of the camp was well-nigh perfect. The sinks, cook houses, tents and surroundings were kept in the usual cleanly condition. Precautions were taken to deodorize the sinks. The food was simple, ample in quantity, well cooked and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. WILLIAM VOSS,

Major and Surgeon, M. V. M.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 1, 1904.

Brig. Gen. OTIS H. MARION, *Surgeon General, M. V. M.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a report of the medical department, Naval Brigade, M. V. M., for the tour of duty, July 23 to 30, 1904, inclusive.

The tour was held at "Camp Long," Fort Rodman, New Bedford, the brigade taking the camp just vacated by a battalion of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, M. V. M.

Three days, including the first, were rainy.

Daily inspections of all sanitary arrangements, cook houses and mess tents were made, and disinfectants freely used when necessary. Owing to the clayey character of the soil there was a good deal of surface water in the rear of the cook houses, which was remedied in part by dumping dry sand and sawdust in these pools.

The sinks were located this year on the sea wall at the extreme southern end of the reservation, and occasioned little or no trouble, since the tide carried all the excreta out to sea.

The health of the camp was generally good. There were the usual number of cases of abdominal cramps with diarrhœa, which responded promptly to treatment. I attribute these cases more to exposure, to which many of the men were unaccustomed, than to the drinking water. Spring water was furnished in carboys. The city water seemed to be rusty or muddy to such an extent as to render it unfit for drinking purposes. There were also a few minor cases of injuries, sprains, cuts and bruises.

The swimming contests and boat races were in charge of medical officers. A division was sent to sea each day on the U. S. S. "Dixie," for target practice, and a medical officer and bayman with emergency kit accompanied each.

The number of sick in the hospital tents steadily diminished as the tour progressed, and I make no doubt had the tour lasted another two weeks, so that the men could become acclimated, the hospital cases would have been reduced to the minimum.

I would recommend that if possible at least a week should intervene between camps of two organizations, where it is intended to use the same tents and streets. Many of the streets occupied by our men were converted into seas of mud, through the rain and constant tracking by their predecessors. If the turf had had a chance to harden, it would, I think, shed or absorb the surface water better.

Respectfully,

S. VIRGIL MERRITT,

Lieutenant Commander and Surgeon, Naval Brigade.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1904.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Massachusetts.*

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the report of the subsistence department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Commissary General F. W. Wellington was retired as brigadier general on Jan. 15, 1904, and the present chief of the department was appointed on Jan. 16, 1904, under General Orders, No. 4, A. G. O., current series.

The work of the department during the past year has been carried on on very nearly the same lines as those established by my predecessor, and with satisfactory results so far as furnishing subsistence to the troops at a minimum expense; but, while the blanks that have been used are a great improvement over the earlier blanks, at the same time we are not receiving the information and education we should, and I strongly recommend the use of blanks as now used in the United States Army. Some modification would have to be made, as we are confronted with a condition the army does not have to meet, — guests at company messes. This department another year should use the blanks as now used by the army, and schools for all company commanders as well as commissary officers should be held. Officers of the subsistence department of the army have already signified their willingness and pleasure to assist us in this most important matter, realizing, as they do, that the subsistence department must be, when the necessity arises, in a strong position, with every one fully understanding its work, in order that the fighting force shall be in the best possible condition.

Rations were issued, as in years past, directly by me at the encampments of the First Brigade, South Framingham, June 11 to June 18; and First Heavy Artillery, July 9 to 23, at Fort Rodman, Mass.; and rations issued under my authority at encampment of the Naval Brigade, Fort Rodman, Mass., July 23 to July 30; First Corps of Cadets, Hingham, Mass., July 9 to July 16; Second Corps of Cadets, Boxford, Mass., July 16 to July 23; and First

Battalion Cavalry, South Framingham, Mass., July 16 to July 23. The Second Brigade, with the exception of the First Battalion of Cavalry, took part with the United States troops in manoeuvres at Manassas; their rations were furnished by the subsistence department, United States Army.

The average cost of the ration was about 38 cents for all commands. This cost is made up on the basis of the mess bill, which I prepared before any of the encampments (all troops using the same mess bill), and figuring the cost of the various components on the basis of amount allowed by the United States Army ration tables.

It is a well-established fact that fresh troops going into the field draw considerably more for the first few days than the ration table allows; in reality, the issue for the first two or three days is considerably in excess of what the ration tables call for; so the average cost for a man for the entire tour of duty is somewhat more than the cost mentioned. The mess bill arranged for our camp work is the same as that for the army in garrison, with the addition of milk, butter and eggs.

I take much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the hearty co-operation of commanding officers.

I am indebted to the Adjutant General for co-operation and advice.

Respectfully,

FRED. B. CARPENTER,
Brigadier General and Commissary General.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1904.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

SIR: — I have the honor to make my report for the current year.

Two general courts-martial were held during the year, and of the regimental courts held during the year, the proceedings in sixteen cases were referred to me for review, and upon all these several cases reports in writing have been made. I have given my opinions in writing upon the several matters pertaining to the government of the militia that have been referred to me for advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. DEWEY,
Brigadier General and Judge Advocate General.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MILITARY EXAMINERS.

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINING BOARD FOR
OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
STATE HOUSE, Jan. 2, 1906.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, in behalf of the Examining Board, that during the year 1904 the Board held 28 meetings and examined 128 officers.

Of the 128 officers examined, 121 were passed as competent, 6 failed to pass, being deemed incompetent, and 1 failed to reappear.

During the year 8 officers have been passed conditionally; of these, 6 passed as competent, 1 failed to pass, being deemed incompetent, and 1 failed to appear for re-examination.

The Board has held several conferences with you, concerning the preparation of examination papers, under the provisions of the law of 1903. In view of the incomplete state of necessary text books, the Board has postponed, with your approval, the preparation of said examination papers.

All records and papers are complete to date.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. BANCROFT,
Major General (retired), President.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1904.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

The following orders and circulars relating to the department have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General during the year: —

General Orders, No. 6, March 1, publishing rules and regulations for the government of rifle, carbine and revolver practice and competitions for the year 1904.

General Orders, No. 9, May 2, paragraph XXI, referring to trigger pull and the use of strap as a sling.

General Orders, No. 10, May 5, in relation to the selection of a State rifle team to compete for the national trophy.

General Orders, No. 11, May 23, paragraph III, referring to certificate of expense on annual return of rifle practice.

General Orders, No. 14, August 1, publishing the names of the officers and men selected to represent the Commonwealth in the competition for the national trophy at Fort Riley, Kan.

General Orders, No. 16, September 12, publishing special duty details and regulations for State rifle and carbine competitions.

General Orders, No. 19, December 16, publishing results of State, general, regimental and corps competitions for 1904.

Circular, March 1, in regard to ribbon decorations.

Circular, April 27, publishing assignment of targets at Walnut Hill.

Circular, August 3, publishing bill of dress and details of tour of duty at Fort Riley, Kan.

EFFICIENCY.

It was anticipated that the qualification work this year would suffer by comparison with the record of the past few years, on account of the change from the Springfield, calibre 45, to the new

United States magazine rifle, calibre 30 (which was issued in January), especially as the latter arm is fitted with an open sight; this, in contrast to the peep sight attached to the old Springfield rifle, seemed to be a serious hindrance to good shooting. Nevertheless, the results have been surprisingly good, although of course there has been some falling off in the number of qualifications, largely due to the increased cost of ammunition and to the difficulty in obtaining it, rather than to the eccentricities of the new rifle.

The following table summarizes the year's work : —

Original qualifications,	2,690
Requalifications,	2,225
Efficients not requalifying,	483
Total,	<u>5,398</u>
Marksmen of record in service Oct. 29, 1904,	5,398
Unqualified men in service Oct. 29, 1904,	<u>447</u>
Aggregate strength, subject to range work,	5,845

Of the 447 unqualified men : —

The general staff returns	3
The First Brigade returns	61
The Second Brigade returns	278
The Naval Brigade returns	84
The First Corps Cadets returns	1
The Second Corps Cadets returns	20

The unqualified men in the First Brigade are : —

From First Heavy Artillery,	35
From Second Infantry,	7
From Sixth Infantry,	19

The unqualified men in the Second Brigade are : —

From Fifth Infantry,	60
From Eighth Infantry,	112
From Ninth Infantry,	105
From First Battalion Cavalry,	1

The companies in each organization having 4 or more unqualified men are as follows : —

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Battery M,	12
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Battery L,	10
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Battery C,	4
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Battery D,	4
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company M,	25
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	15

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company A,	6
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company I,	6
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Company F,	5
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Company G,	5
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Company M,	5
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company L,	22
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	20
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company F,	18
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company M,	14
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company A,	13
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company K,	7
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company E,	5
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company D,	4
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company F,	28
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company D,	18
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company C,	14
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company E,	11
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company I,	11
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company B,	9
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company H,	5
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company L,	4
Second Corps Cadets, Company A,	11
Second Corps Cadets, Company C,	7
Naval Brigade, Company F,	31
Naval Brigade, Company I,	26
Naval Brigade, Company B,	5

Out of the 485 officers allowed by law, 75 failed to requalify. Although this is an improvement over last year's report, it must be said that any officer who does not attempt to qualify or requalify as a marksman is setting a very poor example to his men.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The field and staff of the First and Second Brigades, and Troop F, unattached, return 100 per cent. efficient.

The First Battalion of Cavalry maintains the same high standard of last year, returning but 1 unqualified man.

Troop D again returns every officer and man a qualified marksman; only 1 failed to requalify.

The Second Corps Cadets, although having labored under discouraging conditions the larger part of the year, finally obtained from the city government of Salem permission to use the new range of the Bay State Rifle Association, at Wakefield. This command reports a decided improvement in qualification work over 1903, and, under the circumstances, much praise is to be given to Lieutenant Colonel Fitz and his officers for their efforts to make a creditable showing.

The following companies, having the maximum legal enrollment, have qualified or requalified every officer and man : —

First Heavy Artillery, batteries E and H.
Second Regiment Infantry, companies D, F and G.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company F.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, companies A, B and D.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, companies C and I.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, Company A.
First Corps Cadets, companies A (76 officers and men) and
D (74 officers and men).

The following companies, having less than the full legal enrollment, have qualified every officer and man : —

First Heavy Artillery, batteries B and F.
Second Regiment Infantry, companies B, C, E and I.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company E.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, companies C and K.
Ninth Regiment Infantry, companies G, K and M.
Naval Brigade, Company G.
Second Corps Cadets, Company D (45 officers and men).

Twenty-eight companies have qualified or requalified every officer and man.

Forty companies report 100 per cent. efficient.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

The prescribed qualification scores were the same as for the Springfield rifle, in 1903, with these exceptions : —

As the rifles of the Naval Brigade were equipped with peep sights, it was stipulated that whenever this sight was used one point must be added to each score made by expert marksmen, sharpshooters and first-class marksmen. The carbine was allowed one point in each score for expert marksmen, but sharpshooters, first, second and third class marksmen were obliged to make the scores required from the same grades armed with the rifle.

In order to offset as much as possible the increased cost of the new ammunition, marksmen of record above the second class were allowed to requalify in either the expert, sharpshooter, first or second classes, as they might elect, and to receive the money allowance and decoration of that class.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

The points allowed were on the same basis as last year, with an amendment to conform to the new privilege allowed to experts, sharpshooters, first and second class marksmen in requalification.

The organizations which availed themselves largely of this privilege naturally show a reduced percentage in comparison with 1903 :—

	Per Cent.
First Heavy Artillery,	64.48
Second Regiment Infantry,	88.27
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	55.34
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	72.13
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	58.96
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	52.94
First Corps Cadets,	79.98
Second Corps Cadets,	49.16
Naval Brigade,	52.93
First Battalion Cavalry,	69.05
Troop F,	72.15
General staff,	31.58
First Brigade staff,	53.84
Second Brigade staff,	57.33

The possible points (rifle only) of all these organizations, including general and headquarters staffs, were 29,225.

The points actually made were 18,444, — 63.11 per cent.

MONEY AND MONEY ALLOWANCES.

The money allowances have been as follows :—

First Heavy Artillery,	\$1,155 00
Second Regiment Infantry,	1,498 50
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	1,067 50
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	1,361 00
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	970 00
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	1,023 00
First Corps Cadets,	595 50
Second Corps Cadets,	267 00
Naval Brigade,	690 50
First Battalion Cavalry,	315 00
Troop F,	145 00
First Brigade headquarters,	20 00
Second Brigade headquarters,	28 00
Battery A, unattached,	28 00
Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery,	11 00
Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery,	10 00
Signal Corps, First Brigade,	6 00
Signal Corps, Second Brigade,	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,184 50

DECORATIONS AND TROPHIES.

The usual military engravings with inscription plates have been awarded to the winning teams in the corps competitions, also medals and cups to individual prize winners. There were 7,480 decorations issued.

A special medal has been designed, and will be awarded to each officer and man who represented the State as a principal or alternate on the rifle team at Sea Girt, N. J., in 1902 or 1903, or at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1904.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Five hundred and one officers and men qualified with the revolver, — 32 less than in 1903, but 77 more than were reported in 1902.

More attention should be given to this important work. The splendid example of proficiency in the use of the revolver shown by members of Light Battery A, unattached, should be a stimulus to those who are expected to qualify with this arm.

Recapitulation.

Enrollment,	5,845
Efficients,	5,398
Unqualified members,	447
Qualifications made,	4,915
Money allowances,	\$9,184 50
Marksmen of record who failed to requalify,	483
Revolver qualifications,	501
Decorations awarded,	7,480

Number and class of marksmen: —

	1903.	1904.
Experts,	317	407
Sharpshooters,	892	852
First-class marksmen,	672	731
Second-class marksmen,	2,585	2,424
Third-class marksmen,	1,134	988

The above table shows 90 more experts than in 1903. Apparently many sharpshooters took advantage of the permission given to requalify in a lower class, as the sharpshooter class shows a loss of 40 over 1903, while the first-class marksmen are increased by 59. The losses in the second and third classes are to be attributed to the disinclination of company commanders to incur the largely increased expense of ammunition, and the difficulty in obtaining it.

THE STATE GENERAL COMPETITION.

The State general rifle competition was held on the new range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, at Wakefield, on Saturday, October 1, and the carbine competition at the same place, Saturday, October 8. The weather conditions were extremely uncomfortable on both occasions, but particularly so on October 1, when every variety was encountered, from sunshine to a small blizzard with rain and hail.

The teams for the first time shot in the open, without protection or cover of any description; and in consequence the scores suffered, especially in comparison with the matches of 1903, when the weather conditions were perfect. These competitions must be held earlier in the season, in order to avoid the bad weather which frequently occurs in the fall.

The rifle match was shot at 500 and 600 yards.

Wall tents were pitched for the different teams, and a hospital tent for the use of the executive officer, the paymaster and the medical and statistical officers.

The following officers were detailed at the rifle competition:—

Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gihon, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief,
statistical officer.

Maj. Howard S. Dearing, surgeon, First Heavy Artillery.

Maj. William B. Emery, A. I. G., First Brigade staff.

Capt. John P. Kane, paymaster, Ninth Infantry.

Capt. Morton E. Cobb, Second Brigade staff.

Lieut. Christopher Harrison, signal officer.

The Sixth Regiment again won the tri-color, with a score of 1,215 points out of a possible 1,500 points.

The First Regiment Heavy Artillery was second, with a score of 1,188 points.

The following table shows the scores made:—

Sixth Regiment Infantry,	1,215
First Heavy Artillery,	1,188
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	1,157
Second Regiment Infantry,	1,146
First Corps Cadets,	1,142
Second Corps Cadets,	1,056
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	1,043
Naval Brigade,	1,033
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	938

In the cavalry competition the guidon trophy was won by Troop F, with a score of 731 points out of a possible 1,000 points at 200 and 500 yards.

Troop D was second, with a score of 728.

Troop F,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	731
Troop D,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	728
Troop A,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	697

The following officers were detailed for this competition : —

Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A. I. G., staff Commander-in-Chief.
 Capt. William T. Ulman, staff First Brigade.
 Lieut. Arthur G. Scoboria, assistant surgeon, Troop F.
 Lieut. Alfred M. Blinn, paymaster, First Battalion Cavalry.
 Lieut. Albert J. Walton, I. R. P., First Battalion Cavalry.
 Lieut. David Hansen, I. R. P., Fifth Infantry, statistical officer.

On account of urgent business reasons Lieutenant Hansen was excused, and Lieutenant Walton acted as statistical officer.

CORPS COMPETITIONS.

The annual regimental and corps competitions of company teams were held as follows : —

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, at Wakefield, October 11.
 Second Regiment Infantry, at Holyoke, September 14.
 Fifth Regiment Infantry, at Wakefield, October 12.
 Sixth Regiment Infantry, at Wakefield, September 19.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry, at Wakefield, August 27.
 Ninth Regiment Infantry, at Walnut Hill, October 21.
 First Corps Cadets, at Wakefield, October 22.
 Second Corps Cadets, at Boxford, October 5.
 Naval Brigade, at Walnut Hill, August 29.

NATIONAL RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The Legislature again signified its approval of the efforts of this department to develop a representative rifle team by making a special appropriation of \$3,000 (chapter 70, Acts and Resolves of 1904) for the expenses of a team to be entered in the national trophy competitions at Fort Riley, Kan., August 17–27.

The open competition for places on the team took place at Walnut Hill, on Wednesday, May 25. From the 41 officers and men who presented themselves on this occasion were finally selected the following, whose names were announced in General Orders, No. 14 : —

Maj. Charles P. Nutter, First Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Fred H. Turnbull, Company E, Naval Brigade.
Lieut. Archibald McMillan, staff Sixth Infantry.
Color Sergt. George M. Jefts, Sixth Infantry.
Q. M. Sergt. James H. Keough, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
Q. M. Sergt. C. David Berg, Company L, Fifth Infantry.
First Sergt. Charles J. Jeffers, Company D, Eighth Infantry.
Sergt. Charles A. Van Amburg, Company D, Fifth Infantry.
Sergt. Charles A. Newhall, Company D, First Corps Cadets.
Corp. Jeremiah J. Cronin, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
Bugler George W. Chesley, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
Private Samuel A. Bourgeois, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
Private James Durward, Jr., Company G, Fifth Infantry.
Private George W. Reid, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
Private Stuart W. Wise, Company C, First Corps Cadets.

The officers of the team were : —

Team captain, Inspector General of Rifle Practice.
Adjutant, Lieut. Charles H. Cole, Jr., Company B, First Corps Cadets.
Surgeon, Lieut. Joseph C. Stedman, assistant surgeon, First Heavy Artillery.
Quartermaster, Lieut. Robert Robertson, I. R. P., Second Corps Cadets.

The rules and regulations governing the match at Fort Riley were contained in General Orders, No. 53, War Department, and were an entire change from those of 1903.

It seemed necessary for Massachusetts to at least make an attempt to defend the trophy won at Sea Girt last year, although there was little prospect of success, since the new rules prescribed that 67 per cent. of the total scores was required to be made at rapid fire and in skirmish runs. Neither of these classes of firing had been practised in Massachusetts, on account of the lack of range facilities. A number of public-spirited officers had organized a rifle association and had purchased land for a new range, which was in process of completion at Wakefield. There was a probability that the skirmish field might be completed in time for some practice during the early summer, therefore the team commenced practice on slow fire at Walnut Hill, with the expectation of taking up the rapid and skirmish fire a little later. Unfortunately, however, the Wakefield range was not available until a day or two before the time set for the departure of the team for Fort Riley; so, with the consciousness of having had insufficient practice in the kind of shooting most essential for success in the competition for the national trophy, the team left Boston August 15, arriving at Fort Riley at 5 P.M., August 17.

The national trophy match was shot on the 22d, 23d and 24th of August; the individual matches on the two following days.

The range at Fort Riley is laid out from north-east to south-west, with a long range of bluffs in the background; 28 targets for the known distances and 36 for the skirmish runs; targets all on the same line. The skirmish field is level as a floor, with a slight rise near the targets.

The camp was pitched on the south-west side of the Governor Harvey road, about three miles from the Fort Riley post. A battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry acted as scorers and markers. Guard duty was performed by details from the cavalry.

The weather was extremely varied, ranging from 105° on one day to 59° on the next. A small cyclone laid low the mess tent, and a tropical rain made a lake in the company streets; but, as the soil is very porous, it dried up quickly.

The administration of Captain Macomb, Fifth United States Cavalry, who acted as executive officer, was eminently courteous and fair.

The team from Massachusetts was probably the best that could have been selected under the circumstances, as it was very difficult to secure men who were able to give the time for the long practice and the two weeks' absence from home during the competition, in conjunction with the other duty to the State which had necessarily to be performed in order to make them eligible for the team. The limited accommodations for practice at Walnut Hill, and the impossibility of having any experience to amount to anything in skirmish and rapid fire were a serious handicap; but in that class of fire with which the men were familiar, at the known distances, the results were gratifying. If the competition had stopped with the slow fire, Massachusetts would have been third, and brought back the trophy won last year.

At 1,000 yards the team stood sixth, but after the rapid-fire and skirmish runs it fell to ninth place, although even then it won over New Jersey, without taking into account the points which were deducted from the score of the New Jersey team for exceeding the time limit.

In the individual rifle match the entries exceeded 300, while the pistol match had 50. Out of the 300 individual rifle entries, Sergt. George M. Jeffs, color sergeant, Sixth Regiment Infantry, won tenth place and received the cash prize.

It is a pleasure to record that the members of the team reflected great credit on the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in their observance of military discipline and courtesy; a fact which was commented upon in most flattering terms by several United States

Army officers, notably the executive officer of the match, the quartermaster of the post, and others who, in their capacity as range officers, came directly in contact with the team.

I am under great obligations to the officers of the team for their valuable assistance.

The positions of the leading teams at the close of the competitions were as follows : —

1. New York, Won the national trophy.
2. United States Navy, . . . Won the Hilton trophy.
3. United States Army, infantry, Won "The Soldier of Marathon."

The profit to the State on account of this trip is : —

1. The familiarity gained by representative marksmen with the method of conducting large competitions under officers of the regular establishment.

2. By contact with the best marksmen from the different States, as well as from the regular service.

3. By the instruction and experience gained from engaging in rapid and skirmish fire in a national competition.

4. Experience in the discipline of a shooting camp commanded by regular army officers.

All of this has resulted in information to the members of this team which they could have derived in no other way, and which they can now impart to the organizations to which they are attached, and in that sense act in the role of instructors in the work with which we must familiarize the militia. It is quite apparent that we must become familiar with rapid and skirmish fire, or we shall have no standing as a State in marksmanship.

The key to the entire situation is the range problem. Provision must be made for sufficient accommodation for this sort of work. We have now a range, under private ownership, which fills the requirements, or will do so when it is entirely completed. There should be another one in the western part of the State. Three hundred-yard ranges must be added to those already in operation, and the skirmish work can be done on the larger ranges when completed.

First Lieut. Robert S. Hale, staff First Regiment Heavy Artillery, having volunteered to attend the competitions of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain at Bisley, Eng., was authorized, under Special Orders, No. 81, to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at that meeting, and on his return forwarded to this department a voluminous and extremely valuable report of his

observations. Lieutenant Hale, as accredited representative of the Commonwealth, won five prizes in the five revolver competitions in which he entered while at Bisley, viz., one first, one second, two thirds and one fourth, of an aggregate value of \$60. In one competition his score was a "possible," and in a second competition he scored within one point of the "possible."

RANGE FACILITIES.

The lack of suitable ranges, so noticeable in 1903, was even more apparent this year. The danger in the use of the new high-powered, small-calibred United States magazine rifle led to the prohibition of shooting over several ranges heretofore considered safe.

The range at Lexington was closed to mid-range firing, the organizations affected being Battery B, First Regiment Heavy Artillery; Company B, Fifth Regiment Infantry; the field and staff and Company C, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

The range at South Framingham was closed on account of an accident to Private Clark of Company E, Sixth Regiment, while marking the targets for practice of members of that command, on October 20. The report of this accident, by Captain Damon of Company E, has been forwarded through the usual channels. Because of the discontinuance of this range, Company E was unable to complete its qualification work.

A new range has been constructed at Fall River, but was not completed until after the close of the shooting season. In consequence, Battery M, First Regiment Heavy Artillery, the headquarters and companies F and I of the Naval Brigade, were without range facilities during the entire season.

The Bay State Military Rifle Association, a corporation organized by officers of the militia who are actively interested in the development of small-arms practice, was opened for military shooting September 1, although not entirely completed.

This range is constructed on a tract of land of about 200 acres, in the town of Lynnfield, near the towns of Reading and Wakefield. The firing points are all on the same line, at the southerly end, where the width of the tract is about 1,100 feet. The land extends a little east of north for 1,000 yards to a thickly wooded hill, some 80 feet in elevation, which forms a natural back-stop across the entire line of pits. About 800 feet from the bottom of this hill, on the north side, a practically impassable swamp extends for a mile and a half still further north to another hill over 100 feet high. The north line of the land runs about midway between the hill and

the southern line of this swamp. On the west the land is bounded by the same swamp and on the east by land uninhabited, and very heavily wooded with tall pine trees. Having formerly been under cultivation, the whole tract is free from rocks and is completely cleared of trees.

The target pits for each range are in eschelon. At 200 yards there are 20 targets; at 500 yards, 20; at 600 yards, 15; at 800 yards, 6; at 900 yards there will be 6 targets; and at 1,000 yards, 10. The 300-yard range and the skirmish field will be completed before the opening of the shooting season in the spring of 1905.

Revolver ranges have been established at 25 and 50 yards.

The targets and pits are equipped with bells and telephones on the best principles to insure prompt service.

A house, adequate for all purposes, is to be erected in the spring of 1905.

This range is not only easy of access for all the organizations of the militia stationed in Boston, but also for thirty companies outside of Boston and within ten miles of Wakefield.

Another range, containing about the same area as the one above described, should be constructed in the western part of the State. With these and the 300-yard ranges which can be easily added to those ranges now in use in various towns, the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia would be well equipped for any class of firing, and the qualification requirements prescribed for the National Guard by the War Department could be adopted. The Commonwealth should own, or lease, all of these ranges, and give to the department of rifle practice the authority for general superintendence over them.

APPROPRIATIONS.

An unexpended balance of \$1,309.34 remains of the sum of \$23,000 appropriated for the use of this department.

There is left of the appropriation of \$3,000 for the national rifle competitions the sum of \$20.45.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. My recommendation of 1901, 1902 and 1903 is reiterated, viz., that the Commonwealth provide ranges containing area enough for safe shooting up to 1,000 yards.

2. That the necessary legislation be enacted whereby the Commonwealth shall control, either by lease or purchase, such ranges as are approved by this department, and shall construct, or purchase, new ranges having the necessary safeguards and territory for long-distance and skirmish firing.

3. That the appropriation for the expenses of this department for 1905 be \$25,000.

A word of commendation for the accurate statistical work in this report is due to Sergt. George R. Russell, N. C. S., First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. WHITE,
Colonel, Inspector General Rifle Practice.

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, MASS., July 15, 1904.

The Adjutant General, State House, Boston, Mass.

SIR:—I have the honor to report upon the eight days' tour of duty performed by the First Brigade at Framingham, June 11 to 18 inclusive, in accordance with General Orders, No. 9, A. G. O., and General Orders, No. 1, these headquarters, current series, June 11 being regarded as annual drill by all the organizations of the brigade in camp. The First Regiment Heavy Artillery, as usual, performed a separate tour of duty.

The attendance during this tour of duty was very satisfactory, as indicated by the accompanying report:—

	Enrollment.	Present.	Per Cent.
Brigadier General and staff, . . .	19	19	100.00
Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	818	787	96.21
Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	822	795	96.72
First Battalion Light Artillery, . .	201	196	97.51
Troop F, Cavalry,	102	98	96.09
Signal Corps,	28	28	100.00
Ambulance Corps,	59	55	93.22
Brigade record,	2,049	1,978	96.53

Maj. Howard S. Dearing, surgeon, First Regiment Heavy Artillery, was on duty as acting medical director, and to his faithful and painstaking supervision is due the excellent policing, general cleanliness and health of the camp. The practice, adopted a year ago, of detailing one non-commissioned officer from each company as an acting sanitary sergeant, was again followed out in this camp, with most satisfactory results.

Owing to the fact that the Second Brigade had planned to participate in the field manœuvres at Manassas, Va., the entire Ambulance Corps performed its tour of duty with the First Brigade.

In contrast to last year, the weather conditions were most favorable, permitting all drills and ceremonies to take place as planned.

Sunday, June 12, all drills were suspended, inspections were conducted by commanding officers after guard mounting, and following them religious services were held by the regimental chaplains. An immense crowd of visitors was in camp.

Tuesday, June 14, being the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the national colors, was designated as "Flag Day." In the afternoon a specially planned ceremony, by which the consolidated colors of the brigade, under escort of two companies of infantry and the consolidated bands, passed in review before the brigade, proved interesting and inspiring.

Wednesday, June 15, field manœuvres took place. The problem was as follows :—

An intrenched camp of 2,000 men, surprised by the advance guard of an invading force, consisting of 500 men of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The advance guard occupies a strong, dominating position on Tom's Hill, with a four-company battalion of infantry, a platoon of artillery and a platoon of cavalry. The camp defended from the front by a battery of artillery, a four-company battalion of infantry, occupying a strongly entrenched position on Arsenal Hill.

During the attack a flank movement, made on the enemy's right (his weak flank) by four battalions of infantry, a platoon of artillery, and a platoon of cavalry, the greater part of this movement being concealed by a dense woods.

The flanking movement being a success necessitates a prompt retirement of the advance guard, or its capture by a superior force.

To meet the requirements of this problem the following order was issued :—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM, JUNE 14, 1904.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

To carry out the conditions of Problem A, enclosed herewith (at a date yet to be announced), the following details are made :—

I. A battalion of four companies of infantry from the Second Regiment, under command of Maj. H. B. Fairbanks; a platoon of artillery from Battery C, under command of Capt. C. S. Sargent; a platoon of cavalry, under command of Lieut. E. H. Keyes; a detachment from the Signal Corps, consisting of one sergeant and eight privates; a detachment from the Ambulance Corps, under command of Lieutenant Hartung, consisting of twelve men,— will report to Maj. H. B. Fairbanks at such time and place as he may designate.

II. A battalion of four companies of infantry from the Sixth Regiment, under command of Maj. I. N. Marshall; Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery, under command of Capt. E. W. Wheeler,— will report to Maj. L. N. Duchesney at such time and place as he may designate.

III. Two battalions from the Second Regiment, under command of Col. E. P. Clark; two battalions from the Sixth Regiment, under command of Col. C. K. Darling; one platoon from Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery, under command of Lieut. J. S. Powell; one platoon of Troop F, Cavalry, under command of Capt. J. J. Monahan; the Signal and Ambulance Corps (excepting the detachments detailed in paragraph I., above), under their respective commanders, — will report to the brigade commander at such time and place as he may designate.

IV. Such part of the daily routine of drills as may be inconsistent herewith will be temporarily suspended.

By command of Brigadier General Mathews.

(Signed) WALTER L. SANBORN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Only commanding officers were acquainted with the nature of the problem, and therefore the attack upon the camp came practically as a surprise. The brigade got into action in a remarkably short time, and I believe the general result of this exercise was beneficial and instructive. Maj. H. B. Fairbanks, Second Regiment Infantry, was in command of the advance guard of the supposed invading force; Maj. L. N. Duchesney, First Battalion Light Artillery, commanded the defence of the camp; and the general flanking movement was under the command of the brigade commander.

Thursday, June 16, His Excellency John L. Bates, the Commander-in-Chief, made his official visit to the camp, attended by his staff, and reviewed the brigade in the afternoon. The ceremony was performed in a highly satisfactory manner.

I am of the opinion that this was one of the very best tours of duty performed by the brigade; and it is a matter of much personal satisfaction to me to record my appreciation of the earnest work on the part of all officers and men to make my last camp as brigade commander so successful a one.

There are two chief criticisms I wish to make. Roll calls and military courtesy still remain unsatisfactory. Company commanders should personally insist upon and exact a much better attendance and discipline at roll calls. It is always easy to account for a lack of military courtesy and a poor performance of guard duty in the large number of recruits always in camp. Some improvement was noted over previous year's work in this direction; but too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of company commanders seeing to it that their men have an *intelligent* understanding of what the duties of a sentinel are.

The commissary department is again entitled to commendation. Its new Commissary General, Brig. Gen. Fred. B. Carpenter, ably

assisted by the acting brigade commissary, Maj. Wm. B. Emery, provided a generous and excellent quality of food.

I respectfully urge the adoption of the recommendations made in my annual report of last year.

Very respectfully,

THOS. R. MATHEWS,

Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1904.

The Adjutant General, Massachusetts, State House, Boston.

SIR: — I have the honor herewith to submit my report, for the years 1903 and 1904, on the active duty performed by this command as coast artillery. Circumstances beyond my control having prevented my preparing the report for first-named year in time for publication with your report for 1903, it is herein included, as a matter of highly important record.

ARMY AND NAVY MANŒUVRES, 1903.

By desire of the Secretary of War, and under General Orders, No. 10, A. G. O., Massachusetts, and General Orders, No. 15, headquarters, department of the east, both of the series of 1903, the regiment participated in the army and navy manœuvres of Aug. 22-29, 1903, reporting to Col. Samuel M. Mills, A. C., U. S. A., commanding the artillery district of Portland, Me., and taking stations at Forts Levett, Williams, McKinley and Preble. It is worthy of note that this tour was the first occasion on which Massachusetts troops, in time of peace, had been ordered on duty with pay, transportation and subsistence furnished by the general government. This fact had a pronounced effect upon the men of the command, who realized that they were seriously engaged in the solution of the problem of the national defence, and that the government was showing its appreciation of their services in a tangible manner.

The scheme for the manœuvres was comprehensive. Colonel Mills, for the defence, had under his command approximately 5,000 troops, comprising 20 companies of coast artillery, 1 submarine mining company, 2 field batteries, and detachments from the engineer, signal and hospital corps, all from the regular establishment, together with a militia contingent made up of 12 companies of coast artillery from Massachusetts, 24 companies of infantry from Maine and 2 signal corps from New York. The district to be defended comprised the coast line and water area lying between points 15 miles south-west and 18 miles east of dis-

trict headquarters, within these limits being included the artillery posts of Levett, Williams, McKinley and Preble, the depot for submarine mining supplies at Fort Gorges, the camps of the infantry and field artillery assigned for the support of the artillery garrisons, 7 signal stations, 12 telephone stations, 13 combined signal and telephone stations and 14 search-light stations. For the offence, Rear Admiral Barker, U. S. N., commander-in-chief, had at his disposal, under Rear Admirals Coghlan and Sands, as division commanders, 26 vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, comprising 4 battleships, 4 protected cruisers, 3 auxiliary cruisers, 4 gunboats, 2 training ships, 5 destroyers and 4 colliers and supply ships. The complement of this fleet, including the naval militia of Massachusetts and Maine, temporarily attached, was approximately 7,000 officers and men.

On the part of the defence, the manœuvres were designed exhaustively to test the efficiency of both personnel and matériel in the operations of fire direction and control, including range finding, ship tracking and plotting; the service, aiming and laying of guns in position; the conduct of the service of security and information, including the operation of the signal and search-light systems; the laying, operation and defence of submarine mines; and the minor field operations incident to meeting attacks by landing parties from the fleet on outlying signal and search-light stations, or on the land faces of the forts themselves. The scheme of operations on the part of the offence included the manœuvres incident to bombardment, both by day and night; attempts at running past the land defences; the use of destroyers in the work of countermining; the putting out of action of outlying stations; and attacks in force on the main works by the naval brigade, made up from the seamen and marines of the fleet.

The scope of this report will admit merely of brief mention of the part taken by this command in the work above outlined. It is a matter for regret that the excellent and comprehensive reports of Majors Dyar and Quinby and Captain Lombard, commanding respectively the detachments of the regiment stationed at Forts Williams, McKinley and Preble, cannot here be given in full.

Fort Levett. — Regimental headquarters, to which were temporarily attached Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, A. I. G., and Maj. Frank B. Stevens, A. Q. M. G., of the general staff, Massachusetts, took station, with the band and batteries A and M, at Fort Levett, Cushing's Island. The two batteries went into camp with the regular artillery immediately in rear of the permanent works, while a detached camp was pitched in a clearing in close proximity to the district and fire commanders' stations at White Head, for the

quartering of the regimental field and staff officers, as well as of the district commander and his personal staff.

Colonel Frye, in addition to his duties as regimental commander, was detailed as chief of staff to the district commander, and further was assigned to the supervision of the service of security and information during the manœuvre period, being assisted in the performance of the last-named duty by Lieutenant Colonel Woodman. Major Dearing, senior medical officer, established at Fort Levett a base field hospital for the regiment, and supervised the work of the regimental medical officers at the detached posts. Captain Wolcott, regimental adjutant, was assigned to the command of a battery of three 6-pounder R. F. guns, on field mounts, and rendered efficient service in mine-field defence and the repelling of landing parties. Captain Parker, paymaster, and Major Stevens, A. Q. M. G., were detached for duty as watch officers at the station of the sub-district commander. Captain Holmes, quartermaster, and Lieutenant Cushing, commissary, were in charge of the administration of the affairs of their respective departments, so far as concerned the regiment, throughout the manœuvre district.

Capt. James H. Smyth, with Battery A, was assigned to Battery Daniels, with an armament of three 15-pounder R. F. guns, on masking parapet mounts. This command first discovered and opened fire upon the attacking squadron at the opening of the manœuvres. Capt. David Fuller, with Battery M, was stationed at Battery Bowdoin, furnishing gun detachments and magazine details for the service of the centre 12-inch B. L. rifle at that emplacement. This command rendered most efficient service.

Fort Williams. — Major Dyar, and Lieutenants Paine, Stedman and Bunting, of the staff, were ordered with four batteries of the regiment to Fort Williams, Portland Head, where Battery De Hart, with its armament and range-finding system complete, was turned over to them. For the two 10-inch B. L. rifles there emplaced the first reliefs were furnished by Battery G, Capt. Albert B. Chick, and Battery H, Capt. Walter L. Pratt; the second reliefs by Battery C, Capt. Charles F. Nostrom, and Battery E, Capt. Joseph L. Gibbs. The artillery work of this detachment was highly creditable, its guns being the first of the heavier armament in the district to open upon the enemy in the night attack of August 26. In addition to its artillery work proper, the command furnished guards and patrols, and during the landing attack in force, on August 28, it turned out under arms as infantry, taking up a position covering the approaches in reverse to Forts Williams and Preble. Lieutenant Snell, of Battery E, with a detachment, was

stationed during the manœuvres at the base-line station at Two Lights, Cape Elizabeth.

Fort McKinley. — Major Quinby, with Captain Rolfe and Lieutenants Curtin and Foster, of the staff, were ordered to take station with four batteries of the regiment at Fort McKinley, Great Diamond Island, where one pit in Battery Ingalls, with its armament of four 12-inch B. L. mortars complete, was turned over to be manned and fought by the detachment. Two mortar detachments and magazine details complete were furnished respectively by Battery D, Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham, Battery F, Capt. Norris O. Danforth, Battery K, Capt. Frederic S. Howes and Battery L, Capt. Frederick M. Whiting. This command is to be credited with excellent artillery service. It was frequently in action during the manœuvre period, and expended a large amount of ammunition, both in single rounds and by salvo-firing. It had under detail the usual post guards and patrols, and on one occasion of threatened landing attack, it promptly turned out under arms for service as infantry. Lieutenant Spenceley, Battery D, with a detachment of signalmen from the command, was on detached service during the manœuvres, with station at Long Island.

Fort Preble. — Major Nutter being unable to rejoin from leave in time to participate in the manœuvres, the command of the detachment ordered to take station at Fort Preble devolved upon Captain Lombard, with whom were assigned Lieutenants Portal, Totten and Hale, of the staff. Capt. P. F. Packard and Lieut. A. C. Holsworth, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, together with Capt. W. H. Goff, Jr., Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, who were present at the post as observers, volunteered for duty with this detachment, and rendered valuable service during the manœuvres. The command was made up of Battery B, Capt. Walter E. Lombard, and Battery I, Capt. George E. Horton. The work assigned to it was arduous in the extreme. It was called upon to man four 12-inch B. L. mortars in Battery Kearney, three 8-inch M. L. rifles bearing upon the main ship channel, and one 3.6-inch and two 12-pounder field guns of the mobile armament. Owing to the small numerical strength of the command, it was found possible to assign one relief only to these guns, and the men consequently were constantly on duty. Details from this command installed and operated a range-finding and electric light system in connection with the service of the 8-inch battery. This command was frequently in action, and its officers and men are entitled to the highest credit for the enthusiasm and efficiency with which they performed the exacting duties required of them.

In General. — The strength present, as shown by the regimental

morning reports for the manœuvre period, was noteworthy. Batteries A, B, G, H and I respectively carried through the entire tour the maximum legal strength, while the regimental strength varied between 98.1 and 99.3 per cent. for duty. The appended return exhibits the daily strength of the command :—

First Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., Strength Present, by Days, at U. S. Manœuvres, Aug. 22-29, 1903.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
Headquarters,	71	71	71	70	70	70	71	71
Battery A,	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Battery B,	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Battery C,	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
Battery D,	59	60	61	61	61	61	61	61
Battery E,	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
Battery F,	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63
Battery G,	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Battery H,	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Battery I,	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Battery K,	59	59	60	61	62	62	62	62
Battery L,	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Battery M,	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Present,	811	813	815	817	819	819	820	820
Absent,	15	13	11	9	7	7	6	6
Present and absent,	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826
Per cent. present,	98.1	98.4	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3

The discipline of the command was of the highest order, calling for no trials before a summary court during the tour. One corporal, absent without leave, was tried and sentenced to discharge without honor, after the return of the command to its home stations.

The health of the command, in spite of its constant and arduous work, remained excellent. There were no accidents, and but few minor injuries recorded incident to the serving of heavy guns under stress of excitement. But one man was ordered for treatment in the regimental hospital.

The transportation was provided, under memoranda furnished by the regimental commander, by Maj. A. M. Palmer, D. Q. M., at Boston. The arrangements were admirable. The entire command entrained at Boston, on August 22, in one minute and forty-five seconds. The transportation in the manœuvre district, furnished by the district quartermaster, was inadequate, and it was found

necessary to contract for the services of one tug for general harbor service and one wagon for use at Cushing's Island, the bills for the same being rendered to the Commonwealth.

The necessity for the adoption of some standard knapsack or pack for issue to Massachusetts troops was again demonstrated during these operations. The blanket roll is not adequate for the transportation or proper care of the property of the enlisted men. It was found necessary to use the garrison lockers belonging to the batteries, which added much to the bulk of the regimental baggage, and greatly increased the cost of transportation.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the intelligent and enthusiastic work of the line officers and enlisted men of the regiment both preceding and during this tour. They cheerfully complied with the most exacting conditions, and in every instance received the hearty commendation of the officers of the regular establishment under or with whom they served.

It gives me the deepest satisfaction to acknowledge the obligations of the command to Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, commanding the department, Brig. Gen. F. L. Smith, commanding the district immediately prior to the manœuvres, Col. S. M. Mills, A. C., in command during the period of active operations, and Majors Harris, Duvall, Whistler and Homer, all of the artillery corps. These officers without exception showed a personal and active interest in the work of the regiment, and, in the midst of their own pressing duties, found time for every possible courtesy. Their encouragement and assistance were fully appreciated. The enlisted men engaged in the manœuvres, both regulars and militiamen, served together with the keenest rivalry, but with perfect harmony and good feeling.

In conclusion, the only criticism suggesting itself is that of former years, in relation to the late date at which the assignments to duties were received by this command. In any future manœuvres of this sort, in which this regiment is to take part, specific data covering all the duties expected of it should be in the hands of the commanding officer at least three months prior to the period of active operations. With this information at hand for the period of preparation noted, the command can be reported at any post or in any artillery district in a condition of high efficiency. In the manœuvres of this year the command had less than one month for its preparation along definite lines of work. This meant that each battery could have but four drills in the duties to be required from it. Under such conditions the results attained were eminently satisfactory.

CAMP OF COAST ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION, 1904.

The regiment having been deprived of its annual practice firing with service charges and projectiles in 1902 and 1903, owing to its performance of duty respectively in the artillery districts of Narragansett and Portland, in connection with the United States army and navy manœuvres of those years, it was considered highly important to utilize the ordered tour of the present for this purpose. The command therefore was ordered, under General Orders, No. 11, A. G. O., Massachusetts, and General Orders, Nos. 3 and 4, regimental headquarters, all of the current series, to take station by detachment at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., from July 9 to 23, 1904, six batteries reporting for duty for the first eight days of this period, to be relieved by the remaining six batteries of the command during the latter half of the tour.

For purposes of administration and instruction, a permanent staff was detailed to serve, with the commanding officer, during the entire tour. It was made up of Lieutenant Colonel Woodman, Majors Quinby and Nutter, and Captains Parker, Fullerton and Cushing, of the regimental staff. The remaining field and staff officers were assigned to duty as follows: July 9 to 16, Major Dearing, Lieutenants Stedman, Paine, Foster and Murchie; July 16 to 23, Major Dyar, Captain Rolfe, Lieutenants Portal, Curtin and Totten. Lieutenant Hale was on detached duty at Bisley, Eng.

The battery assignments for the tour were as follows: July 9 to 16, Battery D, Captain Frothingham, Battery F, Captain Danforth, Battery G, Captain Chick, Battery H, Captain Pratt, Battery I, Captain Horton, and Battery K, Captain Howes; July 16 to 23, Battery A, Captain Smyth, Battery B, Captain Lombard, Battery C, Captain Nostrom, Battery E, Captain Gibbs, Battery L, Captain Whiting, and Battery M, Captain Fuller.

The strength present during the tour was satisfactory, though more leniency in the granting of leaves and furloughs was shown than in the case of the two years preceding. As noted in the appended return, the command carried for duty, on an eight-day basis of computation, from 96.9 to 98.5 per cent. of its enrolled strength.

have been accounted for by varying velocities in the lot of powder issued, in which the battery officers felt little confidence.

The 15-pounder practice was carried out at a target moored approximately 2,500 yards from the emplacement. For this purpose, 6 rounds of fixed ammunition were issued to each battery. The practice was good, but one of the 72 shots fired showing sufficient lateral deviation to have missed a destroyer. Five of the shots were direct hits through the canvas target. The ranging of the series was fairly well maintained, though 12 shots fell short, and would have been ineffective, unless through ricochet.

As a whole, the firing plainly showed the effect of the loss of the annual practice during the two preceding years. It is earnestly recommended that in the future — and irrespective of the participation of the command in any manœuvres yet to be held — provision be made annually, at artillery posts in the vicinity of the home stations of the several batteries, for at least a moderate amount of firing by the trained and selected gun detachments from the command. This need not necessarily take place during the period of the ordered encampment. It is perfectly practicable to cause detachments to report for practice at neighboring posts on holidays and half-holidays during the spring and summer seasons.

In the matter of infantry work but little was attempted during the late encampment, since ample opportunity for such drill exists at home stations. A battalion drill of one hour's duration was held on each afternoon, in which the four batteries not actually on drill at the artillery armament of the post took part. For the ceremonies of evening parade and review the troops at the post were formed as a regiment of four battalions of two companies each, the Fifty-second Company of Coast Artillery, permanently stationed at the post, being formed as the right battalion in line.

To Capt. Willoughby Walke, A. C., late major of engineers, U. S. V., the command is indebted for every possible assistance and courtesy. Both he and his officers placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the regimental commander, and lent themselves heartily to the accomplishment of the ends sought to be attained by the tour. The enlisted men of the regular garrison also sought to render themselves useful to their comrades of the militia, and the utmost harmony prevailed between both contingents during the entire period of the encampment.

During the tour the command was visited and reviewed by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Guild, by Maj. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, late colonel of the regiment, by Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U. S. A., retired, by Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, I. G., Massachusetts, by Brig. Gen. Fred. B. Carpenter, C. G.,

Massachusetts, and by His Honor Mayor Ashley and the members of the city government of New Bedford. Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, A. I. G., Massachusetts, was on duty with the command during the entire tour, and his suggestions, as in former years, were of great value.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. FRYE,
Colonel, First Artillery, Massachusetts.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1904.

Adjutant General.

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the following report on the tour of duty of the Second Brigade, excepting the First Battalion of Cavalry, at Manassas, Va., Sept. 3–12, 1904.

The details of transportation of the brigade from home stations to Manassas were in charge of Captain Wyman of brigade headquarters. Battery A, Light Artillery, left Boston Wednesday, August 31, *via* New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, arriving at Manassas the following morning. The Ninth Infantry and Signal Corps left Boston Saturday, September 3, *via* New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, arriving at Thoroughfare the following afternoon. The Fifth and Eighth Infantry and brigade headquarters left Boston September 3, *via* Boston & Maine Railroad, arriving at Manassas and Thoroughfare the following afternoon. Each organization carried with it complete camp equipage.

In accordance with instructions from headquarters, Atlantic division, the various organizations of the brigade reported at Manassas as follows: brigade commander and staff, the commanding officer, second division, Thoroughfare. Fifth Infantry, commanding officer, First Brigade, first division, Manassas. Eighth Infantry, commanding officer, Second Brigade, second division, Thoroughfare. Light Battery A, the chief of artillery, first division, Manassas. Signal Corps, the chief signal officer, second division, Thoroughfare.

The members of the brigade staff were assigned to duty in the appropriate departments of the divisional staff. The brigade commander was not assigned to any specific duty by Brigadier General Bell, U. S. A., commanding second division, but was given the fullest opportunity to observe the manœuvres.

Each division consisted of four brigades of infantry, nearly every brigade comprising four National Guard regiments and one battalion of regulars, together with sufficient cavalry and artillery,

and appropriate signal, engineering and hospital detachments. The first division, in command of Brigadier General Grant, U. S. A., was known as the "Blues;" the second division, under command of Brigadier General Bell, U. S. A., was known as the "Browns."

The conditions of the first problem required the "Blue" army to act on the defensive and the "Brown" army on the offensive. The time allowed for the problem was from midnight, September 5, until noon, September 7, with a temporary suspension of hostilities from 3 P.M. (constructive nightfall) to midnight of September 6. The second problem began at midnight on September 7, and lasted until 9 A.M., September 9, with a suspension of hostilities similar to that in the first problem. Here the "Blues" were on the defensive and the "Browns" on the offensive.

The conduct of these problems approximated very closely to the conditions of actual warfare, the bullets only being lacking. The infantry learned very forcibly the importance of ability to march, all of the Massachusetts regiments having covered over twenty miles in twenty-four hours. During problems the troops bivouacked each night in the position occupied by them at the close of the day's fighting. It happened not infrequently that the troops were on short rations, where they relied upon supplies being brought up from the rear at the close of the day's engagement. This could have been obviated by requiring the men to carry with them sufficient rations to be independent of such supplies, as was done by the Ninth Regiment.

The four days of continuous marching and fighting proved too severe for the endurance of many men, though I noticed that the Massachusetts troops stood the work better than most, and as well as any. Before participating in similar exercises again, more attention should be paid to hardening the men for such work, as men fresh from their ordinary employment are not in the best of condition for four days of continual marching, with little food and sleep.

I am not in a position to report upon the details of the duties performed by the organizations of the brigade, as they were not under my command. I can report, however, that the tour of duty was of the greatest benefit to the entire brigade, and I hope that it may be able to participate again in the near future in similar exercises, and as a brigade.

The troops left Virginia on September 10 and 11, reaching Boston on the night of September 11 and 12.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITNEY,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY,
SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1904.

Adjutant General, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to General Orders, No. 4, headquarters Second Brigade, and General Orders, No. 4, these headquarters, this command performed its tour of camp duty at Framingham, July 16 to 23, inclusive; and also, according to orders, the point of assembling was made at the camp ground, Framingham.

Troop A left its armory at 6 A.M., July 16, and, proceeding by way of Allston, Newton, Wellesley and Cohituate, arrived at the camp ground at 10.20 A.M.

Troop D left its armory at 6.20 A.M., July 16, and, proceeding by way of Brookline village, Washington Street, Boylston Street and the Worcester turnpike, arrived at the camp ground at 9.25 A.M.

Troop D made the march without any casualties, while in Troop A, Trooper Allen received a sprained ankle, through his horse falling, and about a mile from camp Trooper Pearson's horse received a broken leg by being kicked by another horse, and was shot by Lieutenant May.

After the horses had been properly cared for, tentage was issued and tents were pitched before dinner, which was served at 11.15 A.M. The only duty performed was guard mount, at 2 P.M., the time for the balance of the day being devoted to getting quarters in shape.

The hours of service were as per General Orders, No. 5, these headquarters, being changed later to give twenty minutes between "boots and saddles" and "Adjutants" call, instead of fifteen, as originally ordered. A departure from the usual custom of camps in this State was made in having the tattoo at 9 P.M., the roll call being omitted, and "taps" at 11 P.M., when a check roll call was made by each first sergeant. This change gave general satisfaction to both officers and men.

On Sunday, July 17, horses were exercised at the time set for drill, the men riding on blankets. The afternoon drill was omitted, and the evening parade ended the day's duties. At the parade the squadron, under command of the sergeant major, was reviewed at the walk, trot and gallop, and this practice was continued through the week.

On Monday, July 18, both morning and afternoon drills were of the squadron in close order formations, that of the morning being on the blankets, while that of the afternoon was on saddles.

On Tuesday, July 19, after a short close order drill as a squadron, Troop A was sent into the uncleared part of the State reservation to practise outpost formations, while Troop D worked on advance guard drill on the parade ground. This drill occupied both morning and afternoon drill periods. On account of the excessive heat, the evening parade was performed in service uniforms, and the men were not required to change into dress uniform till just before retreat.

On Wednesday, July 20, the morning drill was of the squadron in close order for an hour, and the balance of the time was devoted by Troop A to outpost work, and by Troop D to extended order. In the afternoon, after a short squadron drill, a platoon of Troop D went outside the camp ground to reconnoiter the approaches to the ground that Troop A had selected for the establishment of an outpost, the balance of Troop D and Troop A working on extended order on the parade ground. For the purpose of making a practical test of the work being done, forty men of Troop A, under command of Captain Havlin, established an outpost at 9 p.m. on the ground south of the camp, all being mounted and armed with carbine. A platoon of Troop D, twenty-five men, under command of Captain Kelly, starting from South Framingham, represented scouts on a reconnoitering expedition at 9 p.m., and were allowed to travel mounted or dismounted. They were to try and get through the mounted outpost to the camp ground and back again. At 10 p.m., when the contest closed, no scout had been able to accomplish this, or even penetrate the lines.

On Thursday, July 21, both morning and afternoon drills were in close order formation as a squadron, and, the day being cool and dry, the gaits taken were mostly the trot and gallop. Horses and men showed a great improvement over the drills of the first of the week. General Whitney, with portion of his staff, was a visitor to the camp, and at 4.30 p.m. was tendered a review. This review was followed by the usual evening parade.

On Friday, July 22, the morning drill period was devoted to extended order drill by troops. At 10.30 a.m. Governor Bates arrived, with staff of General Dalton, General Brigham, General Marion, Colonel Hagar and Major Clark. At 2.30 p.m. line was formed for a review by the Governor, which was followed by a short drill of half an hour, the first fifteen minutes under Major Perrins and the balance of the time under Captain Kelly. The Governor and staff left at 3 p.m. The evening parade ended the day's duties. There were a number of visitors in camp this day, but not so many as in former years on the day of the official visit of the Commander-in-Chief.

On Saturday, July 23, which opened rainy, the only routine duty was posting the guard. Property was taken to the store-houses and packed away in fairly quick time, and after a lunch, served at 10.15 A.M., stables, cook houses, mess halls and quarters were policed and tents struck at 10.45 A.M. Horses were then saddled, and at 11.12 A.M. the squadron left the field, all the baggage wagons following.

The squadron marched as squadron, in route order, to Wellesley Hills, where a short halt was made to water horses, at 12.37 P.M. Troop commanders were here given permission to excuse those men whose homes might be more easily reached by a different route than that taken by the squadron. As Troop A was delayed in watering by lack of water flowing freely into the trough, the squadron formation was here discontinued, and each troop proceeded separately to its home station, Troop D arriving there at 2.30 P.M., and Troop A at 3 P.M.

On account of illness, Major Mills was unable to attend the camp; and Major Harvey was detailed for the 17th and 18th, and Major Hart for the balance of the tour.

The health of the command was good throughout the tour, only a few minor cases being treated in the hospital.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. PERRINS,

Major.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
BOSTON, July 21, 1904.

Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*

GENERAL: — I have the honor to report that my command assembled in its armory at 4.45 o'clock P.M., on Friday, July 8, and arrived in camp at Hingham, Mass., at 6.25 P.M., remaining there until 10.15 A.M., on Saturday, July 16, and reached its armory in Boston on its return at 12.25 o'clock P.M. The duty performed on Friday, July 8, was by my order; Saturday, July 9, was annual drill; the balance of the tour was camp duty, according to law.

Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, Inspector General, Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Carpenter, Commissary General, Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., Assistant Inspector General, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Capt. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, United States Army, accompanied the corps. General Brigham remained until July 11; General Carpenter was obliged to divide his time between the corps and the First Regiment at Fort Rodman; and it was a matter of regret to the corps that the duties of these two dis-

tinguished officers elsewhere did not permit them to remain in our camp during the entire tour. Lieutenant Colonel Perrins, detailed as inspector for the State, and Captain Hall, as inspector for the War Department, remained through the tour, and were not only very thorough in their investigations, but gave, to our officers especially, the benefit of their professional attainments. General Dalton, Adjutant General, made three visits to the camp, but, to the great regret of the corps, was unable to remain with it during the tour.

On Monday, July 11, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Curtis Guild, accompanied by a detail from the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, visited camp about noon and dined with the corps. Later in the afternoon he reviewed the corps, and departed after battalion parade. The corps learned with regret that His Excellency the Governor was prevented by illness from being present.

On Saturday, July 9, a detail from the corps built a floating bridge, as in previous years, across the cove, as a means of communication to the target butts on the hill behind the camp. Lieut. J. F. Stevens, assisted by Lieut. E. H. Hoyt, had charge of the work.

On Tuesday morning, July 12, the corps, except the necessary camp guards, marched out, under command of Major Talbot, to a tract of land at South Hingham, owned by Maj. Henry Gregory Jordan, to whose courtesy and generosity the command is much indebted. Here they passed the night and remained until the afternoon of July 13. Tuesday was passed in reconnaissance; Wednesday morning was devoted to a simple manœuvre problem. On the march to and from the Jordan land, advance and rear guards were maintained where the unsettled condition of the way permitted. The march was about six miles each way.

On Thursday, July 14, companies A and C, and on Friday, July 15, companies B and D, visited Fort Revere at Hull, Mass., where they had little time for more than a view of the fortifications at that point. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, assisted by Lieutenants Robinson and McCauley, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, were present, and gave such instructions as they could in the very limited time at their disposal.

These visits were the result of an application made by me to the War Department for the assignment of my command as an auxiliary militia force to the battery at Hull, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in his report for the year 1902. While my request was not granted, its spirit was commended, and instructions sent by the War Department to Captain Hubbard,

commanding Fort Revere, to give the corps all the instructions in his power. This information was not received by me until two days before the corps started for camp. It was then too late, without incurring considerable expense, to wholly change the course of infantry instruction laid out for the tour; hence only one visit to the fort could be allowed to each man.

I am convinced that closer connection than now prevails can be established between the army and militia, to the great benefit of both; and I see no better way than to interest the militia, in this part of the country at least, in the methods of defence for the New England coast, whether directly in handling the guns upon its forts or in working out the problems to be met by all arms of the service in case attack is threatened along the sea border.

The report of the surgeon is enclosed. I ask special attention to his remarks upon the unsanitary conditions of the cove, once an arm of Hingham harbor. About twenty-five years ago a road called Otis Street was constructed across the mouth of this cove, and a small pipe was inserted to allow a limited quantity of water to pass in and out. The result is a semi-stagnant, scum-covered sheet of impure, brackish water, which has now become a nuisance and menace to health.

The town authorities of Hingham have been appealed to in vain to abate these unsanitary conditions. We have represented that, instead of the manifestly inadequate pipe or culvert at Otis Street, a bridge of at least twelve feet, with tide gates, should be constructed, so that the cove can be emptied at one tide and filled at another, the water level to be controlled by the gates acting automatically. At certain seasons these gates might remain closed, but at other times proper sanitary conditions demand an adequate opening at Otis Street to empty and flush the cove.

I report these facts in justice to my command, which is in no way responsible for the unhealthy conditions above described.

A table of attendance is enclosed, showing the largest number present so far in the history of the corps.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS F. EDMANDS,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Table of Attendance, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.

CAMP AT HING- HAM, 1904.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT.			Percentage of At- tendance.
	FOR DUTY.		SICK.		Total.	WITH LEAVE.		WITHOUT LEAVE.		Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.					
July 8, .	20	282	-	-	302	-	14	-	-	14	20	296	316	95.57
9, .	20	282	-	-	302	-	14	-	-	14	20	296	316	95.57
10, .	20	283	-	-	303	-	14	-	-	14	20	297	317	95.58
11, .	20	283	-	-	303	-	14	-	-	14	20	297	317	95.58
12, .	20	282	-	-	302	-	15	-	-	15	20	297	317	95.27
13, .	20	282	-	-	302	-	16	-	-	15	20	297	317	95.27
14, .	20	280	-	-	300	-	17	-	-	17	20	297	317	94.63
15, .	20	280	-	1	301	-	16	-	-	16	20	297	317	94.95
16, .	20	281	-	-	301	-	16	-	-	16	20	297	317	94.95
Average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.26

The above does not include band of 24 pieces.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS CADETS, M. V. M.,
SALEM, Sept. 9, 1904.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL DALTON, *Adjutant General*.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with General Orders, No. 9, A. G. O., May 2, 1904, this command performed its tour of annual drill at East Boxford, July 16, 1904, and of camp duty at the same place, July 17 to 23, inclusive.

The corps left its armory at 8.22 A.M. on the 16th, entrained at 8.30, and, after some delay at Peabody, disembarked at East Boxford at 9.15, reaching the camp ground at 9.30. Nearly all of the headquarters tents had been pitched by a detail sent up on the 14th. The company and guard tents as well as the line officers' tents and headquarters marquee were pitched without delay.

Guard mounting was performed at 11 o'clock. Company drills were held from 3 to 4.30 in the afternoon, and the routine of duty as prescribed in orders from these headquarters followed. Lieut. Col. E. J. Gihon, A. I. G., arrived in the afternoon.

Church service was held Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. Alfred Manchester of Salem.

Rifle and revolver practice was begun Saturday afternoon, and was continued throughout the tour of duty.

The system, inaugurated last year, for the instruction of guards and sentinels by means of printed questions, which were required to be answered in writing and handed in, properly briefed and endorsed, was continued this year. In addition to the schools which the officer of the guard was required to hold at guard quarters, each detail for guard attended a school during morning drill hour, under Major Spencer, who was assigned by the commanding officer to supervise the work and instruction of guard duty. The benefits of this system were shown in a better performance of the ceremony, and a greater individual knowledge on the part of sentinels.

On Wednesday evening fire was discovered in the dense woods across the lake in rear of headquarters. The alarm was sounded, and, notwithstanding that this occurred during band practice, when the men were scattered about the camp and away from their quarters, within three minutes the entire battalion had fallen in and left the camp for the scene of the fire. Two companies marched in double time about a mile by the travelled road. After leaving the highway, it became necessary to force a passage about three-fourths of a mile through dense woods, thick with underbrush and fallen trees. Two companies went by an old disused road around the head of the lake, and thence through dense woods and a swamp. Meanwhile, Captain Ropes of Company D and several men swam across the lake and were the first to reach the fire. With great labor and perseverance the fire was extinguished, and much valuable timber saved. The promptness in falling in and the zeal shown in the performance of this unexpected duty was very commendable, and a credit to the corps.

On Thursday His Excellency the Governor, with Mrs. Bates, members of the staff and other guests, arrived at about 1 o'clock. Review took place at 3.30 o'clock.

During the week Major Vose, surgeon, gave a talk to the corps on military hygiene and the nature and treatment of bullet wounds, and Lieutenant Sturgis, assistant surgeon, one on first aid to the injured.

The weather was perfect, and no drills or ceremonies were omitted up to Saturday, the 23d. Friday night rain began to fall, and continued through Saturday and Sunday, with frequent showers up to Wednesday, the 27th. This prevented striking camp on Saturday, and it was not until Wednesday afternoon, the 27th, that the tents were finally struck and stored.

Since the last encampment the membership has undergone a radical change, and, although nearly 50 per cent. of the men had never performed camp duty, and several officers were new to their positions, the tour of duty was well performed, and was both instructive and beneficial.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW FITZ,

Lieutenant Colonel.

APPENDIX.

Officers of the M. V. M. retired.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of—
Benjamin F. Peach, Jr.,	Brigadier General,	2d Brigade,	Lynn,	July 24, 1897,	Major General.
William A. Baucroft, .	Brigadier General,	2d Brigade,	Cambridge, . .	Jan. 4, 1901,	Major General.
Francis H. Appleton, .	Brigadier General,	Commissary Gen., Mass.,	Peabody, . . .	Jan. 3, 1900,	Major General.
Robert A. Blood, . . .	Surgeon General,	—	Boston,	May 2, 1904,	Major General.
Thomas R. Mathews, . .	Brigadier General,	1st Brigade,	Boston,	July 19, 1904,	Major General.
Benjamin F. Bridges, . .	Brigadier General,	1st Brigade,	Charlestown, . .	July 9, 1897,	Brigadier General.
Thomas Kittredge, . . .	Brigadier General,	Surgeon General, Mass.,	Salem,	Jan. 3, 1894,	Brigadier General.
James L. Carter,	Brigadier General,	Inspector General, Mass.,	Brookline, . .	May 17, 1901,	Brigadier General.
Henry Parsons,	Colonel,	6th Regiment,	Marlborough, .	Feb. 25, 1898,	Brigadier General.
Charles Pfaff,	Colonel,	1st Regiment Heavy Art.,	Boston,	April 20, 1900,	Brigadier General.
Fred W. Wallington, . .	Commissary General,	—	Worcester, . .	Jan. 15, 1904,	Brigadier General.
Charles L. Dodge, . . .	Colonel,	8th Regiment,	Beverly, . . .	June 15, 1895,	Colonel.
Frank L. Locke,	Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Gen., Mass.,	Malden,	Jan. 3, 1900,	Colonel.
John W. Weeks,	Captain,	Chief, Naval Brigade, .	West Newton, .	April 10, 1900,	Captain.
Richard H. Morgan, . . .	Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Gen., Mass.,	New Bedford, .	Oct. 30, 1900,	Colonel.
Frederick W. Merriam,	Lieutenant Colonel, .	2d Regiment,	North Adams, .	Oct. 6, 1893,	Colonel.
G. Frank Frost,	Lieutenant Colonel, .	5th Regiment,	Waltham, . . .	May 1, 1894,	Colonel.
John W. Hart,	Lieutenant Colonel, .	2d Corps Cadets, . . .	Salem,	June 13, 1895,	Colonel.
Charles L. Hovey,	Lieutenant Colonel, .	1st Regiment Heavy Art.,	Boston,	Mar. 26, 1898,	Colonel.
Bowdoin S. Parker, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, A. A. G.,	1st Brigade,	Boston,	Sept. 16, 1897,	Colonel.

Officers of the M. V. M. retired — Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of —
David Clark,	Lieut. Col., Med. Director,	1st Brigade,	Springfield,	Aug. 11, 1897,	Colonel.
Sammel A. Johnson,	Lieutenant Colonel,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Feb. 6, 1899,	Colonel.
James T. Soutter,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Asst. Insp. Gen., Mass.,	Boston,	Jan. 8, 1903,	Colonel.
Walter F. Peck,	Lieutenant Colonel,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	May 27, 1903,	Colonel.
William H. Devine,	Lieut. Col., Med. Director,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	June 3, 1903,	Colonel.
Eben T. Brackett,	Lieutenant Colonel,	8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Aug. 6, 1895,	Lieut. Colonel.
Freeman C. Hersey,	Lieut. Col., Med. Director,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	Sept. 11, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Charles H. Rice,	Major and Surgeon,	6th Regiment,	Fitchburg,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Horace G. Kemp,	Major,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Cambridgeport,	Dec. 11, 1897,	Lieut. Colonel.
Adelbert M. Mossman,	Major,	5th Regiment,	Braintree,	Feb. 11, 1898,	Lieut. Colonel.
Rauben A. Whipple,	Major,	2d Regiment,	Adams,	July 25, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
George R. Rogers,	Major,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Jan. 10, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
William L. Richardson,	Major and Surgeon,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	April 22, 1899,	Lieut. Colonel.
Robert B. Edes,	Major A. I. G. R. P.,	2d Brigade,	Newton,	April 20, 1901,	Lieut. Colonel.
Andrew Robeson,	Major,	1st Corps Cadets,	Brookline,	Jan. 4, 1902,	Lieut. Colonel.
Elmore E. Locke,	Lieut. Colonel, A. A. G.,	2d Brigade,	Malden,	April 17, 1903,	Lieut. Colonel.
Frederick G. Southmayd,	Major,	2d Regiment,	Springfield,	Nov. 30, 1904,	Lieut. Colonel.
William M. Paul,	Lieutenant Commander,	Naval Brigade,	Boston,	July 19, 1900,	Lieut. Commander.
Pharcelius D. Bridges,	Major,	2d Regiment,	South Deerfield,	May 20, 1895,	Major.
Winsor M. Ward,	Major,	8th Regiment,	Wakefield,	Dec. 21, 1895,	Major.

Frank H. Briggs,	Major and A. I. G.,	1st Brigade,	Boston,	Sept. 7, 1897,	Major.
Eljah George,	Major and A. I. G. R. P.,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	July 24, 1897,	Major.
Thomas F. Cordis,	Major and A. I. G. R. P.,	1st Brigade,	Longmeadow,	Aug. 11, 1897,	Major.
Orland J. Brown,	Major and Surgeon,	2d Regiment,	North Adams,	Jan. 28, 1899,	Major.
Henry W. Atkins,	Captain,	Co. C, 1st Regiment,	Boston,	Feb. 19, 1895,	Major.
Joseph Bruno, Jr.,	Captain,	Co. B, 1st Batt. Light Art.,	Worcester,	Feb. 23, 1898,	Major.
John J. Leonard,	Captain,	Co. G, 2d Regiment,	Springfield,	Mar. 12, 1900,	Major.
John D. Munroe,	Lieutenant Commander,	Co. F, Naval Brigade,	Fall River,	Dec. 11, 1894,	Lieut. Commander.
Arthur E. Perry,	Captain,	Co. E, 1st Regiment,	New Bedford,	June 2, 1896,	Major.
Freeman Murray,	Captain,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Major.
William T. Lambert,	Captain and A. D. C.,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	July 24, 1897,	Major.
Henry McDonald,	Captain,	Co. B, 2d Regiment,	Springfield,	July 26, 1899,	Major.
Joseph H. Joubert,	Captain,	Co. F, 9th Regiment,	Lawrence,	Aug. 23, 1900,	Major.
Charles Williamson,	Captain,	Co. I, 1st Regt. Heavy Art.,	Brockton,	July 26, 1899,	Major.
William H. Alline,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 27, 1899,	Major.
Henry B. Rice,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 18, 1899,	Major.
Daniel J. Keefe,	Captain,	Co. A, 9th Regiment,	Somerville,	Feb. 20, 1901,	Major.
Frederick P. Barnes,	Captain and Q. M.,	2d Brigade,	Newton,	May 14, 1901,	Major.
Phillip Little,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Oct. 21, 1901,	Major.
William L. Stedman,	Captain,	Co. C, 1st Batt. Light Art.,	Lawrence,	Oct. 17, 1901,	Major.
William J. Williams,	Captain,	Co. L, 6th Regiment,	Boston,	Jan. 30, 1902,	Major.
Anthony D. Mitten,	Captain,	Co. M, 9th Regiment,	Lowell,	July 1, 1902,	Major.
Harry F. Ballard,	Major and A. I. G.,	2d Brigade,	Malden,	Dec. 8, 1903,	Major.
John S. Keenan,	Captain and Q. M.,	1st Regiment Heavy Art.,	Dorchester,	May 14, 1901,	Major.
Charles H. Brigham,	Lieutenant,	Chief, Co. B, Naval Brigade,	Boston,	July 5, 1901,	Lieut. Commander.

Officers of the M. V. M. retired — Concluded.

NAME.	Rank.	Organization retired from.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.	Retired with Rank of—
A. Ernest Thomas,	Lieutenant,	Chief, Co. G, Naval Brigade,	Cambridge,	Dec. 24, 1902,	Lieut. Commander.
John J. Hayes,	Captain,	Co. H, 9th Regiment,	Boston,	June 24, 1904,	Major.
Edward Glines,	Captain and A. D. C.,	1st Brigade,	Somerville,	Aug. 11, 1904,	Major.
James P. Clare,	Captain,	Co. M, 8th Regiment,	Hudson,	Dec. 8, 1904,	Major.
Horace F. Wilson,	Captain,	Co. F, Cavalry,	Westford,	Sept. 1, 1893,	Captain.
Charles W. Brown,	Captain,	Co. D, 2d Regiment,	Holyoke,	Jan. 22, 1894,	Captain.
Herbert F. Staples,	Captain,	Co. H, 8th Regiment,	Salem,	Dec. 11, 1894,	Captain.
Charles N. Edgell,	Captain,	Co. F, 2d Regiment,	Gardner,	Dec. 12, 1894,	Captain.
Horace M. Parsons,	Captain,	Co. M, 8th Regiment,	Somerville,	Dec. 4, 1896,	Captain.
Charles J. Baker,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Beverly,	Jan. 4, 1896,	Captain.
William F. Shaughnessy,	Captain,	Co. K, 9th Regiment,	Clinton,	May 16, 1898,	Captain.
Frank S. Horton,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Aug. 26, 1898,	Captain.
John G. Warner,	1st Lieut. and P. M.,	8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Nov. 9, 1893,	Captain.
Charles C. Melcher,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 17, 1894,	Captain.
Charles L. Hayden,	Captain and Q. M.,	1st Brigade,	South Deerfield,	Aug. 16, 1897,	Captain.
Sullivan B. Newton,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Boston,	Dec. 11, 1897,	Captain.
Edward A. Symonds,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	Feb. 25, 1898,	Captain.
James W. Pierce,	1st Lieut. and P. M.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Cambridge,	Dec. 11, 1897,	Captain.
Henry B. Goodrich,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Captain.
George A. Sanborn,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. C, 1st Batt. Light Art.,	Lawrence,	Mar. 17, 1898,	Captain.
Thomas B. Ticknor,	Captain,	1st Corps Cadets,	Cambridge,	Feb. 6, 1899,	Captain.

Reuben W. Ropes,	Captain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Salem,	June 3, 1899,	Captain.
Amos R. Leighton,	Captain,	Co. F, Cavalry,	Westford,	Mar. 13, 1900,	Captain.
William B. Clarke,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Feb. 14, 1901,	Captain.
Ulysses A. Goodell,	Captain,	Co. K, 6th Regiment,	Southbridge,	May 13, 1901,	Captain.
Austin Peters,	1st Lieut., Vet. Surg.,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Boston,	Oct. 29, 1901,	Captain.
Myles Standish,	Captain,	Ambulance Corps,	Boston,	Dec. 2, 1901,	Captain.
Edward B. Carr,	Captain,	Co. G, 6th Regiment,	Lowell,	Dec. 18, 1902,	Captain.
J. Edward R. Hill,	1st Lieut. and Adjutant,	1st Corps Cadets,	Boston,	Jan. 6, 1899,	Captain.
Charles D. Colson,	1st Lieut. and Q. M.,	2d Regiment,	Holyoke,	Feb. 8, 1899,	Captain.
Henry W. Sprague,	1st Lieut., Signal Corps,	2d Brigade,	Boston,	Mar. 21, 1902,	Captain.
John E. Day,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. B, 1st Regt. Heavy Art.,	Boston,	Mar. 21, 1902,	Captain.
Edward E. Mason,	Captain,	Co. B, 5th Regiment,	Cambridge,	Mar. 2, 1903,	Captain.
Ferdinand H. Phillips,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. F, 1st Regt. Heavy Art.,	Taunton,	May 1, 1903,	Captain.
John Breen,	Captain and Q. M.,	9th Regiment,	Lawrence,	May 9, 1903,	Captain.
Valentine E. Gilson,	Captain,	Co. H, 5th Regiment,	-	July 27, 1904,	Captain.*
Edgar A. Marshall,	1st Lieutenant,	Co. C, 8th Regiment,	Marblehead,	Feb. 6, 1899,	1st Lieutenant.
H. Lincoln Chase,	1st Lt. and Asst. Surg.,	5th Regiment,	Brookline,	July 26, 1899,	1st Lieutenant.
Walter C. Barr,	Ensign,	Co. H, Naval Brigade,	Springfield,	Mar. 23, 1903,	Lt., Junior Grade.
William F. Young,	2d Lieutenant,	Co. D, 8th Regiment,	Lynn,	Dec. 27, 1900,	2d Lieutenant.*
Minot J. Savage,	Chaplain,	1st Regiment,	Boston,	May 29, 1896,	Chaplain.
William H. Rider,	Chaplain,	1st Battalion Cavalry,	Gloucester,	Dec. 15, 1897,	Chaplain.
Samuel J. Barrows,	Chaplain,	5th Regiment,	Boston,	Dec. 7, 1897,	Chaplain.
Ellery C. Butler,	Chaplain,	2d Corps Cadets,	Beverly,	Sept. 16, 1897,	Chaplain.

* Physical disability.

Summary of Casualties.

	Resigned.	Died.	Failed to pass Examination.	Failed to appear for Examination.	Discharged by General Orders.	Disability.	Disbandment of Company.	Totals.
Captains,	18	-	1	-	1	-	1	21
Lieutenants, Chief of Company,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
First Lieutenants,	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Lieutenants, Junior Grade,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Second Lieutenants,	11	-	2	-	-	1	1	15
Ensigns,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Staff Officers,	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
	62	2	5	1	1	2	4	77

Commissions Vacant Dec. 31, 1904.

	Medical Director.	Assistant Inspector General.	Judge Advocate.	Aide-de-Camp.	Assistant Surgeon.	Commissary of Subsistence.	Equipment Officer.	Battalion Adjutant.	Chaplain.	Assistant Engineer.	Captain.	Lieutenant, Chief of Company.	First Lieutenant.	Second Lieutenant.	Total.
First Brigade,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Second Brigade,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
First Regiment Heavy Artillery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Second Regiment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Fifth Regiment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Sixth Regiment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Eighth Regiment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Ninth Regiment,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
First Battalion Light Artillery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
First Battalion Cavalry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
First Corps Cadets,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Second Corps Cadets,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Naval Brigade,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Troop F, Cavalry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	4	—	2	3	24

Discharges and Loss of Enlisted Men Other than by Expiration of Term of Service.

ORGANIZATION.	By Order.	Promotion.	Died.
First Brigade,	12	3	-
Second Brigade,	12	1	-
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, .	230	1	2
Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	259	4	-
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	275	8	6
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	229	6	3
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	531	8	4
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	308	4	4
Naval Brigade,	198	7	1
First Corps of Cadets,	26	2	-
Second Corps of Cadets,	59	2	-
First Battalion Light Artillery, .	31	2	1
Light Battery A,	17	2	-
First Battalion Cavalry,	26	2	-
Troop F Cavalry,	6	-	-
Ambulance Corps,	23	1	-
Totals,	2,242	53	21

REGISTER.

More than one term as an enlisted man is denoted 2d, 3d, etc.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief.</i> John L. Bates, Jan. 8, 1903,	North Easton,	Boston Latin.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

<i>Adjutant General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Samuel Dalton, Boston, Jan. 4, 1900.	2d corps cadets, priv., 1858 to 1861; capt., Apr. 6, 1866; maj., Apr. 3, 1874; dis., Apr. 26, 1876; re-elected, May 2, 1876; lt. col., Mar. 14, 1877; col. and ins. ord., staff com.-in-chief, Dec. 10, 1881; res., Jan. 3, 1883; adj. gen., rank brig. gen., Jan. 4, 1883; adj. gen., rank maj. gen., Jan. 3, 1884.	Priv., sgt., D, 14th M. V., 1st Mass. inv. art., July 6, 1861; 2d lt., Feb. 16, 1862; 1st lt., June 7, 1862; dis., Oct. 7, 1864.	Salem.	
<i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). William Curtis Capelle, Boston, Jan. 4, 1900.	5th art. and 2d inf., D, Aug. 21, 1867; priv., corp., sgt., 4th lt., July 10, 1860; 3d lt., Apr. 17, 1861; declined to qualify; 2d staff com.-in-chief, capt., Nov. 2, 1864; maj., May 8, 1866; res., Jan. 25, 1872; 3d, 1st regt., D, Jan. 30, 1872; 1 year priv., corp., sgt.; asst. adj. gen., rank col., Jan. 1, 1886.	1st clerk, surg. gen. office, . . .	Lexington,	Public school and academy.

Governor's Staff—Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Surgeon General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Otis H. Marlon, Boston, May 2, 1904.	1st regt. hvy. art., maj., surg., May 11, 1883; lt. col., med. direc., 1st brig., Aug. 12, 1897.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., surg., May 4, 1898; res., June 25, 1898.	Burlington,	Kimball Academy, Dartmouth College, 1876.
<i>Inspector General</i> (rank Brigadier General). William H. Brigham, Hudson, May 24, 1901.	5th regt., M., 1st lt., Nov. 16, 1887; res., Apr. 15, 1891; maj., asst. insp. gen. rifle prac., 1st brig., Sept. 27, 1897; lt. col., asst. insp. gen., Jan. 4, 1900; col., insp. gen. rifle prac., May 6, 1900.	. . . . .	Feltonville.	
<i>Commissary General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Frederick B. Carpenter, Boston, Jan. 16, 1904.	1st corps cadets Nov. 12, 1884; 2d, Nov. 12, 1887; 3d, Nov. 12, 1888; 4th, May 19, 1891; 5th, May 19, 1893; 6th, May 19, 1894; 7th, May 19, 1895; 8th, May 19, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., col. sgt., quar. maa. sgt., 1st lt., quar. maa., Feb. 20, 1897; 1st lt., pay maa., Mar. 7, 1899; res., Nov. 20, 1900; maj., asst. insp. gen. rifle prac., 1st brig., Mar. 3, 1902; lt. col., asst. insp. gen., Jan. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	Wakefield.	

<i>Insp. Gen. Rifle Practice</i> (rank Colonel). James G. White, Newton, June 7, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 29, 1886; 2d, Nov. 29, 1889; 3d, Nov. 29, 1890; 4th, Nov. 29, 1891; 5th, Nov. 29, 1892; 6th, Nov. 29, 1893; 7th, Nov. 29, 1894; 8th, Nov. 29, 1895; 9th, Nov. 29, 1896; 10th, Nov. 29, 1897; 11th, Nov. 29, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 1st brig., capt., prov. mar., May 20, 1899; maj., insp. rifle prac., Jan. 5, 1900; lt. col., asst. insp. gen., May 5, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	San Francisco, Cal.
<i>Judge Advocate General</i> (rank Brigadier General). Henry S. Dewey, Boston, May 25, 1900.	1st corps cadets, June 11, 1880, to Feb. 25, 1889; corp., sgt.; 1st brig., capt., judge adv., Feb. 25, 1889; col., judge adv. gen., Jan. 4, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	Hanover, N. H.
<i>Assistant Inspectors General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). George H. Benyon, Water- town, June 7, 1901.	5th regt., C, Apr. 16, 1879; priv., corp., 2d lt., Dec. 12, 1881; 1st lt., Sept. 1, 1884; capt., Apr. 26, 1887; adj., Sept. 16, 1887; maj., July 21, 1888; lt. col., asst. adj. gen., 2d brig., July 30, 1887; retired as col., Mar. 27, 1901.	.	.	.	.	.	Brighton.
Walter C. Hagar, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, May 7, 1888; corp., June 6, 1891; sgt., May 19, 1892, to Sept. 17, 1897; lt. col., asst. adj. gen., 1st brig., Sept. 17, 1897.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, . U. S. Nav. Acad., 1 yr.
Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield, Jan. 4, 1900.	6th regt., A, Sept. 6, 1892; dia., Sept. 6, 1895; 2d, Sept. 6, 1895; dia., Sept. 6, 1896; 3d, Sept. 6, 1896; dia., Sept. 6, 1897; 4th, Sept. 6, 1897; dia., Sept. 6, 1898; 5th, Sept. 6, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 1, 1898; 1st lt., July 14, 1899; capt., Jan. 2, 1893; maj., May 22, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, capt., May 12, 1898; maj., Oct. 1, 1898; not mus.; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield.
John Perrins, Jr., Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st batt. cav., D, Apr. 25, 1893; 2d, Sept. 27, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 23, 1892; 1st lt., Jan. 16, 1895; capt., Jan. 5, 1898.	.	.	.	.	.	England, . Roxbury High.

Governor's Staff—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Ast. Insp. Gen.</i> — Con- Charles F. Winton, Gloucester, Jan. 30, 1904.	8th regt., 1st lt., quar. mas., July 16, 1895; res., Sept. 6, 1899; 1st lt., quar. mas., June 4, 1903.	8th regt. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., quar. mas., May 11, 1898; mus. out, April 28, 1899; 46th U. S. V., Aug. 29, 1899; mus. out, May 31, 1901; 1st lt., capt.	Gloucester.	
Jenness K. Dexter, Springfield, Jan. 30, 1904.	Nav. brig., H, Mar. 6, 1893; lt., chief of Co., Mar. 6, 1893.	U. S. N., lt., jun. grade, July 2, 1896; U. S. S. "Gov. Russell," dis., Oct. 8, 1898.	. . . .	U. S. Nav. Acad.
<i>Ast. Quar. Mas. General</i> (rank Major). Frank B. Stevens, Newton, Jan. 8, 1903.	Col., aid-de-camp, staff com.-in-chief, Jan. 7, 1897; res., Jan. 3, 1900; 1st lt., aid-de-camp, 1st hvy. art., May 28, 1900.	. . . . .	Dover, N. H.	
<i>Aids-de-Camp</i> (rank Major). Henry Hastings, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Jan. 8, 1890; 2d dis., Jan. 4, 1893; priv., lt. col., asst. adj. gen., May 3, 1893; res., Jan. 4, 1894; 3d, 1st batt. lgt. art., sgt. maj., July 14, 1898; 1st lt., pay mas., Feb. 6, 1890; res., May 24, 1893.	. . . . .	West Medford,	Boston Latin; English High.
Charles Hayden, Nahant, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 17, 1893; 2d, Nov. 17, 1896; 3d, Nov. 17, 1897; 4th, Nov. 17, 1898; 5th, Nov. 17, 1899; 6th, Nov. 17, 1900; trans. to 2d brig., non-com. staff, quar. mas sgt., June 29, 1901; 7th, Nov. 17, 1901; sgt. maj., Dec. 26, 1901; capt., aid-de-camp, Sept. 12, 1902.	. . . . .	Boston,	English High; Inst. Tech.

Ainsley R. Hooper, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	40th Mass., U. S. V., A. Aug. 8, 1862; dis., Oct. 30, 1863; priv.	Annapolis, N. S.
William M. Clarke, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	2d Ill. art., quar. mas. sgt., 3 yrs., 1862-66.	Washington, D. C.

AMBULANCE CORPS, M. V. M.

<i>Captain.</i> Robert E. Bell, Lowell, Dec. 9, 1900.	1st corps cadets, July 9, 1892; amb. corps, 2d lt., Apr. 20, 1894; 1st lt., Nov. 22, 1897.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Sackville, N. B., University, N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry H. Hartung, Boston, Dec. 8, 1903.	1st regt. hvy. art., K, June 22, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New Haven, Ct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward Leroy Shinn, Cam- bridge, Oct. 17, 1904.	Amb. corps, Nov. 9, 1897, to Sept. 16, 1899; 2d, May 6, 1902; corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Hosp. corps, U. S. V., June 1, 1896; dis., Feb. 1, 1899.	Lynn.

FIRST BRIGADE, GENERAL AND STAFF.

<i>Brigadier General.</i> Embury P. Clark, Spring- field, July 26, 1904.	2d regt., K. sgt., 1868; capt., June 4, 1869; maj., Aug. 14, 1871; lt. col., Aug. 31, 1875; dis., Apr. 28, 1876; D. capt., Dec. 23, 1878; lt. col., Aug. 2, 1879; col., Feb. 2, 1899.	46th M. V. M., B. corp., Oct. 15, 1862; dis., July 29, 1863; 2d Mass. inf., U. S. V.; col., May 10, 1896; mas. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Buckland.
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First Brigade. General and Staff—Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Walter L. Sanborn, Newton Centre, Jan. 8, 1903.	Batt. A, lgt. art. Apr. 25, 1895; 2d, Apr. 25, 1898; 3d, Apr. 25, 1899; priv., corp., trans. to 2d brig., non-com. staff, sgt., clerk, Dec. 1, 1899; 4th, Apr. 25, 1900; trans. to 1st brig., non-com. staff, sgt. mas), Mar. 13, 1901; 5th, Apr. 25, 1901; capt., prov. mar., Feb. 13, 1902.	.	Newton Centre,	Newton High.
<i>Medical Director</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). (Vacancy.)	.	.	.	.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> (rank Major). (Vacancy.)	.	.	.	.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> <i>Rifle Practices</i> (rank Major). William B. Emery, Boston, Jan. 8, 1903.	Batt. A, lgt. art., Apr. 25, 1895, to Jan. 26, 1899; priv., corp.; guidon corp., 1st brig., non-com. staff, Jan. 26, 1899; sgt., clerk, sgt. maj., brig. quar. mas., Feb. 12, 1901.	.	Boston,	Newton High, 1892-96.
<i>Brigade Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). George Burroughs, Boston, Oct. 12, 1904.	Batt. A, lgt. art., Apr. 25, 1895; 2d, Apr. 25, 1898; 3d, Apr. 25, 1899; corp., sgt., trans. to 1st brig., non-com. staff, col. sgt., Mar. 29, 1900.	.	Boston.	Boston.

<i>Engineer</i> (rank Captain). Christopher Harrison, Everett, Oct. 12, 1904.	5th regt., C, Apr. 12, 1896, to Aug. 28, 1896; 1st batt. cav., D, Sept. 21, 1892; trans. to non-com. batt. quar. mas. sgt., July 1, 1899; trans. to 1st brig., non-com. staff, sgt. maj., Apr. 2, 1902; 1st lt. signal officer, Sept. 8, 1902.	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester, Eng.
<i>Judge Advocate</i> (rank Captain). (Vacancy.) <i>Provost Marshal</i> (rank Captain). Leon W. Ham, Winchester, Oct. 12, 1904.	1st batt. cav., A, May 8, 1894; non-com. staff, May 29, 1894; 2d, May 8, 1897; dis., Jan. 20, 1898; quar. mas. sgt.; 3d, 1st batt. cav., A, Mar. 8, 1898; trans. to non-com. staff, 1st brig., Mar. 19, 1902; sgt. maj.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston, . . English High.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> (rank Captain). William T. Uiman, Brookline, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Mar. 27, 1891, to Mar. 27, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., non-com. staff, 1st brig., May 10, 1902; prov. sgt., sgt. maj., capt., prov. mar., Jan. 8, 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Charles B. Hitchcock, Springfield, Oct. 12, 1904.	2d regt., K, May 4, 1894; trans. to non-com. staff, pay sgt., May 25, 1896; 2d, July 10, 1899; 1st lt., com. of subsistence, Apr. 30, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	Ware.
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Frank B. Edwards, North Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1904.	8th regt., M, Feb. 6, 1893, to Feb. 6, 1896; 2d, Sept. 17, 1896, to Mar. 10, 1897; 3d, sig. corps, 1st brig., Mar. 23, 1898, to Mar. 23, 1901; 4th, Apr. 1, 1901; 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	North Cambridge.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Colonel.</i> James A. Frye, Boston, Nov. 14, 1898.	1st regt., sgt. maj., Nov. 10, 1890; 2d lt., L. Apr. 1, 1891; adj., May 9, 1891; col., asst. insp., gen. rifle prac., staff com.-in-chief, Jan. 7, 1897; maj., 1st regt. hvy. art., Apr. 1, 1898; col., asst. insp. gen., staff com.-in-chief, Nov. 14, 1898; col., asst. insp. gen. rifle prac., Nov. 14, 1898.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., maj., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston.	Boston Latin; Harvard Mil. Serv. Inst., U. S., Mass., Mil. His. Soc.; U. S. Naval Inst.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Charles B. Woodman, Fall River, Apr. 1, 1898.	1st regt., M, Mar. 31, 1879; corp., Apr. 8, 1880; dis., Mar. 31, 1882; 2d, Mar. 31, 1882; 2d lt., Aug. 29, 1882; 1st lt., Apr. 24, 1883; quar. mas., Apr. 24, 1883; maj., Mar. 12, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., lt. col., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Fall River.	
<i>Major.</i> Perlie A. Dyar, Boston, Mar. 5, 1891.	1st regt., C. Sept. 29, 1876; dis., Oct. 5, 1877; 2d, Apr. 29, 1878; 3d, Oct. 23, 1882; 4th, Nov. 17, 1883; 6th, Dec. 1, 1884; 6th, Dec. 1, 1885; 7th, Dec. 1, 1886; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., May 23, 1887; 1st lt., July 20, 1887; capt., Aug. 15, 1887.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., maj., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Lynn.	
George F. Quinby, Roxbury, July 28, 1897.	1st regt., C. Apr. 12, 1890; dis., Apr. 15, 1892; 2d, Mar. 9, 1895; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., July 20, 1887; dis., July 27, 1887; 3d, Aug. 1, 1887; sgt., 2d lt., Apr. 16, 1888; 1st lt., Mar. 18, 1891; 1st lt., K. Apr. 20, 1891; capt., Aug. 10, 1891.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., maj., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston.	
Charles P. Nutter, Boston, July 14, 1899.	1st regt., C. Aug. 7, 1885; dis., Aug. 12, 1886; 2d, July 20, 1887; 3d, Aug. 18, 1890; corp., sgt., 2d lt., May 11, 1891; capt., Mar. 11, 1893.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Pennsylvania.	Inst. Tech.

<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). E. Dwight Fullerton, Boston, Jan. 6, 1904.	1st regt., A. Oct. 31, 1895; 1st lt., Jan. 27, 1896; capt., Oct. 16, 1896; res., Nov. 17, 1902.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Brockton.	Brockton High; Harvard.
<i>Battalion Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Willard M. Foster, Lowell, June 26, 1900.	6th regt., C, Jan. 1, 1879; 2d lt., May 25, 1881; res., Feb. 15, 1886; 2d, Oct. 25, 1887; 3d, Oct. 25, 1890; 4th, Oct. 25, 1891; 5th, Oct. 25, 1892; dis- exp., Oct. 25, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 6th, 1st regt. hvy. art., C, June 28, 1897; corp.	. . . . .	Clinton.	
James E. Totten, Taunton, June 20, 1900.	1st regt., F, Oct. 11, 1889; 2d, Oct. 11, 1892; 3d, Oct. 11, 1893; 4th, Oct. 11, 1894; 5th, Oct. 11, 1895; 6th, Oct. 11, 1896; 7th, Oct. 11, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., F, 2d lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Taunton.	Taunton High.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). J. Stearns Cushing, Nor- wood, May 3, 1904.	5th regt., K, July 10, 1873, to July 10, 1876; priv., sgt.; 2d, 1st regt., Feb. 7, 1883, to June 14, 1883; 1st regt. hvy. art., 1st lt., com. of subsistence, June 28, 1901.	. . . . .	Bedford.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Howard S. Dearing, Boston, Aug. 14, 1897.	1st regt., hosp. steward, Mar. 28, 1886; asst. surg., Apr. 1, 1887.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., surg., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	East Waterbor- ough, Me.	Dartmouth Med- ical College, Jan. 28, 1892.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). William A. Rolfe, Boston, Nov. 29, 1897.	Amb. corps, 2d brlg., Mar. 23, 1893; priv., corp., 1st lt., Feb. 21, 1894; res., Nov. 24, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., asst. surg., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Valparaiso, Chill.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Joseph C. Stedman, Jamaica Plain, Aug. 1, 1900.	Amb. corps, M. V. M., 2d lt., Nov. 22, 1897; res., Jan. 31, 1899.	.	Jamaica Plain, .	Roxbury High; University; Medical College, N. Y.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). Horace B. Parker, Boston, Apr. 3, 1900.	6th regt., A, June 5, 1875; dis., May 31, 1877; 2d, 4th batt., A, Sept. 10, 1877; dis., May 10, 1879; col. sgt.; 3d, 1st regt., K, Aug. 7, 1885; 1st sgt., 1st lt., pay mas, May 26, 1886.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., 1st lt., adj., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Roxbury.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John M. Portal, Woburn, June 1, 1899.	1st corps cadets, Sept. 14, 1891, to Mar. 23, 1898; insp. rifle prac., 6th regt., Mar. 23, 1898; capt., 30th prov. co., Sept. 26, 1898; dis., Apr. 15, 1899; co. disbanded.	2d lt., 1st Vt. N. G., . . .	Woodbury, Vt.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Guy Murchie, Boston, June 21, 1904.	2d brig., non-com. staff, sgt., clerk, June 23, 1900; trans. to 1st brig., non-com. staff, prov. sgt., Apr. 20, 1901; maj. and aid-de-camp, staff com.-in-chief, Jan. 7, 1902; res., Jan. 7, 1903.	1st cav., U. S. V., May 20, 1898; dis., Sept. 17, 1898.	Calais, Me.	
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John A. Curtin, Boston, Oct. 18, 1899.	Batt. A, lgt. art., Dec. 26, 1896, to Oct. 18, 1899,	.	Boston, .	English High; Inst. Tech.

<i>Range Officer</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John B. Paine, Weston, June 20, 1894.	1st regt., orderly, May 7, 1894; insp. rifle prac., June 20, 1894.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., 1st lt., range officer, May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Robert S. Hale, Boston, Feb. 22, 1903.	Batt. A, lgt. art. Feb. 8, 1897; 2d, Feb. 8, 1900; 3d, Feb. 8, 1901; 4th, Feb. 8, 1902; 5th, Feb. 8, 1903; priv., gun., corp.	. . . . .	Boston,	Roxbury Latin; Harvard; Con- nell.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> James H. Smyth, Brighton, Nov. 12, 1902.	1st regt. hvy. art., A, Mar. 18, 1896; 2d, Mar. 18, 1899; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 22, 1899; 1st lt., Nov. 13, 1901.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., A, May 9, 1898, to Nov. 14, 1898; corp.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Olin D. Dickerman, Boston, Nov. 22, 1902.	1st regt. hvy. art., I, Dec. 14, 1898; trans. to A, Apr. 6, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 13, 1901.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., Apr. 26, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898; priv.	Abington.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry J. Kane, Boston, Nov. 22, 1902.	1st regt. hvy. art., A, July 28, 1897; 2d, July 28, 1900; sgt.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston,	English High.
COMPANY B — Cambridge.				
<i>Captain.</i> Walter E. Lombard, Cam- bridgeport, Jan. 23, 1893.	1st regt., B, Mar. 17, 1879; dis., Mar. 17, 1883; 2d, June 18, 1883; dis., June 18, 1886; 3d, June 18, 1886; priv. corp., sgt., 2d lt., Aug. 16, 1886; 1st lt., Sept. 8, 1887; res., Sept. 10, 1891; 4th, 5th regt., C, Sept. 10, 1891; dis., Sept. 10, 1892; priv.	Batt. A, lgt. art., Dist. Colum- bia N. G., Apr. 1, 1892; priv. corp.; dis., Jan. 23, 1893; 1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., B, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Cambridgeport.	

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Marshall Underwood, Dorchester, Apr. 7, 1902.	1st regt., B, Oct. 30, 1882, to Oct. 30, 1885; 2d, Feb. 22, 1886, to Feb. 21, 1891; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 21, 1891.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., B, 2d lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin B. Shedd, Waltham, July 21, 1902.	1st regt. hvy. art., B, Jan. 21, 1896; 2d, Jan. 21, 1902; priv., corp., sgt.	Ill. Nav. Res., Sept., 1893, to Dec., 1894; ship's corp.	Waltham.	
COMPANY C — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Charles F. Nostrom, Boston, Oct. 16, 1899.	1st regt., C, Sept. 4, 1892; 2d, Mar. 29, 1896; 3d, Mar. 29, 1897; 4th, Mar. 29, 1898; 5th, Mar. 29, 1899; 6th, Mar. 29, 1899; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 18, 1891; 1st lt., May 11, 1891.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., C, 1st lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Charlestown.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John D. B. Woodworth, Jamaica Plain, May 6, 1902.	1st regt. hvy. art., C, Dec. 19, 1898; 2d, Jan. 13, 1902; priv., corp.	. . . . .	Calais, Me.,	Roxbury High; Tufts College.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Arthur E. Hall, Cambridge, Apr. 15, 1896.	1st regt., C, Apr. 6, 1888, to Apr. 15, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Plymouth.	

COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Joseph H. Frothingham, Boston, May 27, 1897.	7th regt., D, Dec. 11, 1868; dis., June 24, 1869; 1st regt., D, June 26, 1869, corp.; Oct. 4, 1869; sgt., Oct. 26, 1870; 1st sgt., May 21, 1872; dis., Sept. 27, 1872; 1st batt., D, Sept. 28, 1872; mus. in, June 18, 1873; sgt., Sept. 23, 1874; dis., June 10, 1876; 2d, Aug. 3, 1876; 1st sgt., May 1, 1878; dis., Aug. 3, 1879; 3d, Aug. 25, 1879; 2d lt., July 5, 1882; 1st lt., Apr. 16, 1883.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., D, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston.
	1st regt. hvy. art., D, June 30, 1890; 2d, June 30, 1893; 3d, June 30, 1896; priv., corp., sgt.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Hallifax, N. S.
	1st regt. hvy. art., D, Apr. 18, 1898; corp.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., D, May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Boston, . . . English High.
	1st regt., E, Jan. 27, 1884, to Dec. 23, 1895; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 23, 1895; 1st lt., Jan. 11, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., E, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	New Bedford.
COMPANY E — New Bedford. <i>Captain.</i> Joseph L. Gibbs, New Bed- ford, Jan. 24, 1898.	1st regt., E, Apr. 5, 1895; 2d, 1st regt. hvy. art., Apr. 12, 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., E, sgt., May 9, 1898; dis., Nov. 14, 1898.	New Bedford.
	1st regt. hvy. art., E, Oct. 2, 1899; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Tiverton, R. I., . . . New Bedford High.
COMPANY E — New Bedford. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John C. DeWolf, New Bed- ford, Feb. 18, 1901.			
COMPANY E — New Bedford. <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ernest L. Snell, New Bed- ford, Mar. 3, 1902.			

First Regiment Heavy Artillery — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY K — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Frederic S. Howes, Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1897.	1st regt., K, Jan. 3, 1888; 2d, Jan. 3, 1891; agt., 2d lt., May 14, 1891; 1st lt., Aug. 10, 1891; adj., Jan. 7, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., K, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	East Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert A. Gleason, Boston, June 12, 1899.	1st regt. hvy. art., C, Dec. 21, 1896; trans. to K, Nov. 15, 1897; 2d lt., Nov. 29, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898; 2d lt.	Medford.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Conrad M. Gerlach, Boston, Oct. 28, 1901.	1st regt. hvy. art., K, Jan. 24, 1898; 2d, Jan. 24, 1901.	. . . . .	Boston, . .	English High.
COMPANY L — BOSTON.				
<i>Captain.</i> Fred M. Whiting, Chelsea, Apr. 15, 1891.	1st regt., L, 2d lt., Nov. 19, 1888; 1st lt., Mar. 12, 1890.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., L, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Sturbridge.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clifford L. Harris, Allston, June 19, 1901.	1st regt. hvy. art., L, Dec. 13, 1893; 2d, Dec. 13, 1896; 3d, Dec. 13, 1897; 4th, Dec. 13, 1898; 5th, Dec. 13, 1899; priv., corp., agt., 2d lt., Dec. 26, 1900.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898; agt.	Bayonne, N. J.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alton L. French, Newtonville, June 19, 1901.	1st regt., L, Sept. 18, 1899; 2d, 1st regt. hvy. art., Sept. 18, 1898; 3d, Sept. 18, 1899; 4th, Oct. 24, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898; corp.	Brookton.
COMPANY M — Fall River.			
<i>Captain.</i> David Fuller, Fall River, Feb. 14, 1899.	1st regt., M, Dec. 11, 1878; dis., Dec. 11, 1881; 2d, Dec. 20, 1881; dis., Dec. 20, 1882; 3d, Dec. 26, 1882; dis., Dec. 26, 1883; 4th, Dec. 27, 1883; dis., Dec. 27, 1884; 5th, Dec. 30, 1884; dis., Dec. 30, 1885; 6th, Jan. 30, 1886; dis., Jan. 30, 1887; 7th, Feb. 11, 1887; dis., Feb. 11, 1888; 8th, Feb. 21, 1888; dis., Feb. 21, 1889; 9th, Feb. 21, 1889; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 10, 1889; 1st lt., Nov. 22, 1892.	5th U. S. art. batt. A, Feb. 4, 1867; dis., Feb. 4, 1870; 2d, June 10, 1870; dis., June 10, 1875; corp., sgt.; 1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., M, 1st lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Bohm Kamnitz, Austria.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick W. Harrison, Fall River, Feb. 14, 1899.	1st regt., M, Dec. 21, 1886; 2d, Dec. 21, 1889; 3d, Dec. 21, 1892; 4th, Dec. 21, 1895; 5th, Dec. 21, 1896; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 21, 1897.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., M, 2d lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Fall River,
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William J. Meek, Fall River, Feb. 20, 1893.	1st regt. hvy. art., M, Sept. 4, 1883; 2d, Sept. 6, 1886; 3d, Sept. 9, 1887; 4th, Sept. 9, 1888; dis., Feb. 5, 1889; priv., corp., sgt., F, 2d lt., Feb. 5, 1889; dis., Feb. 27, 1889; 2d lt., Feb. 20, 1893.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., F, 2d lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Fall River.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i> Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield, Sept. 29, 1904.	2d regt., 1st lt., Nov. 21, 1887; capt., Jan. 16, 1891; maj., Feb. 13, 1900.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, capt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Glenwood, Ia.
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Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. and Commissions.	Subsequent Service	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical In- struction.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Edwin R. Shumway, Worcester, Nov. 3, 1893.	10th regt., A, 1869; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 25, 1872; 1st lt., Jan. 18, 1875; capt., Aug. 28, 1876; maj., Apr. 11, 1884.		4th Vt. Vols., I, F, Sept. 21, 1861; corp., sgt.; re-enlisted, Dec. 18, 1863; dis., July 13, 1865; 2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Jamaica, Vt.	
<i>Majors.</i> Henry B. Fairbanks, Worcester, July 30, 1896.	2d regt., C, Mar. 10, 1884, to Mar. 10, 1887; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d, Mar. 10, 1887; 1st lt., June 6, 1887; capt., Aug. 25, 1891.		2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Windsor Locks, Conn.	
Edwin R. Gray, Orange, Sept. 29, 1904.	2d regt., F, Sept. 8, 1885; 2d, Sept. 8, 1888; 3d, Sept. 8, 1889; 4th, Sept. 8, 1890; 6th, Sept. 8, 1891; 6th, Sept. 8, 1892; 7th, Sept. 8, 1893; priv., mus., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Apr. 13, 1894; 8th prov. co., capt., June 22, 1898; res., Mar. 30, 1899; 2d regt., E, capt., Apr. 6, 1899.		. . . . .	Enfield, N. H.	
William C. Hayes, Spring- field, Dec. 16, 1904.	2d regt., G, Jan. 1, 1885; 2d, Jan. 1, 1888; 3d, Jan. 1, 1889; 4th, Jan. 1, 1890; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., May 23, 1890; 1st lt., Feb. 1, 1892; res., Nov. 13, 1896; capt., Mar. 27, 1900.		2d regt. inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., May 3, 1898.	Springfield.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Edward E. Sawtell, Spring- field, Apr. 30, 1900.	Nav. brig., H, Mar. 6, 1893; 2d, Mar. 6, 1897; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, boatswain's mate; 3d, 2d regt., K, Mar. 6, 1897; 4th, Mar. 6, 1898; priv., corp., 1st lt., quar. mas., Feb. 16, 1899.		2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., quar. mas., May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	New Haven, Ct.	

Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Thomas B. Shaw, Worcester, Sept. 28, 1900.	.	.	Hartford, Ct.,	Yale University; Dartmouth University.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Theodore B. Geisel, Springfield, Nov. 10, 1904.	.	.	Springfield.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Paul J. Norton, W. Springfield, Apr. 30, 1904.	.	.		
<i>Chaplain.</i> Frank L. Phalen, Worcester, Aug. 2, 1899.	.	1st N. H. inf., U. S. V., chap., May 12, 1898; res., June 21, 1898; 3d, N. H. N. G., 1899; res., 1899.	Williamstown, N. Y.	
<i>COMPANY A — Worcester.</i>				
<i>Captain.</i> Edwin G. Barrett, Worcester, Apr. 6, 1894.	2d regt., A, May 25, 1895; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; dis., May 25, 1898; 2d, May 25, 1898; 2d lt., July 18, 1898.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, capt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Springfield.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Moses H. Tiedell, Worcester, July 18, 1898.	.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, 1st lt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.		

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick H. Lucke, Worcester, Apr. 5, 1894.</p> <p>COMPANY B — Springfield.</p> <p><i>Captain.</i> John J. O'Connell, Springfield, Oct. 6, 1903.</p> <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Everett W. Wilcox, Springfield, Oct. 6, 1903.</p> <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert D. Draper, Springfield, Oct. 6, 1903.</p> <p>COMPANY C — Worcester.</p> <p><i>Captain.</i> Phineas L. Rider, Worcester, Aug. 13, 1895.</p> <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Herbert H. Warren, Worcester, May 10, 1904.</p>	<p>2d regt., A, May 6, 1887; 2d, May 6, 1890; 3d, May 6, 1891; 4th, May 6, 1892; 5th, May 6, 1893; priv., corp., sgt.</p> <p>2d regt., B, 2d lt., Jan. 1, 1900; 1st lt., Sept. 9, 1901.</p> <p>2d regt., B, 2d lt., Sept. 9, 1901.</p> <p>2d regt., B, Feb. 1, 1898; 2d, Feb. 1, 1901; 3d, Feb. 1, 1902; 4th, Feb. 1, 1903; dis., May 20, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.</p> <p>10th regt., C, Sept. 7, 1877; dis., exp., from 2d regt., C, Sept. 7, 1880; 2d, 2d lt., Jan. 27, 1882; res., Jan. 23, 1884; 3d, Dec. 4, 1889; priv., sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 17, 1890; 1st lt., Aug. 25, 1891.</p> <p>2d regt., C, Dec. 4, 1889; 2d, Dec. 4, 1892; 3d, Dec. 4, 1893; 5th, Dec. 4, 1894; 6th, Dec. 4, 1895, 7th, Dec. 4, 1896; 8th, Dec. 4, 1897; 9th, Dec. 4, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., July 21, 1899.</p>	<p>Greenfield.</p> <p>Northampton.</p> <p>Southbridge.</p> <p>Clinton.</p>
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Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Stevenson, Worcester, May 10, 1904.	2d regt., C. Dec. 9, 1890; 2d, Dec. 9, 1893; 3d, Dec. 9, 1894; 4th, Dec. 9, 1895; 5th, Dec. 9, 1896; 6th, Dec. 9, 1897; 7th, Dec. 9, 1898; 8th, Dec. 9, 1899; 9th, Dec. 9, 1900; 10th, Dec. 9, 1901; 11th, Dec. 9, 1902; 12th, Dec. 9, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Worcester.	
COMPANY D — Holyoke.				
<i>Captain.</i> Alfred F. Foote, Holyoke, May 9, 1904.	2d regt., D. Jan. 2, 1896; 2d, Jan. 2, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., July 18, 1899.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., D. May 3, 1898; sgt., mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Moorea Forks, N. Y.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Alexander Macdonald, Holyoke, May 9, 1904.	2d regt., D. Apr. 3, 1895; 2d, Apr. 3, 1898; 3d, Apr. 3, 1900; 4th, Apr. 3, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 3, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Edinburgh, Scot.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Walter H. Brown, Holyoke, May 9, 1904.	. . . . .	. . . . .	North Adams.	
COMPANY E — Orange.				
<i>Captain.</i> Fred S. Weymouth, Orange, Oct. 13, 1904.	2d regt., E. May 27, 1893; 2d, May 27, 1896; 3d, May 27, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., 8th prov. co., June 22, 1898; res., Mar. 17, 1899; 2d lt., Sept. 23, 1899; 1st lt., Mar. 6, 1902.	. . . . .	Brattleboro, Vt.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry L. Doane, Athol, Oct. 13, 1904.	2d regt., E, Sept. 6, 1898; 2d, Sept. 6, 1899; 3d, Sept. 6, 1900; 4th, Sept. 6, 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 6, 1902.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, sgt., May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Athol.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank P. Hall, Athol, Oct. 13, 1904.	2d regt., E, May 1, 1894; 2d, May 1, 1897; 3d, May 1, 1898; 4th, 8th prov. co., June 22, 1898, to Feb. 10, 1899; 5th, 2d regt., E, July 6, 1899; 6th, July 6, 1900; 7th, July 6, 1901; 8th, July 6, 1902; 9th, July 6, 1903; 10th, July 6, 1904; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	China, Me.
COMPANY F — Pittsfield.			
<i>Captain.</i> John Nicholson, Pittsfield, June 6, 1901.	2d batt. inf., E, 2d lt., Sept. 3, 1877; dis., Aug. 16, 1879; co. disbanded.	.	New York, N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert K. Willard, Pittsfield, June 6, 1901.	.	.	Pittsfield.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Wellington K. Henry, Pitts- field, June 6, 1901.	.	.	Pittsfield, .
COMPANY G — Springfield.			
<i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.)			
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Leyden, Spring- field, Jan. 31, 1899.	2d regt., G, Mar. 20, 1893; corp., Jan. 27, 1896; 2d, Mar. 20, 1896; 3d, Mar. 20, 1897; sgt., May 11, 1897; 2d lt., Feb. 18, 1898.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 2d lt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Springfield.

Highland Mil-
itary Academy.

Second Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Bateman, Springfield, Jan. 31, 1899.	2d regt., G, Mar. 20, 1893; corp., June 1, 1894; sgt., Sept. 23, 1896; 2d, Mar. 20, 1897; 1st sgt., May 11, 1897; 3d, Mar. 20, 1898.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898; 1st sgt.	Beth, Scot.	
COMPANY H — Worcester.				
<i>Captain.</i> Harry C. Young, Worcester, May 16, 1900.	2d regt., H, May 2, 1894; 2d, May 2, 1897; 3d, May 2, 1898; priv., corp; sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 24, 1899; 1st lt., Sept. 29, 1899.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Providence, R. I.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence E. Smith, Worcester, May 16, 1900.	2d regt., H, Feb. 21, 1896; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 29, 1899.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898; quar. mas. sgt.	Worcester.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Bennett, Worcester, July 29, 1904.	2d regt., H, Feb. 9, 1900; 2d, Feb. 9, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Worcester	
COMPANY I — Northampton.				
<i>Captain.</i> Albert G. Beckman, Northampton, Feb. 16, 1904.	2d regt., I, Dec. 13, 1897; priv., corp., 2d lt., Aug. 7, 1899; 1st lt., Oct. 6, 1902.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, corp., May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Hartford, Ct.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles S. Riley, Northampton, Feb. 15, 1904.	2d regt., I. Aug. 4, 1902; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 29, 1902.	1st regt., A. Ct. Vols., Mar., 1897, to Oct. 3, 1898; corp., 1st regt., I. Ct. Vols., July 28, 1898, to May 13, 1901; 28th regt., U. S. V., July 23, 1899; mus. out, May 13, 1901; 1st sgt.	Florence.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas J. Hammond, Northampton, Feb. 18, 1904. COMPANY K — Springfield.	1st corps cadets, Feb. 10, 1903; trans. to I, 2d regt., Sept. 3, 1903.	. . . . .	Northampton.
<i>Captain.</i> Harry H. Parkhurst, Springfield, Feb. 17, 1904.	2d regt., G. Apr. 11, 1892; trans. to K, Sept. 5, 1894; 2d, Apr. 11, 1895; 3d, May 8, 1896; priv., corp., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 19, 1896; 1st lt., batt. adjt., Apr. 30, 1900.	2d Mass. Inf., U. S. V., May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Claremont, N. H.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> David A. Turner, Springfield, Jan. 23, 1901. <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Winfred A. Sabine, Springfield, May 29, 1901. COMPANY L — Greenfield.	2d regt., K, May 3, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896; 2d, Jan. 5, 1897; corp., 2d lt., Mar. 22, 1899.	2d Mass. Inf., U. S. V., K, May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898; sgt.	Springfield.
<i>Captain.</i> Lyman W. Griswold, Greenfield, Jan. 31, 1902.			

Second Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield, Sept. 20, 1902.	2d regt., H, June 4, 1892, to Apr. 28, 1894; priv.	.	Whately.	.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Herbert N. Kelley, Greenfield, Aug. 22, 1902.	2d regt., L, Dec. 2, 1898; 2d, Dec. 2, 1901; priv., corp., sgt.	.	Greenfield.	.
COMPANY M — Adams.				
<i>Captain.</i> James A. Campbell, Adams, Aug. 6, 1901.	2d regt., M, 1st lt., June 4, 1900.			
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Sydney H. Cliffe, Adams, Aug. 5, 1901.	2d regt., M, 2d lt., June 4, 1900.			
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William O'Brien, Adams, Aug. 6, 1901.				

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. •

<i>Colonel.</i> Charles K. Darling, Boston, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., Sept. 12, 1887; sgt., maj., adj., Feb. 25, 1889; maj., Apr. 4, 1893.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Corinth, Vt.,	U. S. Military Academy, 18 months.
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<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> George H. Priest, Fitchburg, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., B, June 8, 1895; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Feb. 20, 1898; 1st lt., Nov. 3, 1899; capt., Mar. 18, 1892; maj., Mar. 4, 1898.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Hillsborough, N. H.
<i>Majors.</i> Cyrus H. Cook, Concord, May 22, 1899.	6th regt., I, May 25, 1893; 2d, Oct. 7, 1895; corp.; 3d, Feb. 5, 1899; sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 20, 1891; 1st lt., Oct. 27, 1894; capt., Mar. 23, 1896.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, capt., May 12, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Roxbury.
Warren E. Sweetser, Nepon- set, Apr. 30, 1900.	6th regt., H, Apr. 5, 1898, to Apr. 5, 1891; 2d, Apr. 20, 1891, to Apr. 20, 1893; 3d, Apr. 27, 1893, to Apr. 27, 1894; 4th, Apr. 27, 1894, to Apr. 27, 1896; 6th, Apr. 27, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Feb. 25, 1896; capt., Jan. 18, 1897.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, capt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Stonham.
Isaac N. Marshall, South Framingham, Apr. 30, 1900.	6th regt., C, 1859 to 1861; corp., Apr. 16, 1861; 2d lt., June 16, 1862; res., July 15, 1864; E, capt., Mar. 15, 1897; 7th prov. co., capt., June 21, 1898; dis., Apr. 15, 1899; 6th regt., E, capt., Apr. 16, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., C, Apr. 16, 1861, to Aug. 2, 1861; 2d lt., June 16, 1862; mus. into U. S. service, Sept. 4, 1862; mus. out, June 8, 1863.	North Andover.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Walter M. Lindsay, Boston, Dec. 10, 1901.	6th regt., 1st lt., pay mas., June 12, 1899; res., Nov. 14, 1899; capt., pay mas., Dec. 10, 1901.	Priv., corp., N. G., Vt., three years; 43d U. S. V., Sept. 14, 1899; priv. corp., sgt. maj., 2d lt., July 12, 1900; mus. out, June 30, 1901.	New York.
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John S. McNeilly, South Framingham, May 2, 1902.	6th regt., E, Jan. 23, 1893; priv., corp., 2d lt., Feb. 25, 1895; 1st lt., Aug. 7, 1895; res., Mar. 1, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Brookline.
Frank J. Metcalf, Leomin- ster, May 13, 1904.	6th regt., B, May 5, 1894; 2d, drum maj., May 5, 1897; 3d, May 5, 1898; 4th, July 3, 1899; 5th, July 3, 1900; 6th, Sept. 8, 1903.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; drum. maj.	Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Infantry and
Cavalry School,
Fort Leaven-
worth, Kan.

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Battalion Adjutants — Con.</i> Frederic M. Kendall, South Framingham, May 16, 1904.	6th regt., E, May 1, 1895; 2d, May 1, 1898; 3d, May 1, 1899; 4th, May 1, 1900; 2d lt., May 7, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt.	Framingham.	
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Stanwood G. Sweetser, Stoneham, Apr. 3, 1900.	6th regt., H, Apr. 13, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Jan. 4, 1898; capt., Dec. 29, 1890; res., Dec. 26, 1896; 1st lt., quar. mas., May 26, 1898.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., quar. mas., May 8, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Stoneham.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Joseph S. Hart, Lincoln, Apr. 25, 1904.	6th regt., I, Jan. 23, 1889; 2d, Jan. 23, 1892; 3d, Jan. 23, 1893; 4th, Jan. 23, 1894; 5th, Jan. 23, 1895; 6th, Jan. 23, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., Mar. 23, 1896; capt., June 13, 1898; 1st lt., insp. rifle prac., May 27, 1901; 1st lt., asst. surg., Oct. 18, 1901.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, 1st lt., May 12, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Charlestown.	Chauncy Hall; Harvard Medical School.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). William N. Decker, Concord, May 3, 1904.				
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Eustace L. Flake, Fitchburg, Apr. 30, 1904.			Holliston.	

<i>Paymaster.</i> (rank Captain). Fred E. Bolton, Roxbury, May 6, 1902.	1st regt., Apr. 30, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d, 1st brig., non-com. staff, sgt., clerk, May 15, 1891; trans. to D, 1st hvy. art., Apr. 20, 1892; dis., May 20, 1893.	.	.	.	.	.	.	North Andover.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Archibald McMillan, Brook- line, Nov. 7, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Oct. 14, 1893; 2d, Oct. 14, 1896; 3d, Oct. 14, 1898; 4th, Oct. 14, 1899; 5th, cav., D, Oct. 14, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Scotland.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Lewis G. Hunton, Lowell, May 1, 1900.	6th regt., G, May 24, 1892; 2d, June 7, 1896; 3d, June 7, 1896; 4th, June 7, 1897; 6th, June 7, 1898; 6th, June 7, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 2d lt., May 13, 1896; 1st lt., A, Sept. 28, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	.	.	.	.	.	Lowell.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Walter S. Danker, Milford, June 6, 1904.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Little Falls, N. Y., Boston Latin.
COMPANY A — Wakefield.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Captain.</i> John H. McMahon, Wake- field, Feb. 24, 1902.	6th regt., A, June 5, 1893; 2d, June 5, 1896; 3d, June 5, 1897; 4th, June 5, 1898; dis., June 6, 1899; priv., corp., 2d lt., June 12, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, sgt., May 6, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	.	.	.	.	.	South Reading.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harvey G. Brockbank, Wakefield, May 19, 1902.	6th regt., A, Feb. 2, 1891; 2d, Jan. 5, 1893; 3d, Jan. 5, 1898; 4th, Apr. 24, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	Stafford Springs, Ct.

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alton R. Sedgley, Wakefield, Feb. 24, 1902.	6th regt., A, Mar. 4, 1895; 2d, Mar. 4, 1896; 3d, Nov. 6, 1901.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, May 13, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt.	Freeman, Me.	
COMPANY B — Fitchburg.				
<i>Captain.</i> James C. Smith, Leominster, Nov. 26, 1900.	6th regt., B, May 12, 1893; 2d, May 12, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Apr. 21, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, 1st lt., May 13, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Beverly.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank V. Glison, Fitchburg, Nov. 26, 1900.	6th regt., B, Sept. 23, 1892; 2d, Sept. 23, 1895; 3d, Sept. 23, 1896; 4th, Sept. 23, 1897; 5th, Sept. 23, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., July 14, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, 1st sgt., May 6, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Leominster.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Akeley, Leominster, Dec. 20, 1891.	6th regt., B, Feb. 17, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, May 13, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Brattleboro, Vt.,	Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
COMPANY C — Lowell.				
<i>Captain.</i> Colby T. Kittredge, Lowell, Jan. 9, 1901.	6th regt., C, May 2, 1895; 2d, May 2, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 8, 1899; 1st lt., June 14, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, May 6, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; 1st sgt.	Sharon, Vt.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Gardner W. Pearson, Lowell, Jan. 9, 1901.	6th regt., C, July 12, 1897; 2d, July 12, 1900; priv., corp.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, May 13, 1896; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt.	Lowell,	Lowell High Inst. Tech.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Russell S. Going, Lowell, Aug. 31, 1904.	6th regt., C. Sept. 6, 1897; 2d, Nov. 21, 1900; 3d, Nov. 21, 1903; corp.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; corp.	Lowell.	Lowell High.
COMPANY D — Fitchburg.				
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Dolan, Leominster, Feb. 9, 1904.	6th regt., D, Apr. 30, 1894; 2d, Apr. 30, 1897; 3d, Oct. 14, 1899; 2d lt., Nov. 5, 1900; 1st lt., Jan. 28, 1902.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; quar. mas. sgt.	Leominster.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Jeremiah J. McDowell, Fitchburg, Feb. 9, 1904.	6th regt., D, May 16, 1892; 2d, May 16, 1895; 3d, May 16, 1898; 4th, May 16, 1897; 5th, May 16, 1898; 6th, May 16, 1899; 7th, May 16, 1900; 8th, May 16, 1901; 9th, May 16, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 24, 1902; dis., Jan. 7, 1903; 10th, Jan. 7, 1903; 2d lt., Mar. 9, 1903.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; 1st sgt.	Fitchburg.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Martin, Fitchburg, Feb. 9, 1904.	6th regt., D, Dec. 18, 1900; 2d, Dec. 18, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.			
COMPANY E — South Framingham.				
<i>Captain.</i> Herbert W. Damon, South Framingham, May 7, 1900.	6th regt., E, Mar. 5, 1894; 2d, Mar. 5, 1897; 3d, Mar. 5, 1898; 4th, Mar. 5, 1899; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., July 31, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; 1st sgt.	Westminster.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George W. Sullivan, South Framingham, May 7, 1900.	6th regt., E, May 1, 1894; 2d, May 1, 1897; 3d, May 1, 1898; 4th, May 1, 1899; priv., sgt., 2d lt., July 31, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; corp.	South Framingham.	

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Special Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Ganaway, South Framingham, May 24, 1904.	6th regt., E, Apr. 4, 1898; 2d, Apr. 4, 1901; priv., corp., sgt., quar. mas. sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Waltham.	
COMPANY F — Marlborough.				
<i>Captain.</i> Franklin G. Taylor, Marlborough, May 10, 1904.	6th regt., F, May 24, 1898, to Jan. 11, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., pay sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 11, 1894; 1st lt., May 4, 1897; capt., Mar. 14, 1899; 1st lt., batt. adjt., Apr. 30, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, 1st lt., May 12, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Nova Scotia.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Elden L. Holt, Marlborough, Aug. 7, 1900.	6th regt., F, June 15, 1897; 2d, July 10, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Marlborough.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ernest A. Howe, Marlborough, Oct. 30, 1900.	6th regt., F, Mar. 1, 1898.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Marlborough.	
COMPANY G — Lowell.				
<i>Captain.</i> William Fairweather, Lowell, Jan. 1, 1901.	6th regt., C, Sept. 11, 1886; dis., Apr. 6, 1888; 2d, G, Mar. 4, 1890; corp., sgt., 1st lt., Aug. 24, 1892.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, capt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Dundee, Scot.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George S. Howard, Lowell, Jan. 1, 1901.	6th regt., G, Oct. 5, 1885; corp., sgt., dis., Oct. 9, 1886; 2d, Mar. 24, 1888; dis., Mar. 24, 1891; 3d, Mar. 24, 1891; dis., Mar. 24, 1892; 4th, Mar. 27, 1892; 2d lt., Aug. 24, 1892.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Northbridge.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Pearl T. Durrell, Lowell, Jan. 1, 1901.	6th regt., G. Dec. 4, 1894; 2d, Mar. 6, 1898; 3d, Mar. 6, 1899; 4th, Mar. 6, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt.	Salem, Me.
COMPANY H — Stoneham.			
<i>Captain.</i> William D. Desmond, Stone- ham, Dec. 29, 1902.	6th regt., H, May 6, 1895; 2d, Feb. 20, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., July 31, 1899; 1st lt., May 7, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, sgt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Stoneham.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Duncan M. Stewart, Stone- ham, Dec. 29, 1902.	6th regt., H, Sept. 23, 1895; 2d, Feb. 27, 1899; 3d, Mar. 6, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., May 7, 1900.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H, sgt., May 12, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1900.	Stoneham.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas A. Ireland, Stone- ham, May 11, 1903.	6th regt., H, Dec. 26, 1899; 2d, Dec. 26, 1902; priv., corp., sgt.	.	Stoneham High.
COMPANY I — Concord.			
<i>Captain.</i> Walter Sohler, Concord, May 19, 1904.	6th regt., I, Mar. 11, 1899; priv., corp., 2d lt., June 1, 1901; 1st lt., Dec. 30, 1902.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Villisca, Ia.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James W. Bryon, Concord, May 19, 1904.	6th regt., I, 2d lt., Dec. 30, 1902.	.	Stoneham.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James H. Tolman, Concord, May 19, 1904.	6th regt., I, Feb. 1, 1894; 2d, Feb. 1, 1897; 3d, Feb. 1, 1898; 4th, Feb. 1, 1899; 5th, Feb. 1, 1900; 6th, Aug. 7, 1901; 7th, May 17, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; sgt.	Concord.

Sixth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY K — Southbridge. <i>Captain.</i> Harry L. Hathaway, Southbridge, May 20, 1901.	6th regt., K, 2d lt., Dec. 1, 1899; 1st lt., June 21, 1900.	Me. V. M., 5 years, . . .	Machias, Me.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Ralph H. Brigham, Southbridge, Dec. 2, 1901.	6th regt., K, 2d lt., Apr. 29, 1901; 1st lt., May 20, 1901; dis., June 20, 1901; 2d, Sept. 9, 1901.	2d Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, May 3, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 3, 1898.	Worcester,	Boston School Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ray W. Warren, Southbridge, May 15, 1903.	6th regt., K, Apr. 11, 1902, . . .	2d regt., M. N. G., H, priv., sgt.,	China, Me.	
COMPANY L — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> George W. Braxton, Wakefield, Feb. 7, 1902.	6th regt., L, May 6, 1887; 2d, May 6, 1890; 3d, May 6, 1893; 4th, May 6, 1894; sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 23, 1894; 1st lt., Nov. 24, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 2d lt., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Portsmouth, Va.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William B. Gould, Jr., Dedham, Feb. 4, 1902.	6th regt., L, Sept. 30, 1892; 2d, Sept. 30, 1895; 3d, Sept. 30, 1898; 4th, Sept. 30, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Nov. 24, 1899.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, sgt., May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Taunton.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> J. Holman Pryor, West Newton, Feb. 7, 1902.	6th regt., L, Mar. 8, 1895; 2d, Mar. 8, 1898; 3d, Mar. 8, 1901; priv., corp., quar. mas. sgt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; corp.	Chester, Va.	

COMPANY M—Millford.

Captain.

John F. Barrett, Millford,
Jan. 19, 1897.

First Lieutenant.

Charles H. Kimball. Mil-
ford, Oct. 19, 1897.

Second Lieutenant.

William G. Pond, Millford,
Jan. 6, 1903.

6th regt., M. Feb. 22, 1896, to Feb. 22, 1899; 2d, Feb. 22, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Apr. 29, 1899; res., Apr. 6, 1891; 2d lt., Sept. 15, 1896.	6th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., M., capt., May 13, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Millford.
6th regt., M. Aug. 26, 1899; 2d, Aug. 26, 1899; 3d, Aug. 26, 1896; 4th, Aug. 26, 1896; sgt.	6th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., M., 1st lt., May 13, 1898; res., June 28, 1898.	Hopdale.
14th prov. co., July 11, 1898; trans. to 6th regt., M., Apr. 14, 1899; 2d, July 11, 1901; priv., sgt.	. . . . .	Millford.

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

<i>Major.</i> Lawrence N. Duchesney, Lawrence, May 19, 1893.	6th regt., K, May 3, 1871; 1st lt., May 17, 1871; dis., Nov. 20, 1872; K, 1st lt., Apr. 14, 1873; capt., Aug. 23, 1873; co. trans. to 8th regt., Dec. 3, 1878; maj., Jan. 18, 1882; res., Jan. 29, 1883; G. capt., 9th, Jan. 29, 1883; res., Apr. 26, 1884; M., capt., 8th, Apr. 25, 1884; co. trans. to 1st batt. lgt. art., as batt. C. G. O., 8, 1896; capt.	6th regt., M. V. M., F., Apr. 21, 1861; dis., Aug. 2, 1861; 1st cav., M. V., H., sgt., Nov. 22, 1861; B, 2d lt., Jan. 16, 1863; 1st lt., Feb. 16, 1864; E, capt., Mass. batt., 26th N. Y. cav., Apr. 3, 1865; dis., July 18, 1865.	Kingsley, C. E.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). H. Bradford Lewis, Andover, Dec. 14, 1897.	1st batt. lgt. art., non-com. staff, Mar. 31, 1894; 2d, col. sgt., quar. mas. sgt., Mar. 31, 1897.	. . . . .	Boston.

First Battalion Light Artillery — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Wm. H. Hennessey, Lynn, May 24, 1893.	1st batt. lgt. art., batt. C, Dec. 20, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., May 1, 1896; res., May 8, 1896; batt. disbanded; 2d lt., batt. C, Feb. 20, 1898.	. . . . .	Ireland.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). John F. Harvey, Boston, May 26, 1893.	1st batt. lgt. art., asst. surg., Mar. 31, 1892.	. . . . .	Lowell,	University City of N. Y., 1890.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Frederic H. Osgood, Boston, Apr. 6, 1893.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Newton,	Mass. Agrl. Col- lege, 1878; 4 years Royal College of Vet. Surgeons, London, 1881.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Henry B. Clapp, Boston, May 24, 1893.	1st batt. lgt. art., col. sgt., July 10, 1890; quar- mas. sgt., June 1, 1892.	. . . . .	Boston.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.)				

First Battalion Light Artillery — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenants</i> — Con. Alexander S. McGregor, Lawrence, Mar. 23, 1903.	1st batt. lgt. art., C, Apr. 18, 1887; 2d, Apr. 18, 1890; 3d, Apr. 18, 1891; 4th, Apr. 18, 1894; 5th, Apr. 18, 1897; 6th, Apr. 18, 1898; 7th, Apr. 18, 1899; 8th, Apr. 18, 1900; 9th, Apr. 18, 1901; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Oct. 29, 1901.	.	Lawrence.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Urban W. Marshall, Lawrence, Mar. 23, 1903.	1st batt. lgt. art., C, May 24, 1892; 2d, May 24, 1896; 3d, May 24, 1898; 4th, Jan. 16, 1899; 5th, Jan. 16, 1902; sgt.	.	Islesboro, Me.	

COMPANY F, CAVALRY.

COMPANY F — Chelmsford. <i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.)				
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Arthur G. Scoboria, Chelmsford, May 31, 1900.	Troop F, cav., hosp. steward, June 6, 1899,	.	Chelmsford,	Tufts, 1896; Harvard, 1898.

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Keyes, North Chelmsford, Apr. 3, 1900.	Troop F, cav., Nov. 16, 1891; 2d, Nov. 16, 1894; 3d, Nov. 16, 1897; 4th, Nov. 16, 1899; 5th, Nov. 16, 1898; 6th, Nov. 16, 1896, to Jan. 2, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 2, 1899.	Westford.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward Fisher, Westford, Sept. 2, 1903.	Troop F, cav., Sept. 5, 1894; 2d, Sept. 5, 1897; 3d, Sept. 5, 1900; priv., corp., sgt.	Westford.

SECOND BRIGADE. GENERAL AND STAFF.

<i>Brigadier General.</i> Jophanus H. Whitney, Med- ford, Feb. 23, 1901.	5th regt., E, priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1859; 2d lt., Jan. 1867; 1st lt., Feb. 24, 1875; capt., Jan. 24, 1876; res., Aug. 3, 1881; 1st lt., June 22, 1883; maj., Apr. 18, 1884; lt. col., May 23, 1894; col., Aug. 6, 1897.	39th M. V., C, priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., Aug. 1, 1862, to June 20, 1865; 5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., col., July 2, 1893; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Avon, Me.
<i>Assistant Adjutant General</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Hugh Bancroft, Cambridge, Apr. 17, 1903.	5th regt., B, July 4, 1894; 2d, July 4, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., capt., eng., 2d brig., Sept. 13, 1897.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., adj., June 20, 1896; res., Sept. 1, 1896.	Cambridge,
<i>Medical Director</i> (rank Lieutenant Colonel). Charles C. Foster, Cam- bridge, June 3, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Mar. 11, 1886; asst. surg., 5th regt., Apr. 27, 1887; surg., Mar. 25, 1889; ret. as lt. col., May 14, 1901.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj. and surg., June 20, 1893; res., Oct. 3, 1896.	Cambridge, Harvard, 1890; Cambridge Hospital, 1886.

Second Brigade. General and Staff — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Assistant Inspector General</i> (rank Major). Albert C. Warren, West Newton, Dec. 12, 1903.	1st regt., L. C. Oct. 10, 1870; dis., Mar. 25, 1875; 2d, 5th regt., C, Jan. 11, 1879; dis., Jan. 11, 1882; 3d, Jan. 11, 1882; dis., Oct. 28, 1882; corp., sgt.; 4th, quar. mas. sgt., July 30, 1883; 1st lt., pay mas., Dec. 27, 1889; capt., pay mas., Apr. 3, 1900; 2d brig., capt., aid-de-camp, May 15, 1901.	. . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.,	Union Hall Acad., N. Y.; Inst. Tech.
<i>Ast. Insp. Gen. Rifle Practice</i> (rank Major). Roland H. Sherman, Law- rence, Nov. 8, 1904.	8th regt., col. sgt., July 23, 1895; dis., exp., July 23, 1898; L, capt., Aug. 31, 1899; 2d brig., capt., judge adv., Apr. 22, 1901.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 2d lt., May 11, 1898; res., Aug. 12, 1898.	Lawrence.	
<i>Brigade Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Albert L. Wyman, Boston, Apr. 17, 1903.	1st batt. cav., hosp. steward, Feb. 27, 1895; 2d, Feb. 27, 1898; trans. to non-com. staff, 2d brig., Dec. 30, 1899; hosp. steward, quar. mas. sgt., Feb. 24, 1902; 3d, Feb. 27, 1902; 4th, Feb. 27, 1903.	. . . . .	Kittery Point, Me.	
<i>Engineer</i> (rank Captain). Charles R. Gow, Dorchester, Apr. 18, 1903.	5th regt., E, Apr. 22, 1899; 2d lt., Mar. 23, 1891; res., Nov. 7, 1892; 2d. hd. qrs. 6th, quar. mas. sgt., July 12, 1899; 1st lt., com. of subsistence, May 18, 1900; 1st lt., insp. rifle prac., May 18, 1900; 1st lt., batt. adj., May 22, 1902; res., Feb. 17, 1903.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., sgt. maj., July 2; H, M, 2d lt., July 9, 1898; B, 1st lt., Jan. 7, 1899; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Medford.	

Judge Advocate (rank Captain). William S. Youngman, Boston, Apr. 17, 1903.	2d brig., non-com. staff, Mar. 23, 1899; 2d, Mar. 23, 1902; 3d, Mar. 23, 1903; sgt., clerk, col. sgt., sgt. maj., capt., aid-de-camp, Apr. 17, 1903.	12th regt. inf., N. G., Penn., Sept. 1897, to May 9, 1898; gov. troop, Penn., cav., U. S. V., Oct. 21, 1898.	Williamsport, Penn.
Provost Marshal (rank Captain). Roy D. Baker, Waltham, May 26, 1904.	Batt. A, 1st. art., May 10, 1897; 2d, May 10, 1900; 3d, May 10, 1901; 4th, non-com. staff, 2d brig., Jan. 9, 1903; 5th, Jan. 9, 1904.	. . . . .	Boston, . . . Groton High.
Aid-de-Camp (rank Captain). Morton E. Cobb, Newton, Jan. 8, 1903.	1st. batt. cav., A, June 16, 1895; trans. to non-com. staff, 2d brig., Mar. 30, 1895; 2d, June 16, 1898; 3d, June 16, 1899; 4th, June 16, 1900; 5th, June 16, 1901; 6th, June 16, 1902; sgt., clerk, color bearer, prov. sgt., sgt. maj., capt., aid-de-camp, Jan. 8, 1903; capt., prov. mar., Jan. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	Newton, . . . Newton High; Inst. Tech.
Signal Officer (rank First Lieutenant). Walter C. Stevens, Melrose, Feb. 10, 1902.	2d brig. signal corps, June 9, 1888; 2d, June 9, 1891; 3d, June 9, 1892; 4th, July 9, 1893; 5th, July 9, 1894; 6th, July 9, 1895; 7th, July 9, 1896; 8th, July 9, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., trans. to troop A, cav., Jan. 20, 1898; 9th, July 9, 1900.	. . . . .	Boston.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel. William H. Oakes, Dorchester, Apr. 13, 1901.	5th regt., A, priv., corp., sgt., Sept. 20, 1875; 2d lt., Jan. 8, 1883; capt., June 22, 1886; maj., Jan. 30, 1889; lt. col., Aug. 6, 1897.	Cohasset.
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Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commission.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Murray D. Clement, Wal- tham, Apr. 13, 1901.	5th regt., F, capt., May 11, 1891; maj., Mar. 4, 1898.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., July 1, 1898; res., Nov. 29, 1898.	Barnet, Vt.	
<i>Majors.</i> Willis W. Storer, Everett, Apr. 13, 1901.	5th regt., A, June 28, 1886; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 31, 1889; capt., Nov. 17, 1890.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, capt., June 30, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Charlestown,	Boston Latin.
Willard C. Butler, Plym- outh, June 1, 1901.	1st regt., H, Mar. 14, 1881, to May 25, 1883; 2d lt., Feb. 20, 1891; capt., May 16, 1892.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, capt., July 2, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Kingston.	
Francis Meredith, Jr., Med- ford, Dec. 11, 1902.	5th regt., A, Nov. 15, 1886; dis, Nov. 15, 1889; priv., corp., sgt.; 2d, Dec. 9, 1889; H, 2d lt., Jan. 22, 1890; 1st lt., Nov. 24, 1890; capt., July 16, 1892.	. . . . .	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Henry L. Kincade, Quincy, Apr. 23, 1901.	1st regt., K, Aug. 2, 1887; 6th regt., K, 2d lt., Nov. 21, 1887; 1st lt., June 9, 1890; capt., Sept. 8, 1897; ret. as capt., June 22, 1899; batt. adj., May 18, 1900.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., K, capt., July 1, 1898; res., Sept. 16, 1898.	Braintree.	
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Henry D. Warren, Boston, Apr. 23, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Apr. 10, 1884; 2d, Apr. 10, 1887; 3d, Apr. 10, 1890; 4th, Apr. 10, 1893; 5th, Apr. 10, 1894; 6th, Apr. 10, 1896; 7th, Apr. 10, 1896; 8th, Apr. 10, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Boston,	Boston Latin, 3 years.

<p>Alexander P. Graham, Haverhill, Feb. 27 1893.</p>	<p>5th regt., A, June 5, 1893; 2d, June 5, 1893; 3d, June 5, 1897; 4th, June 5, 1898; 5th, June 5, 1900; 6th, June 5, 1901; 7th, June 5, 1902; corp., agt.</p>	<p>Private, 12th royal grenadiers, Queen's own rifles, VICTORIA rifles, Can. militia, north-west rebellion, 1885; 9 months' active service.</p>	<p>Hamilton, Ont.</p>
<p>Frederick A. Walker, Charlestown, Apr. 14, 1903.</p>	<p>5th regt., G, Feb. 21, 1889; 1st corps cadets, July 6, 1891; 2d, Feb. 21, 1891; 3d, Feb. 21, 1893; dis., Apr. 20, 1893; 4th, Nov. 10, 1893; 5th, 5th regt., G, Oct. 23, 1896; 6th, Oct. 23, 1896; 7th, Oct. 23, 1897; 30th prov. co., 1st lt., Sept. 24, 1898; dis., Apr. 15, 1899; co. disbanded; 5th regt., G, capt., Nov. 27, 1899.</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., June 30, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; corp.</p>	<p>Charlestown,</p>
<p><i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Arthur C. Weyer, Woburn, Nov. 27, 1899.</p>	<p>5th regt., D, 1st lt., May 23, 1887; res., May 7, 1888; 5th regt., A, Apr. 8, 1889, to July 2, 1889; 9th regt., D, capt., May 12, 1900; maj., surg., Sept. 20, 1897; res., July 19, 1899; capt., asst. surg., May 20, 1901.</p>	<p>9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., surg., May 3, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 23, 1899.</p>	<p>Woburn.</p>
<p><i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Francis Macrum, Boston, June 22, 1904.</p>	<p>5th regt., 1st lt., asst. surg., May 14, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., 1st lt., asst. surg., May 14, 1901.</p>	<p>Charlestown,</p>
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). Henry L. Dearing, Braintree, June 22, 1904.</p>	<p>5th regt., K, Apr. 1, 1901; pay agt., May 8, 1901,</p>	<p>5th regt., K, Apr. 1, 1901; pay agt., May 8, 1901,</p>	<p>Charlestown,</p>
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). (Vacancy.) <i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). Charles T. Dunkelov, Dorchester, May 17, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., K, Apr. 1, 1901; pay agt., May 8, 1901,</p>	<p>5th regt., K, Apr. 1, 1901; pay agt., May 8, 1901,</p>	<p>Charlestown,</p>
<p>English High.</p>	<p>English High.</p>	<p>English High.</p>	<p>English High.</p>

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). David Hansen, Neponset, May 31, 1904.	1st corps cadets, July 1, 1891; 2d, July 1, 1894; 3d, July 1, 1895; 4th, July 1, 1896; 5th, July 1, 1897; 6th, July 1, 1898; 7th, July 1, 1899; 8th, July 1, 1900; 9th, July 1, 1901; 10th, July 1, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	Cambridge.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). (Vacancy.) <i>Chaplain.</i> Joseph Carden, Winthrop, June 8, 1903.	8th regt., M., May 12, 1880, to Jan. 10, 1881.	.	Lawrence.	
COMPANY A — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Mark E. Smith, Charles- town, May 6, 1901.	5th regt., A, July 22, 1889; 2d, July 22, 1892; 3d, July 22, 1893; 4th, July 22, 1896; 5th, July 22, 1897; 6th, July 22, 1898; 7th, July 22, 1899; sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Feb. 5, 1900.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, June 20, 1898; dis., Oct. 8, 1898; quar. mas. sgt.	Boston.	English High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Roland W. Bray, West Med- ford, May 6, 1901.	5th regt., A, Feb. 25, 1889, to June 22, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., June 22, 1893.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, 2d lt., June 30, 1898; 1st lt., Mar. 3, 1899; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Charlestown.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Wilson, Somerville, May 6, 1901.</p> <p>COMPANY B — Cambridge.</p> <p><i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Facey, Cambridgeport, Mar. 30, 1903.</p> <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Patrick J. McNamara, Cambridge, Mar. 30, 1903.</p> <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George T. Jones, Jamaica Plain, Mar. 30, 1903.</p> <p>COMPANY C — Newton.</p> <p><i>Captain.</i> Ernest R. Springer, Newton, Oct. 28, 1898.</p> <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> George F. Guilford, Auburndale, June 19, 1899.</p> <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George H. Daniels, Newton, Dec. 5, 1904.</p>	<p>5th regt., A, June 12, 1890; 2d, June 12, 1893; 3d, June 12, 1894; 4th, June 12, 1895; 6th, June 12, 1897; 6th, June 12, 1899; 7th, June 12, 1900; 8th, June 12, 1901.</p> <p>5th regt., B, Mar. 10, 1890; 2d, Mar. 10, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., July 10, 1893; 1st lt., May 7, 1894.</p> <p>5th regt., B, June 2, 1890; 2d, July 2, 1893; 3d, July 2, 1894; 4th, July 2, 1896; 5th, July 2, 1896; 6th, July 2, 1897; 7th, July 2, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., June 19, 1899.</p> <p>5th regt., B, Feb. 14, 1898; 2d, Feb. 14, 1901; 3d, Feb. 14, 1902; 4th, Feb. 14, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.</p> <p>5th regt., E, May 1, 1895; trans. to 6th regt., C, July 10, 1898; 2d lt., Aug. 19, 1898.</p> <p>5th regt., C, May 28, 1894; 2d, May 28, 1897; 3d, May 28, 1898; 4th, May 28, 1899; priv., corp., 1st sgt.</p> <p>5th regt., C, Jan. 20, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., . . .</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, June 20, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, capt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, 2d lt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 1, 1899.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, June 25, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, capt., July 2, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.</p> <p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, sgt., June 22, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Hallfax, N. S.</p> <p>Cambridge.</p> <p>Somerville.</p> <p>West Somerville.</p> <p>Boston, . . .</p> <p>Boston.</p> <p>Newton, . . .</p>	<p>Newton High; Inst. Tech.</p> <p>Newton High.</p>
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Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commission.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY D — Plymouth.				
<i>Captain.</i> Robert McMeekin, East Braintree, May 9, 1904.	5th regt., G. June 1, 1903; 1st lt., insp. rifle prac., June 8, 1903.	British service, 7 years 6 months.	Dalry, Scot.,	Harvard.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Nauman, Plymouth, June 10, 1901.	5th regt., D, Sept. 29, 1890; 2d, Sept. 29, 1893; 3d, Sept. 29, 1894; 4th, Sept. 29, 1896; 6th, Sept. 29, 1898; 6th, Sept. 29, 1897; 7th, Sept. 29, 1898; 8th, Dec. 18, 1899; 2d lt., Aug. 13, 1900.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, July 2, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1898.	West Roxbury.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry L. Sampson, Plymouth, June 10, 1901.	5th regt., D, Apr. 16, 1894; 2d, July 20, 1897; 3d, July 20, 1898; 4th, July 20, 1899; 6th, July 20, 1900; priv., agt., 1st agt.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, July 2, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; corp.	Plymouth.	
COMPANY E — Medford.				
<i>Captain.</i> James C. D. Clark, Medford, Dec. 15, 1897.	5th regt., E, June 20, 1890, to Jan. 30, 1891; 2d, July 21, 1891, to July 10, 1893.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Medford.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Orville J. Whitney, Medford, Nov. 20, 1899.	5th regt., E, Mar. 1, 1894; 2d, Mar. 1, 1897; priv., corp., agt., 2d lt., Dec. 16, 1897.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, 2d lt., July 1, 1898; 1st lt., Oct. 21, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Medford.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Arthur S. Hall, Medford, Nov. 20, 1899.	5th regt., E, Apr. 23, 1894; 2d, May 24, 1897; 3d, May 24, 1898; 4th, May 24, 1899; priv., corp., agt.	6th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, May 6, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899; priv.	New Orleans, La.	

COMPANY F — Waltham.														
	<i>Captain.</i> Clifford E. Hamilton, Waltham, July 18, 1899.		6th regt., A, Sept. 6, 1892, to Dec. 7, 1894; 2d, 5th regt., F, Oct. 30, 1897, to July 3, 1898; 3d, Oct. 7, 1892; corp., 1st lt., Aug. 7, 1893.		Portland cadets, Me. V. M., 1894 to 1896; corp.; 5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, 1st lt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Portland, Me.								
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Williams, Waltham, Mar. 31, 1903.		5th regt., F, Dec. 23, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., May 4, 1897; res., Mar. 28, 1898; 8th regt., D, Apr. 1, 1898, to Apr. 1, 1899; priv., corp., sgt.; 5th regt., F, 2d lt., July 19, 1900.		8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Waltham.								
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Sidney E. Brown, Waltham, Mar. 31, 1903.		5th regt., F, Jan. 3, 1894; 2d, Jan. 3, 1897; 3d, Jan. 3, 1898; 4th, Jan. 3, 1899; 5th, Jan. 3, 1900; 6th, Jan. 3, 1901; 7th, Jan. 3, 1902; 8th, Jan. 3, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.		5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., June 25, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; sgt., 1st sgt.	Waltham.								
COMPANY G — Woburn.														
	<i>Captain.</i> Thomas McCarthy, Stoneham, May 13, 1901.		5th regt., G, Aug. 12, 1899, to Nov. 3, 1899; 2d, Feb. 13, 1893, to Feb. 16, 1894; 3d, Feb. 16, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 17, 1894; 1st lt., Oct. 8, 1897.		5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., July 1, 1898; capt., Mar. 3, 1899; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Woburn.								
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Axel T. Tornrose, Woburn, Apr. 11, 1904.		1st regt., C, Sept. 29, 1890; 2d, Sept. 29, 1893; 3d, Sept. 29, 1894; 4th, Sept. 29, 1896; trans. to hd. qrs., May 23, 1896; 5th, Sept. 29, 1896; 6th, Sept. 29, 1897; 7th, Sept. 29, 1900; 8th, Sept. 29, 1901; 9th, Sept. 29, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., col. sgt.		1st regt. hvy. art., U. S. V., B, G, Apr. 26, 1898; priv., sgt.; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.									
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Louis H. Dow, Woburn, Apr. 11, 1904.		5th regt., G, Dec. 13, 1897; 2d, Dec. 13, 1900; 3d, Dec. 13, 1901; 4th, Dec. 13, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.		Woburn,	Woburn,								Woburn High.

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY H — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> George T. Latimer, Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1904.	1st batt. lgt. art., batt. A, Mar. 29, 1886; 2d, Apr. 16, 1889; 3d, Apr. 16, 1890; 4th, Apr. 16, 1891; 5th, Apr. 16, 1893; priv., corp., sgt.; 6th, 5th regt., H. July 20, 1896; 7th, July 20, 1897; 8th, July 20, 1898; 9th, July 20, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Oct. 30, 1899; 1st lt., Jan. 9, 1903; dis., Feb. 3, 1903; 10th, Feb. 3, 1903; 1st lt., Apr. 6, 1903.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., H, quar. mas. sgt., June 23, 1898; mus. out, Jan. 21, 1899.	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Philip B. Bruce, Brookline, Oct. 24, 1904.	5th regt., H, June 22, 1903; 2d lt., Feb. 3, 1904.	. . . . .	Boston.	Chauncy Hall.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Fred L. Whiting, Boston, Oct. 24, 1904.	5th regt., H, May 1, 1899; 2d, May 7, 1902; 3d, May 1, 1904.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., H, June 24, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1904.	Hyde Park.	
COMPANY I — Attleborough.				
<i>Captain.</i> Fred. W. Northrop, Wrentham, May 9, 1904.	5th regt., I, Oct. 3, 1889; 2d, Oct. 3, 1892; 3d, Oct. 3, 1893; 4th, Oct. 3, 1894; 5th, Oct. 3, 1896; 6th, Oct. 3, 1896; 7th, Oct. 3, 1897; 8th, May 1, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Jan. 15, 1900.	. . . . .	Wrentham.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Lawrence W. Cook, North Attleborough, May 9, 1904.	5th regt., I, June 21, 1896; 2d, June 21, 1899; sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 15, 1900.	5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, June 22, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; sgt.	Valley Falls, R. I.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas F. Williams, Attleborough, Aug. 1, 1904.</p> <p>COMPANY K — Hingham.</p>	<p>5th regt., I, July 6, 1897; 2d, July 6, 1900; 3d, July 6, 1901; 7th, July 6, 1902; 8th, July 6, 1903; 2d lt., May 9, 1904; die, June 10, 1904; 9th, June 19, 1904; priv., sgt., 1st sgt.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Attleborough.</p>
<p><i>Captain.</i> Walter L. Bouvé, Hingham, Jan. 26, 1903.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, Apr. 29, 1876; corp., July 9, 1879; sgt., Sept. 16, 1881; 1st sgt., June 9, 1883; sgt. maj., Feb. 8, 1889; 1st lt., Feb. 19, 1889; retired as capt., Mar. 8, 1899.</p>	<p>Asst. adj. gen., 3d brig., 3d div., 1st corps, U. S. V., May 9, 1898; res., Sept. 24, 1898.</p>	<p>Boston. • • • • • Inst. Tech.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward B. Pratt, Hingham Centre, Jan. 26, 1903.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, Sept. 27, 1892; 2d, Sept. 27, 1895,</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Boston.</p>
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Elmer L. Curdiss, Hingham, Jan. 26, 1903.</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>• • • • •</p>	<p>Derby, Ct., • • • • • Beta Military Academy, 4 years, adjutant and captain.</p>
<p>COMPANY L — Malden.</p>	<p>5th regt., H, Apr. 23, 1884; trans. to 8th regt., L, Jan. 3, 1885; 2d, Apr. 23, 1887; co. trans. to 5th regt., Mar. 26, 1888; 3d, Apr. 23, 1888; 4th, Apr. 23, 1889; 5th, Apr. 23, 1890; 6th, Apr. 23, 1891; 2d lt., Feb. 8, 1892.</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, capt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.</p>	<p>Melrose.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> James H. Mann, Malden, Feb. 8, 1892.</p>	<p>5th regt., L, Sept. 8, 1886; 2d, Sept. 8, 1889; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., June 13, 1900.</p>	<p>5th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, 1st lt., July 1, 1898; mus. out., Mar. 31, 1899.</p>	<p>Malden.</p>

Fifth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Clarence A. Perkins, Malden, Sept. 8, 1897.	8th regt., L, July 5, 1893; 1st lt., Feb. 3, 1896; capt., June 6, 1897; co. trans. to 6th regt. as L, Mar. 20, 1898; res., June 2, 1898; 2d, June 2, 1898; 3d, June 2, 1891; 4th, June 2, 1892; 5th, June 2, 1893; 6th, June 2, 1894; 7th, June 2, 1896; 8th, June 2, 1896; 9th, June 2, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., 2d lt., July 1, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Charlestown.	
COMPANY M — HUDSON. <i>Captain.</i> Harry C. Moore, Hudson, Dec. 20, 1904.	5th regt., M, Jan. 20, 1891; 2d, Jan. 20, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., June 6, 1894; 1st lt., Sept. 18, 1894; res., Dec. 16, 1896; 1st lt., Dec. 16, 1901.	.	Hudson.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence A. Pettingill, Hudson, Dec. 20, 1904.	1st batt. cav., A, Feb. 16, 1904,	.	Middletown, Ct.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Groves, Hudson, Feb. 27, 1900.	6th regt., M, June 11, 1898; 2d, June 11, 1892; 3d, June 11, 1893; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 18, 1894; 1st lt., Jan. 12, 1897; res., Apr. 12, 1897.	.	Saxtonville.	

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i> William A. Fow, Jr., Salem, June 26, 1896.	8th regt., G, Mar. 28, 1893; 2d lt., Aug. 3, 1893; 1st lt., June 10, 1895; dis., Dec. 2, 1896; dis- bandment of co., capt., Feb. 18, 1896; maj., June 10, 1890.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., col., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Edwin W. M. Bailey, Ames- bury, Oct. 2, 1896.	8th regt., B, capt., Nov. 21, 1887; maj., Oct. 6, 1893,	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., May 11, 1898; res., Oct. 28, 1898.	East Pittston, Me.	Boston High.
<i>Majors.</i> William Stopford, Beverly, Oct. 2, 1896.	1st regt., D, Mar. 25, 1865, to Mar. 16, 1866; 2d corps cadets, May 29, 1875; dis., May 29, 1878; 2d, June 3, 1878; dis., June 3, 1879; 3d, June 25, 1879; dis., June 25, 1880; 4th, Jan. 18, 1882; dis., Jan. 18, 1885; 6th, Jan. 18, 1886; dis., Jan. 18, 1888; 8th, Jan. 18, 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; 8th regt., E, 2d lt., July 22, 1889; 1st lt., Mar. 18, 1892; capt., Apr. 10, 1893.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 11, 1898; lt. col., Oct. 28, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Manchester, Eng.	
Frank A. Graves, Marble- head, Oct. 2, 1896.	8th regt., C, Aug. 14, 1893; dis., Aug. 14, 1896; 2d, Aug. 14, 1896; dis., Aug. 14, 1897; 3d, Sept. 9, 1897; dis., Sept. 9, 1898; 4th, Sept. 9, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Aug. 30, 1899; capt., July 3, 1893.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Marblehead.	
Edward H. Eldredge, Bos- ton, Oct. 31, 1899.	1st corps cadets, Dec. 15, 1896, to Dec. 15, 1899; 2d brig. non-com. staff, Apr. 23, 1891; 8th regt., insp. rifle prac., July 12, 1896; 1st lt., adj., Nov. 27, 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 14, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Roxbury, .	Boston Latin; English High.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). Stephen W. Sleeper, Boston, Dec. 5, 1902.	Nav. brig., C, Jan. 12, 1892, to Jan. 12, 1895; 1st corps cadets, Apr. 15, 1898, to Apr. 15, 1899; 8th regt., sgt. maj., Jan. 15, 1900; M, 1st lt., June 6, 1900; batt. adj., May 19, 1902.	. . . . .	Boston.	

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Battalion Adjutants</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles M. McIsaac, Gloucester, Nov. 29, 1897.	8th regt., G. Jan. 29, 1891, to Jan. 29, 1894; 2d, Jan. 29, 1896, to Jan. 29, 1898; 3d, Jan. 29, 1896; 1st lt., May 21, 1896; dis., May 21, 1896; 4th, May 21, 1896; 2d lt., Dec. 1, 1896; 1st lt., Nov. 29, 1897.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Gloucester.	
Alexander L. Cochrane, Boston, Dec. 22, 1902.	1st corps cadets, June 25, 1891; 2d, June 9, 1897; 3d, June 9, 1898; 4th, June 9, 1899; 5th, June 9, 1900; 6th, 8th regt., corp., sgt., maj., June 11, 1902; 8th, K, 1st lt., Mar. 24, 1902.	. . . . .	Malden.	
William Wallace, Brookline, May 11, 1904.	1st corps cadets, Oct. 1, 1891; 2d, Oct. 1, 1894; 3d, Oct. 1, 1896; 4th, Oct. 1, 1898; 5th, Oct. 1, 1897; 6th, Oct. 1, 1898; 7th, Oct. 1, 1898; 8th, Oct. 1, 1899; 9th, Oct. 1, 1900; 10th, Oct. 1, 1901; 11th, Oct. 1, 1902; 12th, Oct. 1, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	. . . . .	Winchester.	
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Charles S. Clark, Brookline, Mar. 21, 1904.	8th regt., 1st lt., asst. surg., May 20, 1896.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., asst. surg., May 11, 1898; res., July 11, 1898.	Chelsea.	Charlestown High; Harvard.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Thomas L. Jenkins, Topsfield, Sept. 21, 1899.	8th regt., 1st lt., asst. surg., July 12, 1900.	. . . . .	Boston.	Channey Hall.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). Charles S. Butler, Boston, Apr. 16, 1904.				

<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Peer Prescott Johnson, Beverly, June 10, 1904.	. . . . .	Hosp. corps, U. S. A., May to Nov., 1898.	Wallingford, Vt.,	University, Vt.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). James C. Barr, Boston, Feb. 16, 1897.	8th regt., May 29, 1896; sgt. maj.,	. . . . .	Medford, . .	Boston Latin.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John Caswell, Boston, July 11, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New York, N. Y.,	St. Mark's Sch'l; Harvard.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). A. Preston Chase, Danvers, May 26, 1899.	8th regt., K, Mar. 25, 1891; sgt., 2d lt., May 16, 1892; 1st lt., May 7, 1894; capt., Oct. 19, 1896; dis., Oct. 29, 1896; 2d. Oct. 31, 1896; capt., June 7, 1897; quar. mas., May 26, 1899.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., K, capt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, May 11, 1898.	Danvers.	
<i>Chaplain</i> . Howard K. Barton, Cohasset, July 22, 1904.				
COMPANY A — Charlestown.				
<i>Captain</i> . Edward J. McBride, Charles- town, Aug. 18, 1904.	9th regt., D, Sept. 26, 1890; 2d. Sept. 28, 1893; 3d, Sept. 26, 1894; 4th, Sept. 26, 1895; 6th, Sept. 26, 1896; 6th, Sept. 26, 1897; 7th, Sept. 26, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Feb. 6, 1903; 1st lt., Jan. 23, 1904.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, May 4, 1898; mus. out Nov. 26, 1898, 1st sgt.; 26th U. S. V., priv., corp., sgt., quar. mas. sgt., batt. sgt. maj.	Charlestown.	

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William J. Curtis, Charlestown, Aug. 18, 1904.	9th regt., A, Oct. 2, 1893; 2d, Oct. 2, 1896; 3d, Oct. 2, 1897; 4th, Mar. 28, 1899, to Aug. 24, 1899; 5th, 8th regt., A, Apr. 20, 1904; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; 1st sgt.	Boston.	English High.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Joseph Manning, Charlestown, Aug. 18, 1904.	9th regt., D, Mar. 4, 1897, to Aug. 24, 1899; 2d, 8th regt., A, Feb. 3, 1903, to Feb. 3, 1904; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., D, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; corp.	Boston.	
COMPANY B — EVERETT. <i>Captain.</i> Elbridge L. Sweetser, Jr., Everett, Mar. 20, 1900.	5th regt., L, Mar. 13, 1893; 2d, Mar. 13, 1896; 3d, Mar. 13, 1897; 4th, Mar. 13, 1898; 5th, Mar. 13, 1899; 6th, Mar. 13, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., L, 1st sgt., July 1, 1898; E, 2d lt., Oct. 15, 1898; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899.	Medford.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Hillman, Malden, Mar. 20, 1900.	1st regt., June 2, 1884; 2d lt., Aug. 20, 1885; res., Aug. 3, 1886.	. . . . .	Cambridge.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George A. Kyle, Everett, Mar. 20, 1900.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Haverhill.	

COMPANY C — Cambridge.			District Columbia, N. G., 3 mos.,	Cambridge.	
<i>Captain.</i> Charles H. Cutler, Cambridge, June 26, 1900.		1st batt. inf., A, May 29, 1870; 2d, 5th regt., L, Apr. 8, 1873; sgt., mus. in K, July 10, 1873; 3d, B, Aug. 3, 1876; 4th, Sept. 16, 1879; 2d lt., Oct. 27, 1879; 1st lt., Feb. 20, 1882; capt., Mar. 12, 1883; res., Apr. 24, 1884; sig. corps, 1st brig., 1st sgt., June 10, 1884; 1st lt. comdg., Dec. 12, 1884; res., Dec. 19, 1884; 5th regt., hd. qrs., Apr., 1888; dis., Oct. 7, 1887; marker, sgt. (r. and l. gen. guide), sgt. maj.; 26th prov. co., capt., July 20, 1898; res., Apr. 15, 1899.			
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge, June 19, 1901.		Lt. batt. A, June 27, 1899; 8th regt., C, 2d lt., June 26, 1900.		Cambridge,	Harvard.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Lounsbury, Cambridge, June 19, 1901.		5th regt., B, Oct. 25, 1896; 2d, Oct. 25, 1899; 3d, Oct. 25, 1890; 4th, Oct. 25, 1891; 5th, Oct. 25, 1892; 6th, Oct. 25, 1893; 7th, Oct. 25, 1894; 8th regt., C, sgt., 1st sgt., June 26, 1900; quar. mas. sgt.		Everett.	
COMPANY D — Lynn.					
<i>Captain.</i> Charles T. Hilliker, Lynn, Mar. 15, 1897.		8th regt., D, Feb. 27, 1886; dis., Feb. 27, 1898; 2d, Feb. 27, 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 2, 1889.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, capt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	Lynn.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Thomas J. Cobey, Lynn, Mar. 15, 1897.		8th regt., D, May 20, 1899; 2d, May 20, 1892; 3d, May 20, 1893; 4th, May 20, 1894; 5th, May 20, 1895; 6th, May 20, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899.	New Britain, Ct.	

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical In- struction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William W. Cann, Lynn, Jan. 28, 1901.	8th regt., D, Dec. 14, 1891; 2d, Dec. 14, 1894; 3d, Dec. 14, 1896; 4th, Dec. 14, 1898; 5th, Dec. 14, 1897; 32d prov. co., pay mas., Aug. 8, 1898; 1st lt.; dis., Apr. 15, 1899; 6th, 8th regt., D, Apr. 15, 1899; 7th, Apr. 15, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	Danvers.	
COMPANY E — Beverly. Company disbanded.				
COMPANY F — Haverhill.				
<i>Captain.</i> Harry B. Campbell, Haver- hill, June 7, 1904.	8th regt., F, 2d lt., Feb. 26, 1901; 1st lt., Jan. 20, 1903.	Me. V. M., one year, sgt., .	Dexter, Me.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George M. G. Nichols, Haver- hill, June 7, 1904.	1st corps cadets, June 6, 1902; 8th regt., F, 2d lt., Apr. 16, 1903.	.	Haverhill.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ralph D. Hood, Haverhill, June 7, 1904.	8th regt., F, Feb. 15, 1904, . . . . .	.	Topsfield.	

COMPANY G — Gloucester.									
<i>Captain.</i> John J. Flaherty, Gloucester, July 23, 1903.		8th regt., G, Aug. 14, 1883; co. disbanded, Dec. 2, 1885; priv., corp., sgt.							Gloucester.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George E. B. Stople, Rock- port, June 21, 1904.		2d corps cadets, Feb. 28, 1902; 8th regt., 2d lt., Feb. 2, 1904.							Manchester, N. S.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry E. Knowles, Gloucester, July 21, 1904.		8th regt., quar. mas. sgt., July 13, 1903; trans. to G, Oct. 27, 1903; sgt.							Corinna, Me.
COMPANY H — Salem.									
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Perry, Lynn, July 28, 1904.		8th regt., D, Dec. 11, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1896; 2d I, Oct. 17, 1896; priv., corp., 2d lt., May 18, 1898; dis., disbandment of co., Apr. 4, 1900; 2d lt., May 19, 1903; 1st lt., May 23, 1904.					8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, May 10, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 28, 1899; 2d lt.		Lynn.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles A. Dawson, Salem, Aug. 16, 1904.		1st regt. hvy. art., B, Sept. 22, 1893; trans. to bd. qrs., Aug. 6, 1896; 2d, C, Sept. 22, 1896; 3d, Nov. 29, 1897; 4th, Nov. 29, 1898; 6th, Nov. 29, 1899; priv., mus., corp., sgt.; 6th, 8th regt., I, June 20, 1901; 7th, June 20, 1902; quar. mas. sgt.					1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V. C, May 20, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.		Halifax, N. C.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James J. Ingholsby, Salem, July 28, 1904.		8th regt., E, Dec. 10, 1894, to Mar. 10, 1897, .					Hosp. corps, U. S. A., July 11, 1896, to Feb. 8, 1899.		Salem.

Eighth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY I — Lynn. <i>Captain.</i> P. Frank Packard, Salem, June 2, 1899.	2d corps cadets, Sept. 17, 1896; 2d, Sept. 17, 1899; 3d, Sept. 17, 1899; 4th, Sept. 17, 1899; 5th, Sept. 17, 1899; priv., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., May 23, 1898; 1st lt., Jan. 25, 1894; res., Apr. 10, 1894; 8th regt., D. Apr. 10, 1894; trans. 1st regt. hvy. art., B. Jan. 30, 1895; Apr. 10, 1895; trans. to C, Dec. 9, 1895; Apr. 10, 1896; K, sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Feb. 8, 1897; 1st lt., Oct. 25, 1897; 2d corps cadets, 1st lt., adj., Oct. 25, 1897; capt., June 2, 1899.	1st Mass. hvy. art., U. S. V., K, 1st lt., May 9, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 14, 1898.	Charlestown,	Salem High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William C. Jones, Swamp- scott, Apr. 29, 1903.	8th regt., I, Oct. 16, 1900; 2d lt., Oct. 16, 1900; dis., Oct. 27, 1900; 2d lt., Jan. 23, 1901.	8th regt., N. Y. Vols., 1st sgt.,	New York, N. Y.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George E. Hanson, Lynn, June 24, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Sept. 15, 1899, to Oct. 16, 1900; 8th regt., I, Oct. 16, 1900.	. . . . .	Lynnfield.	
COMPANY K — Somerville. <i>Captain.</i> William A. Bradford, Cam- bridge, Sept. 14, 1903.	8th regt., C, July 10, 1900; K, sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 24, 1902; 1st lt., Jan. 19, 1903.	. . . . .	Attleborough.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edwin E. Greenwood, Somerville, Sept. 14, 1903.	8th regt., M, Feb. 23, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1901, . .	8th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Apr. 23, 1898.	Somerville.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edwin S. Ross, Somerville, Apr. 27, 1903.	8th regt., K, Mar. 24, 1902; corp., 2d lt., Jan. 19, 1903; dis., Feb. 7, 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	Dorchester.
<i>COMPANY L — Lawrence.</i>							
<i>Captain.</i> Edgar G. Holt, Methuen, Apr. 13, 1890.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lawrence.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Victor A. Reed, Lawrence, May 12, 1904.	8th regt., L, Apr. 13, 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	Dixmont, Me.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George H. Gage, Lawrence, May 12, 1904.	8th regt., L, Apr. 14, 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	Lawrence.
<i>COMPANY M — Somerville.</i>							
<i>Captain.</i> George I. Canfield, Somer- ville, May 28, 1900.	8th regt., M, June 3, 1896, to June 3, 1899; 2d, June 3, 1899, to June 3, 1890; 3d, June 3, 1890, to June 3, 1897; 4th, Sept. 28, 1891, to Dec. 14, 1896; priv., egt., 1st lt., Dec. 14, 1896.	.	.	.	.	.	Somerville.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph E. Wiley, Somer- ville, June 9, 1902.	8th regt., M, Apr. 24, 1893; 2d, Apr. 24, 1896; 3d, Apr. 24, 1897; 4th, Apr. 24, 1898; 5th, July 24, 1899; 6th, July 24, 1900; corp., egt., 1st egt., 2d lt., Sept. 5, 1900.	.	.	.	.	.	Somerville.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George S. Fenney, West Somerville, June 13, 1904.	8th regt., M, Oct. 15, 1897; 2d, Oct. 15, 1900; 3d, Oct. 15, 1901; 4th, Oct. 15, 1902; 5th, Oct. 15, 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	No. Cambridge.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Colonel.</i> William H. Donovan, Lawrence, Mar. 30, 1899.	6th regt., I. May, 1871; corp., sgt., 2d lt., June 26, 1877; 1st lt., Aug. 11, 1879; capt., June 23, 1884; maj., June 27, 1888.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., maj., May 11, 1898; lt. col., Aug. 19, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Pennsylvania.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Lawrence J. Logan, Boston, Nov. 6, 1899.	9th regt., D, 1st lt., Apr. 28, 1865; capt., Apr. 2, 1869; maj., Mar. 4, 1872; dis., Apr. 28, 1876; lt. col., Jan. 20, 1879; res., July 10, 1889.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., lt. col., May 11, 1898; col., Aug. 18, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Ireland.	
<i>Majors.</i> George F. H. Murray, Boston, Mar. 30, 1899.	9th regt., B, 2d lt., Dec. 9, 1887; capt., May 1, 1888.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, capt., May 10, 1898; maj., Aug. 18, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	At sea.	English High.
John J. Sullivan, Dorchester, May 30, 1899.	9th regt., E, Aug. 1, 1889; capt., June 25, 1895.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, capt., May 11, 1898; maj., Aug. 19, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	English High.
Joseph J. Kelley, South Boston, Mar. 30, 1899.	Amb. corps, 2d brig., May 27, 1887; priv., trans. to 9th regt., I, Feb. 25, 1888; corp., sgt., 1st lt., Sept. 16, 1889; capt., July 6, 1891; 1st lt., adj., Apr. 16, 1892.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., 1st lt., adj., May 10, 1898; maj., Aug. 20, 1898; not mus.; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	English High.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank Captain). William J. Casey, South Boston, July 17, 1899.	9th regt., I, Feb. 25, 1889; 2d, Feb. 25, 1892; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., May 16, 1892; 1st lt., May 11, 1895.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, 1st lt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	South Boston.	

<i>Battalion Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Benjamin F. Flanagan, Cambridge, Feb. 11, 1880.	9th regt., H. Dec. 11, 1883; dis., Dec. 11, 1886; 2d Dec. 11, 1886; dis., Dec. 11, 1887; 3d, Jan. 9, 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Feb. 17, 1888; 1st lt., Feb. 11, 1889.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., H. 1st lt., May 10, 1888; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1888.	New York, N. Y.
Martin J. Healey, Clinton, Feb. 6, 1889.	9th regt., K. Apr. 9, 1888; 2d, Apr. 9, 1891; 3d, Apr. 9, 1892; 4th, Apr. 9, 1893; 5th, Apr. 9, 1894; 6th, Apr. 9, 1895; 7th, Apr. 9, 1896; 8th, Apr. 9, 1897; 2d lt., May 17, 1897; dis., June 22, 1897; 2d lt., July 9, 1897; 1st lt., Feb. 6, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., K. May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; 1st lt.	Clinton.
(Vacancy.)			
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank Captain). Daniel J. Murphy, Natick, May 15, 1903.	1st regt., G. June 3, 1887; 9th regt., L. Mar. 16, 1888; sgt., 1st lt., Nov. 27, 1888; capt., July 24, 1899; 1st lt., insp. rifle prac., Dec. 2, 1899; 1st lt., com. of sub., Dec. 2, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L. 1st lt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Ireland.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). John P. Lombard, Boston, July 20, 1899.	.	.	Nova Scotia.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank Captain). James E. McGourty, Worcester, July 17, 1899.	.	.	Worcester.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Patrick F. Butler, Dorchester, Apr. 6, 1904.	.	.	Boston.
			Harvard, M.D.
			English High; Harvard.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank Captain). John P. Kane, Lawrence, July 26, 1899.	9th regt., F, Mar. 11, 1890; 2d, Mar. 11, 1893; 3d, Mar. 11, 1894; 4th, July 2, 1896; 5th, July 2, 1896; 6th, July 2, 1897; 7th, July 2, 1898; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., F, quar. mas. sgt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Lawrence.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John H. Drum, Boston, Mar. 21, 1904.	. . . . .	. . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Patrick H. McGrath, Natick, May 15, 1903.	9th regt., com. sgt., July 10, 1900, . . . . .	. . . . .	Natick.	
James Lee, Boston, July 1, 1894. <i>Chaplain.</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	County Cork, Ire.,	Boston Latin, 2 years.
COMPANY A — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> George M. Rogers, Boston, Apr. 16, 1901.	9th regt., A, July 3, 1898; 2d, July 20, 1891; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Aug. 31, 1891; 1st lt., July 10, 1893.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward L. Logan, South Boston, Apr. 28, 1903.	9th regt., sgt. maj., Nov. 30, 1897, to July 29, 1899; 2d lt., June 11, 1901.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., sgt. maj., May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston,	Boston Latin; Harvard.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick C. Frost, Boston, Apr. 28, 1903.	9th regt., A. Oct. 1, 1894; 2d Oct. 1, 1897; 3d, Dec. 24, 1898; 4th, Jan. 2, 1900; 5th, Jan. 2, 1901; 6th, Jan. 2, 1902; 7th, Jan. 2, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., A. May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; quar. mas. sgt.	Natick.
COMPANY B—Boston. <i>Captain.</i> John J. Hickey, South Boston, July 26, 1904.	9th regt., B, Feb. 28, 1893; 2d, Apr. 7, 1896; 3d, Apr. 7, 1897; 4th, Mar. 28, 1899; 1st lt., July 21, 1899; dis., Aug. 1, 1899; 1st lt., Oct. 3, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., B, May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel A. Buckley, Roxbury, Dec. 27, 1904.	9th regt., B, May 17, 1900; 2d, May 17, 1903; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 27, 1904.	. . . . .	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael F. Smart, South Boston, Dec. 27, 1904.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
COMPANY C—Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Thomas F. Quinlan, Boston, July 6, 1893.	9th regt., A, Aug. 7, 1893; dis., Aug. 7, 1896; 2d, Aug. 10, 1896; dis., Aug. 10, 1897; 3d, Aug. 10, 1897; dis., Aug. 10, 1898; 4th, Aug. 10, 1898; dis., Aug. 10, 1899; 5th, Aug. 10, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st lt., Sept. 17, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, capt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Maurice E. Bowen, Boston, Sept. 30, 1901.	9th regt., C, Apr. 11, 1893; 2d, Apr. 11, 1896; 3d, Apr. 11, 1897; 4th, Apr. 11, 1898; 5th, Apr. 11, 1899; 6th, Apr. 11, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., June 4, 1900.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, quar. mas. sgt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Prince Edward Island.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael L. King, South Boston, Sept. 30, 1901.	9th regt., C, Nov. 29, 1887; 2d, Nov. 29, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., C, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; corp.	Ireland.	
COMPANY D — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> John H. Dunn, South Boston, May 11, 1896.	9th regt., I, Sept. 2, 1888; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., July 6, 1891; 1st lt., May 6, 1892; capt., May 11, 1896.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, capt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; 2d, 23th inf., U. S. V., capt., July 5, 1899; mus. out, May 1, 1901.	South Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John J. Dwyer, South Boston, Mar. 24, 1902.	9th regt., D, June 22, 1891, to May 25, 1901; co. dis.; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., D, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas F. Sullivan, South Boston, Mar. 24, 1902.	9th regt., I, Mar. 13, 1899; batt. sgt. maj., July 16, 1901.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	Boston High.
COMPANY E — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> John J. Barry, Boston, June 13, 1899.	9th regt., B, July 16, 1894, to July 16, 1897; 2d, July 7, 1898; 3d, E, Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1899; 4th, Oct. 1, 1899, to Mar. 6, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Mar. 6, 1894; 1st lt., June 25, 1895.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., E, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; capt., Aug. 20, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	English High.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Matthew E. Hines, Worcester, Aug. 27, 1894.	9th regt., G, May 10, 1887; 2d, May 10, 1890; 3d, May 10, 1891; 4th, May 10, 1892; 5th, May 10, 1893; 2d lt., July 22, 1893.	. . . . .	Falls Village, Ct.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John F. Hurley, Worcester, Aug. 27, 1894.	9th regt., G, July 19, 1887; 2d, July 19, 1890; 3d, July 19, 1891; 4th, Sept. 26, 1892; 5th, Sept. 26, 1893; priv., corp., sgt.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., G, 1st lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Worcester.	
COMPANY H — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Patrick H. Sullivan, Maplewood, July 26, 1904.	9th regt., H, Apr. 15, 1890; 2d, Apr. 15, 1893; 3d, Apr. 15, 1894; 4th, Apr. 15, 1895; 5th, Apr. 15, 1896; 6th, Apr. 15, 1897; 7th, Apr. 15, 1898; 8th, June 10, 1898; 9th, June 10, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., June 19, 1900.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., H, May 11, 1898; 1st sgt., 2d lt., Aug. 19, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Odermatt, Boston, July 26, 1904.	9th regt., H, May 10, 1894; 2d, May 10, 1897; 3d, Feb. 28, 1899; 4th, Feb. 28, 1900; 5th, Feb. 28, 1901; 6th, Feb. 28, 1902; 7th, Feb. 28, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., quar. mas. sgt., 2d lt., May 5, 1903.	9th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., H, May 10, 1898; dis., June 3, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William T. Foley, East Boston, July 26, 1904.	9th regt., H, July 1, 1899; 2d, July 1, 1902; 3d, July 1, 1903; 4th, July 1, 1904; sgt.	. . . . .	East Boston.	

COMPANY I — Boston.	<i>Captain.</i> James A. Cully, South Boston, Dec. 18, 1899.	9th regt., I, July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1893; 2d, July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894; 3d, July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1896; 4th, July 1, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., May 11, 1898.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, 2d lt., May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	New Haven, Ct.
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Delaney, South Boston, Aug. 9, 1899.	9th regt., I, Jan. 16, 1890; 2d, Feb. 23, 1893; 3d, Mar. 20, 1894; 4th, Apr. 15, 1896; 5th, Mar. 6, 1899; 1st sgt.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, May 10, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; sgt.	Boston, . . . English High.
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John F. McInnis, South Boston, Apr. 30, 1900.	9th regt., I, Mar. 6, 1899; priv., corp., . . .	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., I, May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; priv.	Boston.
COMPANY K — Clinton.	<i>Captain.</i> Robert McReil, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.	9th regt., K, Oct. 5, 1891; 2d, Oct. 5, 1894; 3d, Oct. 5, 1896; 4th, Oct. 5, 1896; 5th, Oct. 5, 1897; 6th, Jan. 9, 1899; 7th, Jan. 9, 1900; 8th, Jan. 9, 1901; 9th, Jan. 9, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Sept. 8, 1902.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., quar. mas. sgt., May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Boston.
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Scanlon, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.	9th regt., K, May 17, 1897; 2d, May 17, 1900; 3d, May 17, 1901; 4th, May 17, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 8, 1902.	. . . . .	Kingston, N. Y.
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Kennedy, Clinton, Aug. 31, 1903.	9th regt., K, Dec. 12, 1898; 2d, Dec. 12, 1901, .	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., K, May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Anaganel, N. B.

Ninth Regiment Infantry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY L — Natick.				
<i>Captain.</i> John F. Kenealy, Natick, Jan. 16, 1900.	9th regt., L, Oct. 1, 1892; 2d, Oct. 1, 1893; 3d, Oct. 1, 1896; 4th, Oct. 1, 1897; 5th, Oct. 1, 1898; 2d lt., Feb. 8, 1899; priv., corp., 1st lt., July 24, 1899.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, sgt., May 4, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.	Natick.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Green, Natick, Aug. 23, 1904.	9th regt., L, Sept. 1, 1895; 2d, Sept. 1, 1895; 3d, Sept. 1, 1898; 4th, Sept. 1, 1899; 5th, Sept. 1, 1900; 6th, Sept. 1, 1901; sgt., 2d lt., May 26, 1902.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., L, May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898; corp.	Natick.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry Sherwin, Leominster, Aug. 23, 1904.	. . . . .	2d N. Y. inf., U. S. V., May 2, 1898; mus. out, Dec. 26, 1898.	Elmira, N. Y.,	Bryant Hall, Elmira; Peekskill Mil. Acad.
COMPANY M — Lowell.				
<i>Captain.</i> Philip McNulty, Lowell, Aug. 7, 1902.	9th regt., M, Feb. 14, 1890; 2d, Feb. 14, 1893; 2d lt., May 4, 1893.	9th Mass. inf., U. S. V., M, 2d lt., May 11, 1898; mus. out, Nov. 26, 1898.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Bernard F. McArdle, Lowell, Aug. 4, 1904.	9th regt., M, July 17, 1899, to Sept. 10, 1900; 2d, Mar. 2, 1903; 2d lt., June 11, 1903.	18th U. S. V., C, sgt., . . .	Lowell.	

Second Lieutenant.
Thomas J. O'Donnell, Lowell, Aug. 4, 1904.

9th regt., M. July 8, 1904,

Lowell High.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BATTERY A — Boston.

Captain.

Samuel D. Parker, Boston, July 18, 1898.

1st corps cadets, Dec. 3, 1899; 2d, Dec. 3, 1892, to Dec. 3, 1893; 1st art., batt. A, 1st lt., Mar. 17, 1897.

Milton.

First Lieutenants.

Henry B. Sawyer, Boston, Feb. 8, 1903.

1st art., batt. A, Apr. 25, 1896; 2d, Apr. 25, 1898; 3d, Apr. 25, 1899; 4th, Apr. 25, 1900; 5th, Apr. 25, 1901; 6th, Apr. 25, 1902; 1st agt.

Lowell.

Howard L. Rogers, Brookline, Nov. 29, 1904.

1st art., batt. A, Jan. 24, 1899; 2d, Jan. 24, 1902; 3d, Jan. 24, 1903; 4th, Jan. 24, 1904; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.

Newton.

Assistant Surgeon

(rank First Lieutenant).
John White Cummin, Boston, Jan. 2, 1901.

1st art., batt. A, June 27, 1899; hosp. steward,

Williamsport, Pa.

Second Lieutenant.

Arthur Blake, Boston, Aug. 9, 1904.

1st art., batt. A, Apr. 25, 1896; 2d, Apr. 25, 1898; 3d, Apr. 25, 1899; 4th, Apr. 25, 1900; 5th, Apr. 25, 1901; 6th, Apr. 25, 1902; 7th, Apr. 25, 1903; 8th, Apr. 25, 1904; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.

Boston.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Major.</i> William A. Ferrine, Boston, Dec. 21, 1897.	1st batt. cav., D, Apr. 21, 1884; 2d, Apr. 21, 1887; 3d, Feb. 6, 1891; 2d lt., Mar. 6, 1891; res., Nov. 21, 1892; 1st lt., Dec. 23, 1892; capt., Jan. 16, 1896.	.	Birmingham, Eng.	
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John W. Hall, Boston, Mar. 10, 1903.	1st batt. cav., D, Oct. 30, 1895; 1st lt., pay mas., Jan. 7, 1898.	.	Roxbury, .	Roxbury High.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). John C. Kerrison, Revere, May 19, 1899.	Sig. corps, 2d brig., June 29, 1887 to July 2, 1889; 2d, 1st brig., sgt., clerk, Feb. 27, 1890; 3d, Feb. 27, 1893; 4th, quar. mas. sgt., Feb. 27, 1896; sgt. maj., July 8, 1897; trans. to 1st batt. cav., quar. mas. sgt., Feb. 10, 1898; 6th, Feb. 27, 1899.	.	Lancashire, Eng.	
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). George Westgate Mills, Med- ford, Aug. 13, 1894.	5th regt., E, Feb. 24, 1875, to Feb. 24, 1878; sgt., 1st batt. cav., hosp. steward, July 7, 1893.	.	Medford, .	Mass. Agricult'l College, 1873; 4 years, M.D., Harvard, 1879.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Arthur W. May, Jamaica Plain, Nov. 6, 1901.	1st batt. cav., D, Apr. 6, 1898; 2d, Apr. 6, 1901; priv., corp.	.	Jamaica Plain, .	Roxbury High; Harvard Vet- erinary School.

<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Alfred M. Billan, Roxbury, Mar. 10, 1903.	1st batt. cav., A, June 21, 1898; trans. to non-com. staff, June 28, 1900; 2d, June 21, 1901; 3d, June 21, 1902; guidon sgt., quar. mas. sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Albert J. Walton, Melrose, May 17, 1902.	6th regt., A, May 30, 1888; 2d, May 30, 1891; trans. to sig. corps, 1st brig., Feb. 16, 1892; 3d, May 30, 1892, to July 20, 1896; 4th, cav., troop D, July 20, 1896; 6th, July 20, 1898; trans. to non-com. staff, Apr. 12, 1900; 6th, July 20, 1901; sgt. maj.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield, Wakefield High.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A—Boston.		.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Captain.</i> Fred. G. Harlin, Somerville, May 10, 1904.	1st batt. cav., A, Feb. 19, 1889; 2d, Feb. 19, 1892; 3d, Feb. 19, 1896; 4th, Feb. 19, 1898; 5th, Feb. 19, 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 30, 1902; 1st lt., Apr. 21, 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bluehill, Me.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William E. Housman, Boston, May 10, 1904.	1st batt. cav., A, Sept. 1, 1891; 2d, Sept. 1, 1894; 3d, Sept. 1, 1897; 4th, Sept. 1, 1900; 5th, Sept. 1, 1901; 6th, Sept. 1, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Apr. 21, 1903.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Rice, Boston, May 10, 1904.	1st batt. cav., A, May 1, 1894; 2d, May 1, 1897; 3d, May 1, 1900; 4th, May 1, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sherborn, Eng., Royal Mil. Acad., Wool- wich, Eng.; School Mil. Eng.; Chat- ham, Eng.

First Battalion Cavalry — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> William H. Kelley, Boston, Jan. 28, 1903.	1st batt. cav., D, Apr. 17, 1889; 2d, Apr. 17, 1892; 3d, Apr. 17, 1896; 4th, Apr. 17, 1896; 5th, Apr. 17, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 6, 1898; 1st lt., Feb. 7, 1900.	.	Ile of Man.	.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Eugene A. Coburn, Malden, Jan. 28, 1903.	5th regt., L, Sept. 24, 1886; 2d, Sept. 24, 1889; 3d, Feb. 9, 1891; 4th, Feb. 9, 1892; 5th, Feb. 9, 1893; corp., sgt., 1st sgt.; trans. to 1st batt. cav., D, Dec. 30, 1893; 6th, Feb. 9, 1894; 7th, Feb. 9, 1895; 8th, Feb. 9, 1896; 9th, Feb. 9, 1897; 10th, Feb. 9, 1898; 11th, May 3, 1899; corp., sgt., 2d lt., Feb. 7, 1900.	5th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., A, June 22, 1896; mus. out, Mar. 31, 1899; sgt.	Lewiston, Me.	.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Samuel T. Sinclair, Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1903.	5th regt., B, Dec. 6, 1880; 2d, Dec. 6, 1883; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Sept. 26, 1884; capt., June 11, 1888; res., Nov. 21, 1889; 3d, 1st batt. cav., D, Mar. 14, 1894; 4th, Mar. 14, 1897; 5th, Mar. 14, 1900; 6th, Mar. 14, 1903; corp., sgt.	.	South Framingham.	.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS — Boston.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Thomas F. Edmunds, Boston, Oct. 14, 1873.	4th batt., B (N. E. guards), 1861; adj., 1st corps cadets, Sept. 29, 1868; maj., Mar. 13, 1873; lt. col., Oct. 14, 1873; dis., Apr. 28, 1876; re-elected, Apr. 29, 1876; com. vacated, Jan. 11, 1882; decision sup. jud. court; re-elected, Jan. 13, 1882	24th M. V., 2d lt., Sept. 2, 1861; 1st lt., Aug. 27, 1862; adj., May 17, 1864; capt., June 16, 1864; maj., Nov. 15, 1864; lt. col., May 7, 1866; mus. out, Jan. 20, 1866; bvt. col., U. S. V.	Boston.	.

<p><i>Major:</i> Thomas Talbot, North Billerica, Jan. 17, 1902.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, Apr. 11, 1889; 2d, Apr. 11, 1892; 3d, Apr. 11, 1896; 4th, Apr. 11, 1898; corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 1st lt., Apr. 11, 1899; res., Aug. 21, 1899; 5th, June 11, 1901; capt., Dec. 9, 1901.</p>	<p>6th Mass. Inf., U. S. V., M. July 9, 1898; mus. in, Jan. 21, 1899; 2d lt., 26th regt., U. S. V., capt., July 5, 1899; mus. out, May 13, 1901.</p>	<p>Chauncy Hall.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). William B. Stearns, Boston, Nov. 21, 1900.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, May 1, 1890; corp., Mar. 23, 1893; 2d, May 1, 1893; 3d, May 1, 1894; 4th, May 1, 1895; 5th, May 1, 1896; 6th, May 1, 1897; 7th, May 1, 1898; sgt., Oct. 24, 1898; 2d lt., Apr. 25, 1899.</p>	<p>Boston.</p>	<p>Boston.</p>
<p><i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Alfred J. Rowan, Watertown, Feb. 15, 1901.</p>	<p>5th regt., C, Jan. 11, 1879, to Jan. 11, 1882; 2d, 1st corps cadets, Sept. 8, 1887; 3d, Sept. 8, 1888; 4th, Sept. 8, 1889; 5th, Sept. 8, 1890; 6th, Sept. 8, 1891; 7th, Sept. 8, 1892; 8th, Sept. 8, 1893; 9th, Sept. 8, 1894; 10th, Sept. 8, 1895; 11th, Sept. 8, 1896; 12th, Sept. 8, 1897; 13th, Sept. 8, 1898; trans. to non-com. staff, quar. mas. sgt., Dec. 1, 1898; 14th, Sept. 8, 1899; 15th, Sept. 8, 1900.</p>	<p>Port Gibson, Miss.</p>	<p>Port Gibson, Miss.</p>
<p><i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). Charles M. Green, Boston, Apr. 26, 1899.</p>	<p>5th regt., F, Aug., 1870; mus. in, July 30, 1873; trans. to E, July 24, 1874; 2d lt., Feb. 24, 1875; 1st lt., Jan. 24, 1876; dis., June 29, 1877; 1st corps cadets, June 30, 1877; hosp. steward, July 5, 1877; asst. surg., Aug. 3, 1881.</p>	<p>Medford,</p>	<p>Boston Latin; M.D., Harvard, 1877.</p>
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). David Cheever, Boston, June 26, 1901.</p>	<p>1st corps cadets, May 7, 1897; 2d, May 7, 1900,</p>	<p>Boston,</p>	<p>Harvard.</p>

First Corps of Cadets — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Frank F. Phinney, Stoughton, Jan. 21, 1903.	1st corps cadets, May 22, 1890; 2d, May 22, 1893; 3d, May 22, 1894; 4th, May 22, 1895; 5th, May 22, 1896; 6th, May 22, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 15, 1901.	.	Stoughton,	Highland Mil.; Inst. Tech.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). William A. Hayes, 2d Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1889.	1st corps cadets, Aug. 20, 1872; mus. in, June 14, 1873; corp., June 20, 1874; sgt., Jan. 1, 1876; dis., June 14, 1876; 2d, June 14, 1876; 1st sgt., July 3, 1878; dis., June 14, 1879; 3d, June 14, 1879; sgt. maj., Feb. 19, 1880; dis., June 14, 1880; 4th, June 14, 1880; 1st lt., June 16, 1880.	.	Portsmouth, N. H.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.)				
COMPANY A — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Franklin L. Joy, Boston, Mar. 14, 1899.	1st corps cadets, Feb. 11, 1890; corp., Oct. 12, 1890; sgt., Mar. 24, 1893; 1st sgt., June 25, 1893; sgt. maj., Dec. 22, 1892; 2d lt., Jan. 10, 1893; 1st lt., Nov. 13, 1894.	.	Boston,	English High.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Loud, Boston, Feb. 11, 1902.	1st corps cadets, Mar. 26, 1891; 2d, Mar. 26, 1896; 3d, Mar. 26, 1898; 4th, Mar. 26, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Jan. 8, 1901.	.	Boston.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John Lavalley, Boston, Feb. 12, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Sept. 7, 1887, to Apr. 19, 1890; 2d, Apr. 24, 1893; 3d, Apr. 24, 1896; 4th, Apr. 24, 1897; 5th, Apr. 24, 1898; 6th, Apr. 24, 1899; 7th, Apr. 24, 1900.	.	Lima, Peru.	Inst. Tech.
COMPANY B — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> Francis E. Cabot, Milton, Mar. 20, 1900.	1st corps cadets, priv., Aug. 26, 1880; 2d, Aug. 26, 1883; 3d, Aug. 26, 1885; 4th, Aug. 26, 1886; 5th, Aug. 26, 1887; 6th, Mar. 29, 1889; 7th, Mar. 29, 1890; corp., June 18, 1890; 8th, Mar. 29, 1891; 9th, Mar. 29, 1892; sgt., Jan. 30, 1893; 10th, Mar. 29, 1893; 11th, Mar. 29, 1894; 12th, Mar. 29, 1895; 13th, Mar. 29, 1896; 14th, Mar. 29, 1898; 1st sgt., June 22, 1898; 15th, Mar. 29, 1899; 2d lt., Apr. 11, 1899; 1st lt., Mar. 20, 1900.	65th regt., New York N. G., priv., Sept. 1, 1888; dia., Mar. 1, 1890.	Boston.	Boston Latin.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Cole, Jr., Boston, Jan. 8, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Oct. 14, 1890; 2d, Oct. 14, 1893; 3d, Oct. 14, 1895; 4th, Oct. 14, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., Apr. 10, 1900.	.	Boston.	English High.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Hoyt, Winthrop, Mar. 10, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 8, 1892; 2d, Nov. 8, 1895; 3d, Nov. 8, 1896; 4th, Nov. 8, 1897; 5th, Nov. 8, 1898; 6th, Nov. 8, 1899; 7th, Nov. 8, 1900; 8th, Nov. 8, 1901; 9th, Nov. 8, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	Ossipee, N. H.	.
COMPANY C — Boston.				
<i>Captain.</i> John A. Blanchard, Boston, Feb. 11, 1902.	1st corps cadets, Dec. 2, 1889; 2d, Dec. 2, 1892; corp., Feb. 24, 1893; 3d, Dec. 2, 1894; sgt., Dec. 14, 1894; 4th, Dec. 2, 1896; 5th, Dec. 2, 1896; 6th, Dec. 2, 1897; 7th, Dec. 2, 1898; 2d lt., Apr. 18, 1899; 1st lt., Apr. 10, 1900.	.	Boston.	.

First Corps of Cadets — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Services of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Jesse F. Stevens, Boston, Jan. 16, 1901.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 11, 1887; 2d, Nov. 11, 1890; 3d, Nov. 11, 1893; 4th, Nov. 11, 1896; 5th, Nov. 11, 1899; priv., corp., agt., sgt. maj., 2d lt., Apr. 16, 1900.	.	Randolph.	Boston Latin.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Boylston L. Williams, Boston, May 12, 1903.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 27, 1893; 2d, Nov. 27, 1896; 3d, Nov. 27, 1897; 4th, Nov. 27, 1898; 5th, Nov. 27, 1899; 6th, Nov. 27, 1900; 7th, Nov. 27, 1901; 8th, Nov. 27, 1902; priv., corp., agt.	.	Boston.	
COMPANY D — Boston. <i>Captain.</i> Charles H. Rollins, Boston, Mar. 24, 1899.	1st corps cadets, priv., Jan. 7, 1894; 2d, Jan. 7, 1897; 3d, Jan. 7, 1898; corp., Oct. 11, 1898; 4th, Jan. 7, 1899; 5th, Jan. 7, 1899; 6th, Jan. 7, 1899; 7th, Jan. 7, 1899; agt., May 16, 1892; 8th, Jan. 7, 1893; 1st sgt., Apr. 12, 1893; 9th, Jan. 7, 1894; 10th, Jan. 7, 1896; 11th, Jan. 7, 1896; 12th, Jan. 7, 1897; sgt. maj., Mar. 9, 1897; 2d lt., Apr. 13, 1897; 1st lt., Mar. 14, 1899.	.	Boston.	Chauncy Hall.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William S. Simmons, Boston, Mar. 24, 1899.	1st corps cadets, May 5, 1879; 2d, Jan. 2, 1883; 3d, Jan. 2, 1884; 4th, Jan. 2, 1886; 5th, Jan. 2, 1888; 6th, Jan. 2, 1891; 7th, Jan. 2, 1892; 8th, Jan. 2, 1893; 9th, Jan. 2, 1894; 10th, Jan. 2, 1896; 11th, Jan. 2, 1896; 12th, Jan. 2, 1897; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., Apr. 13, 1897; 13th, Jan. 2, 1898; 14th, Jan. 2, 1899; 2d lt., Jan. 17, 1899.	.	Boston.	English High; Penn. Mll. Acad.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Holton B. Perkins, Salem, Feb. 11, 1902.	1st corps cadets, Feb. 19, 1894; 2d, Feb. 19, 1897; 3d, Feb. 19, 1900; 4th, Feb. 19, 1901; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	. . . . .	Salem.
SECOND CORPS OF CADETS—Salem.			
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i> Andrew Fitz, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Apr. 22, 1874; corp., May 20, 1876; sgt. maj., Apr. 12, 1877; dis., Apr. 22, 1877; 2d, Apr. 23, 1877; 1st lt., adj., Apr. 13, 1880; maj., Mar. 10, 1899.	. . . . .	Pepperell.
<i>Major.</i> John E. Spencer, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, July 16, 1880, to Apr. 28, 1893; corp., sgt., sgt. maj., 1st lt., Apr. 28, 1893; capt., Sept. 16, 1898.	. . . . .	Boston.
<i>Adjutant</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Lawrence W. Jenkins, Salem, Mar. 10, 1902.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 7, 1892; 2d, Nov. 7, 1895; 3d, Nov. 7, 1896; 4th, Nov. 7, 1899; priv., corp.	. . . . .	Salem, . . . Harvard.
<i>Quartermaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Charles P. Vaughn, Pea- body, Sept. 8, 1903.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New Portland, Me.
<i>Surgeon</i> (rank Major). J. William Voss, Beverly, June 5, 1899.	2d corps cadets, asst. surg., July 10, 1896, . . .	. . . . .	Gloucester, . . . University Pa.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Benjamin F. Sturgis, Jr., Salem, Aug. 7, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Auburn, Me., . . . Bowdoin Medi- cal.

Second Corps of Cadets — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Paymaster</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Edward A. Maloon, Beverly, Apr. 28, 1883.	2d corps cadets, Apr. 1884; mus. in, July 2, 1873; sgt., June 4, 1876; dis., July 2, 1876; 2d, July 14, 1876; 1st sgt., Mar. 16, 1877; dis., July 14, 1879; 3d, July 26, 1879; sgt. maj., June 1, 1880; 2d lt., Feb. 8, 1882.	.	Salem.	
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice</i> (rank First Lieutenant). Robert Robertson, Beverly, Apr. 22, 1889.	2d corps cadets, Nov. 16, 1888; 2d, Nov. 16, 1891; 3d, Nov. 16, 1892; 4th, Nov. 16, 1893; 5th, Nov. 16, 1894; priv., corp., sgt., quar. mas. sgt.; 8th regt. inf., E. 2d lt., Sept. 26, 1896; 1st lt., Feb. 14, 1898; capt., Dec. 4, 1898; res., Feb. 11, 1897.	.	Aberdeen, Scot.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.) COMPANY A — Salem.		.		
<i>Captain.</i> Edward T. Graham, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Aug. 24, 1888; 2d, Aug. 24, 1891; 3d, Aug. 24, 1894; 4th, Aug. 24, 1895; 5th, Aug. 24, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 16, 1898; 1st lt., July 7, 1899.	.	Salem.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry R. Peach, Marblehead, June 9, 1903.	2d corps cadets, July 11, 1887; 2d, July 11, 1890; 3d, July 11, 1891; 4th, July 11, 1892; 5th, Aug. 9, 1897; 6th, Aug. 9, 1898; priv., corp., sgt., 2d lt., July 7, 1899.	.	Marblehead.	

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William A. Mann, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, July 21, 1896; 2d, July 21, 1899; 3d, July 21, 1900; 4th, July 21, 1901; 5th, July 21, 1902; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMPANY B — Salem.						
<i>Captain.</i> Frank S. Perkins, Salem, Dec. 22, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Mar. 25, 1892; 2d, Mar. 25, 1895; 3d, Mar. 25, 1896; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Sept. 16, 1898; 1st lt., Dec. 14, 1900.	.	.	.	.	Salem.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry S. Perkins, Salem, Nov. 6, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Oct. 14, 1892; 2d, Oct. 14, 1895; 3d, Oct. 14, 1896; 4th, Oct. 14, 1899; 5th, Oct. 14, 1900; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., Dec. 14, 1900.	.	.	.	.	Salem.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Clarence N. Grey, Salem, June 24, 1904.	2d corps cadets, Aug. 11, 1900, to Aug. 11, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.	.	.	.	.	Swampscott, Parker Acad., Ct.; Lynn High.
COMPANY C — Salem.						
<i>Captain.</i> Ira Vaughn, Salem, June 29, 1903.	2d corps cadets, Aug. 17, 1883, to Aug. 17, 1886; 1st lt., quar. mas., Oct. 6, 1900.	.	.	.	.	New Portland, Me.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Eugene T. Richmond, Salem, June 3, 1904.	2d corps cadets, Jan. 25, 1896; 2d, Jan. 25, 1899; 3d, Jan. 25, 1900; 4th, Jan. 25, 1901; 5th, Mar. 19, 1902; 6th, Apr. 25, 1903; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt., 2d lt., June 9, 1903.	.	.	.	.	Chelsea.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> W. Everett Hoyt, Lynn, June 3, 1904.	2d corps cadets, May 8, 1898; 2d, May 8, 1901; 3d, June 6, 1902; 4th, June 8, 1903; priv., corp., sgt.	.	.	.	.	Lynn, Mexico Mil. Acad., N. Y.

Second Corps of Cadets — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<p align="center">COMPANY D.</p> <p align="center"><i>Captain.</i> Charles F. Ropes, Salem, Dec. 14, 1900.</p>				
<p align="center"><i>First Lieutenant.</i> James N. Clark, Salem, Dec. 14, 1900.</p>	2d corps cadets, Sept. 13, 1889; 2d, Sept. 13, 1892; 3d, Sept. 13, 1893; 4th, Sept. 13, 1894; 6th, Sept. 13, 1895; 6th, Sept. 13, 1896; priv., corp., 1st sgt., sgt. maj., Sept. 19, 1898; 2d lt., July 7, 1899.		St. John, N. B.	
<p align="center"><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Nathaniel T. Verry, Salem, June 9, 1903.</p>	2d corps cadets, Oct. 29, 1892; 2d, Oct. 29, 1895; 3d, Oct. 29, 1896, to Oct. 29, 1899; priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt.		Salem.	

NAVAL BRIGADE.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<p align="center"><i>Captain.</i> George R. H. Buffinton, Fall River, Nov. 5, 1900.</p>	1st regt., M, Feb. 21, 1888, to June 6, 1888; 2d, nav. brig., F, Sept. 30, 1892; ensign, Dec. 11, 1894; lt., junior grade, Apr. 16, 1895; lt., chief of co., Jan. 10, 1898; lt. com., May 4, 1900.	U. S. N., lt., Apr. 23, 1898; U. S. S. "Prairie" and "Katahdin," hon. dis., Aug. 1, 1898.	Fall River.	

<i>Lieutenant Commanders.</i> William B. Edgar, Fall River, July 30, 1900.	1st regt., M. Nov. 6, 1879; 2d, Nov. 6, 1882; 3d, Nov. 25, 1884; 4th, Dec. 1, 1885; dis., Apr. 19, 1886; priv., corp., sgt.; nav. brig., F, lt., junior grade, Sept. 20, 1892; lt., chief of co., Dec. 11, 1894; res., Dec. 24, 1897; 1. lt., chief of co., May 25, 1898; res., Nov. 3, 1899.	U. S. N., ensign, July 2, 1898; dis., Sept. 23, 1898; U. S. S. "Catakill."	Fall River.
James H. Dillaway, Jr., Cambridge, July 2, 1901.	1st batt cav., D, June 5, 1893; 2d, June 22, 1897; trans. to 1st regt., B, Sept. 6, 1897; trans. to non- com. staff, 1st batt. cav., guidon sgt.; 3d, June 22, 1899; trans. to nav. brig., B, Feb. 20, 1891; sea- man, boatswain's mate, ensign, Jan. 31, 1893; lt., junior grade, Apr. 22, 1893; lt., chief of co., Apr. 17, 1894; res., June 16, 1899.	U. S. N., lt., May 21, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh" and "Seminole"; dis., Sept. 8, 1898.	Cambridge.
<i>Brigade Adjutant</i> (rank Lieutenant). Gnifford C. Hathaway, Fall River, Mar. 23, 1903.	Nav. brig., petty staff, Mar. 9, 1903; equipment yeoman.	. . . . .	Dighton, Fall River High; Brown Uni- versity.
<i>Ordnance Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant). James P. Parker, Boston, May 28, 1903.	Nav. batt., C, Sept. 8, 1891; 2d, Sept. 8, 1894; 3d, Sept. 8, 1896; seaman, coxswain, quar. mae.; trans. to sig. corps, June 26, 1898; 4th, Sept. 8, 1898; lt., junior grade, sig. officer, Mar. 6, 1897; lt., adjl., Oct. 15, 1898; res., Sept. 17, 1900.	U. S. N., lt., junior grade, May 9, 1898; coast sig. service, dis., Sept. 16, 1898.	Hong Kong, China. Harvard.
<i>Equipment Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant). (Vacancy.) <i>Paymaster</i> (rank Lieutenant). James Marshall, Fall River, May 20, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New York, N. Y., Bridgeport, Ct., High.

Naval Brigade — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service, Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Surgeon.</i> S. Virgil Merritt, Fall River, July 8, 1901.	Nav. brig., F, Jan. 3, 1898; bayman, asst. surg., Oct. 11, 1898.	U. S. N., asst. surg., May 21, 1898, to Sept. 13, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Fall River High; L. I. College Hospital.
<i>Engineer</i> (rank Lieutenant). Thomas R. Armstrong, Boston, July 22, 1901.	Nav. brig., eng. corps, July 8, 1896; 2d, July 8, 1899; 3d, July 8, 1900; fireman, oiler, chief machinist.	U. S. N., chief machinist, May 5, 1896; dis., Sept. 21, 1898.	Boston.	
<i>Signal Officer</i> (rank Lieutenant, Junior Grade). George S. Atwood, Fall River, May 9, 1904.	Nav. brig., sig. corps, June 24, 1904; quar. mas., chief quar. mas.	. . . . .	Taunton, . .	Fall River High.
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i> (rank Lieutenant). David G. Eldredge, Dorchester, June 12, 1900.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Yarmouth, Mass.,	Harvard.
Dennis F. Sughrue, Boston, Jan. 8, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	New Britain, Ct.,	Yale University.
Orland R. Blair, Springfield, July 16, 1901.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Boston.	
<i>Assistant Paymaster</i> (rank Lieutenant). Thomas S. Prouty, Boston, Aug. 30, 1900.	Nav. brig., C, Mar. 8, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1899; seaman, pay yeoman, Aug. 1, 1899; asst. pay mas., June 20, 1900; dis., July 19, 1900.	U. S. N., pay yeoman, May 10, 1899; dis., Oct. 14, 1898.		

<i>Assistant Engineer</i> (rank Lieutenant, Junior Grade). Bertram C. Edwards, Fall River, May 26, 1903.	NAV. brig., A, Dec. 26, 1900; trans. to eng. div., Dec. 10, 1901; seaman, oller, chief machinist.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
COMPANY A — Boston.						
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Com- pany.</i> Daniel H. Sughrue, Boston, Sept. 28, 1899.	NAV. batt., B, Mar. 23, 1890; quar. mas., June 23, 1891; cox., Dec. 13, 1892; 2d, Mar. 25, 1893; gunner's mate, Apr. 25, 1893; ensign, Apr. 17, 1894.	U. S. N., ensign, Apr. 22, 1898; U. S. S. "Prairie," dis., Sept. 29, 1898.	.	.	.	Charlestown.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Bradford H. Pierce, Cam- bridge, Jan. 14, 1903.	NAV. brig., A, Sept. 15, 1896; 2d, Feb. 7, 1900; cox., quar. mas., gunner's mate, ensign, Feb. 27, 1900.	.	.	.	.	Wakefield,
<i>Ensign.</i> George C. Fisher, Stonelham, Dec. 30, 1903.	6th regt., H, Feb. 23, 1888, to June 20, 1890; 2d, Nov. 26, 1891, to June 27, 1902; 3d, nav. brig., A, Aug. 25, 1896; 4th, Aug. 25, 1899; 5th, Sept. 23, 1900; 6th, Sept. 25, 1901; 7th, Sept. 25, 1902; quar. mas., boatswain's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898, to Sept. 4, 1898; seaman, 1st and 2d class, quar. mas.	.	.	.	Lowell.
COMPANY B — Boston.						
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Com- pany.</i> Daniel M. Goodridge, Bos- ton, July 22, 1901.	.	Me. V. M., A, 1881; priv., Ct. nav. m., 1st div., Nov. 15, 1883; seaman, ensign, Nov. 27, 1893; lt., junior grade, Dec. 27, 1894; lt. chief div., Dec. 16, 1896; U. S. N., lt., junior grade, June 24, 1898; dis., Sept. 22, 1898.	.	.	.	Portland, Me.

Wakefield High.

Naval Brigade — Continued.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Dudley M. Pray, Allston, Feb. 11, 1903.	Nav. brig., B, Oct. 9, 1900; seaman, coxswain, boatswain's mate, ensign, Feb. 19, 1902.	.	Boston,	English High; Inst. Tech.
<i>Ensign.</i> Benjamin A. Hodgdon, Somerville, Feb 11, 1903.	Nav. brig., B, Apr. 9, 1902; seamen, boatswain's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	.	Tremont, Me.,	English High; U. S. S. "Enterprise."
COMPANY C — Boston.				
<i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Lewis E. Felton, Boston, May 26, 1904.	5th regt., L, July 2, 1888; 2d, July 2, 1891; 3d, July 2, 1892; 4th, July 2, 1893; 5th, July 2, 1894; 6th, July 2, 1895; 7th, July 2, 1896; 8th, July 2, 1897; priv., corp., sgt.; trans. to nav. brig., D, Jan. 20, 1898; seaman, ensign, Apr. 18, 1899; lt., junior grade, Oct. 16, 1900; dis., Aug. 9, 1901, disbandment of co.; it, junior grade, Oct. 23, 1901.	U. S. N., chief carpenter's mate, May 6, 1899; dis., Oct. 21, 1899.	Malden.	
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> William A. Lewis, Boston, May 25, 1904.	1st regt. hvy. art., B, Apr. 20, 1898, to Dec. 30, 1898; 2d, nav. brig., B, priv., June 6, 1900; quar. mas., boatswain's mate, ensign, Feb. 13, 1902.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Frederick G. Robinson, Wellington, Dec. 21, 1904.	Nav. brig., K, June 6, 1898; trans. to C, Dec. 8, 1900; 2d, June 6, 1901; 3d, June 6, 1902; 4th, June 6, 1903; 5th, June 6, 1904; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	U. S. N., May 5, 1899; dis., Oct. 21, 1899; U. S. S. "Gov. Russell."	Boston.	

COMPANY E—LYNN. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Fred H. Turnbull, Lynn, Oct. 23, 1902.	Nav. brig., E. Oct. 17, 1896; 2d, Oct. 17, 1898; seaman, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate, ensign, Aug. 10, 1899; lt., junior grade, Mar. 14, 1901.	U. S. N., May 6, 1898; gunner's mate, U. S. S. "Catakill," dis., Sept. 15, 1898.	Newburgh, N. Y.
	Nav. brig., Sept. 30, 1892, to Mar. 20, 1894; seaman, coxswain, gunner's mate.	.	Newburyport.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> John B. Blood, Boston, Sept. 22, 1904.	Nav. brig., E. Mar. 24, 1899; 2d, Mar. 24, 1902; seaman, coxswain, boatswain's mate.	.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
	Nav. brig., Sept. 30, 1892; 2d, Sept. 30, 1895; 3d, Sept. 30, 1898; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, ensign, July 20, 1900; lt., junior grade, May 26, 1902.	U. S. N., June 15, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh;" seaman, gunner's mate.	Fall River.
<i>Ensign.</i> Ernest R. Peale, Lynn, July 9, 1903.	Nav. brig., F. Apr. 24, 1899; seaman, coxswain, gunner's mate, ensign, July 21, 1902.	.	Providence, R. I.; Mowry and Goffe Inst.
	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Tiverton, R. I.
COMPANY F—FALL RIVER. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Milton I. Dean, Fall River, Feb. 15, 1904.	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.
	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> John T. Nelson, Fall River, Feb. 15, 1904.	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.
	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.
<i>Ensign.</i> John M. Young, Jr., Fall River, Mar. 14, 1904.	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.
	Nav. brig., F. Jan. 18, 1897; 2d, Jan. 18, 1900; 3d, June 26, 1904.	U. S. N., May 9, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898; U. S. S. "Lehigh."	Fall River.

Naval Brigade — Concluded.

NAME, ADDRESS, RANK AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	Original Entry into the Service. Subsequent Service and Commissions.	Service of Other States, and of United States.	Born.	Received Military or Medical Instruction.
COMPANY G — New Bedford. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> Edward E. Baudoin, New Bedford, Jan. 21, 1903.	1st regt., E. Mar. 24, 1886; 2d, Mar. 24, 1889; 3d, Mar. 24, 1890; 4th, Mar. 24, 1891; 5th, Mar. 24, 1892; 6th, Mar. 24, 1893; 7th, Mar. 24, 1894; 8th, Mar. 24, 1895; 18th prov. co., 2d lt., June 30, 1898; dis., Apr. 15, 1899; nav. brig., E. lt., junior grade, Mar. 19, 1900.	.	Montreal, P. Q.	
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Harold S. Bowie, New Bedford, Jan. 21, 1903.	18th prov. co., June 30, 1898, to Apr. 15, 1899; co. dis.; sgt., ensign, Nov. 3, 1903.	.	New Bedford.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Bryant M. Brownell, New Bedford, July 6, 1904.	1st corps cadets, Nov. 30, 1900.	.	New Bedford.	New Bedford, High.
COMPANY H — Springfield. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> James M. Ropes, Springfield, June 9, 1904.	2d corps cadets, Mar. 25, 1896, to Mar. 25, 1899; ensign, May 7, 1903.	3d N. H. N. G., Sept. 24, 1895, to Apr. 22, 1896; sgt.	Salem,	Nazareth Hall, Pa.

<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> George T. Adams, Springfield, June 9, 1904.		2d regt., G. Apr. 12, 1880; 2d, Apr. 24, 1883; 3d, May 6, 1884; 4th, June 6, 1886; 5th, July 17, 1886; priv., 1st regt., 1st Sgt.; 6th, nav. brig., H. Nov. 27, 1890; 7th, Nov. 27, 1896; 8th, Aug. 10, 1901; 9th, Aug. 10, 1902; 10th, Aug. 10, 1903; seaman, quar. mas., gunner's mate, boatswain's mate.	West Brookfield.
<i>Ensign.</i> Alfred T. Wright, Springfield, June 9, 1904.		Nav. brig., H. Mar. 6, 1896; 2d, July 10, 1899; 3d, July 10, 1902; 4th, July 10, 1903; seaman, quar. mas., boatswain's mate, chief boatswain's mate.	Belchertown.
COMPANY I—Fall River. <i>Lieutenant, Chief of Company.</i> William M. Olding, Fall River, June 1, 1904.		1st regt., M. June 8, 1899; 2d, nav. brig., I, priv., May 14, 1896; ensign, Nov. 16, 1899; lt., junior grade, May 20, 1901.	Fall River.
<i>Lieutenant, Junior Grade.</i> Miner W. Wilcox, Fall River, June 1, 1904.		Nav. brig., F. Sept. 30, 1892; 2d, Sept. 30, 1895; 3d, Sept. 30, 1897; 4th, Sept. 30, to Feb. 28, 1899; seaman, quar. mas., boatswain's mate; ensign, June 24, 1901.	New Bedford.
<i>Ensign.</i> (Vacancy.)		U. S. N., quar. mas., 3d class; quar. mas., 2d class, U. S. S. "Lanigh," May 20, 1898; dis., Sept. 4, 1898.	

ROSTER.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN ORDER OF LINEAL RANK.

JOHN L. BATES, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Title.
Dalton, Samuel, Brigadier General, . .	Jan. 4, 1900,	Adjutant General.
Marion, Otis H., Brigadier General, . .	May 2, 1904,	Surgeon General.
Carpenter, Frederick B., Brigadier General,	Jan. 16, 1904,	Commissary General.
Dewey, Henry S., Brigadier General, . .	May 25, 1900,	Judge Advocate Gen.
Brigham, William H., Brigadier General,	24, 1901,	Inspector General.
White, James G., Colonel,	June 7, 1901,	Insp. Gen. Rifle Prac.
Capelle, William C., Lieutenant Colonel, .	Jan. 4, 1900,	Asst. Adj. General.
Benyon, George H., Lieutenant Colonel, .	June 7, 1901,	Asst. Insp. General.
Hagar, Walter C., Lieutenant Colonel, .	Jan. 8, 1903,	Asst. Insp. General.
Gihon, Edward J., Lieutenant Colonel, .	4, 1900,	Asst. Insp. General.
Perrins, John, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, .	8, 1903,	Asst. Insp. General.
Wonsou, Charles F., Lieutenant Colonel, .	30, 1904,	Asst. Insp. General.
Dexter, James K., Lieutenant Colonel, .	30, 1904,	Asst. Insp. General.
Stevens, Frank B., Major,	8, 1903,	Asst. Q. M. General.
Hastings, Henry, Major,	8, 1903,	Aid-de-Camp.
Hayden, Charles, Major,	8, 1903,	Aid-de-Camp.
Hooper, Ainsley R., Major,	8, 1903,	Aid-de-Camp.
Clarke, William M., Major,	8, 1903,	Aid-de-Camp.

Brigadiers General and Staff.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Brigade.	Staff.
<i>Brigadiers General.</i>				
1	Whitney, Jophanus H.,	Feb. 23, 1901,	2d.	
2	Clark, Embury P.,	July 26, 1904,	1st.	
<i>Staff Officers.</i>				
1	Sanborn, Walter L., Lieut. Col., . .	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st,	Asst. Adj. Gen.
2	Bancroft, Hugh, Lieut. Colonel, . .	Apr. 17, 1903,	2d,	Asst. Adj. Gen.
3	Foster, Charles C., Lieut. Colonel,	June 3, 1903,	-	Med. Director.
1	Emery, William B., Major,	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st,	Asst. Insp. Gen. Rifle Prac.

Brigadiers General and Staff — Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Brigade.	Staff.
<i>Staff Officers — Concluded.</i>				
2	Warren, Albert C., Major, . . .	Dec. 12, 1903,	-	Asst. Insp. Gen.
3	Sherman, Roland H., Major, . . .	Nov. 8, 1904,	2d,	Asst. Insp. Gen. Rifle Prac.
1	Ulman, William T., Captain, . . .	Jan. 8, 1903,	1st,	Aid-de-Camp.
2	Cobb, Morton E., Captain, . . .	8, 1903,	2d,	Aid-de-Camp.
3	Youngman, William S., Captain, . . .	Apr. 17, 1903,	2d,	Judge Advocate.
4	Wyman, Albert C., Captain, . . .	17, 1903,	2d,	Brigade Q. M.
5	Gow, Charles R., Captain, . . .	18, 1903,	2d,	Engineer.
6	Baker, Roy D., Captain, . . .	May 26, 1904,	2d,	Prov. Marshal.
7	Burroughs, George, Captain, . . .	Oct. 12, 1904,	1st,	Brigade Q. M.
8	Harrison, Christopher, Captain, . . .	12, 1904,	1st,	Engineer.
9	Hitchcock, Charles B., Captain, . . .	12, 1904,	1st,	Aid-de-Camp.
10	Ham, Leon W., Captain, . . .	12, 1904,	1st,	Prov. Marshal.
1	Stevens, Walter C., Lieutenant, . . .	Feb. 10, 1902,	2d,	Signal Officer.
2	Edwards, Frank F., Lieutenant, . . .	Dec. 14, 1904,	1st,	Signal Officer.

Ambulance Corps.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.
1	Bell, Robt. E., Captain,	Dec. 9, 1901.
2	Hartung, Harold H., First Lieutenant,	Dec. 8, 1903.
3	Shinn, Edward Leroy, Second Lieutenant,	Oct. 17, 1904.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
1	Pew, William A., Jr.,	June 28, 1895,	8th Regiment.
2	Donovan, William H.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
3	Darling, Charles K.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
4	Oakes, William H.,	Apr. 13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Pierce, Frederick E.,	Sept. 29, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>			
1	Logan, Lawrence J.,	Nov. 6, 1889,	9th Regiment.
2	Shumway, Edwin R.,	3, 1893,	2d Regiment.
3	Bailey, Edwin W. M.,	Oct. 2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
4	Priest, George H.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
5	Clement, Murray D.,	Apr. 13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
<i>Majors.</i>			
1	Fairbanks, Henry B.,	July 30, 1895,	2d Regiment.
2	Stopford, William,	Oct. 2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
3	Graves, Frank A.,	2, 1896,	8th Regiment.
4	Murray, George F. H.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry — Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Majors — Concluded.</i>			
5	Sullivan, John J.,	Mar. 30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
6	Kelley, Joseph J.,	30, 1899,	9th Regiment.
7	Cook, Cyrus H.,	May 22, 1899,	6th Regiment.
8	Eldredge, Edward H.,	Oct. 31, 1899,	8th Regiment.
9	Sweetser, Warren E.,	Apr. 30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
10	Marshall, Isaac N.,	30, 1900,	6th Regiment.
11	Stover, Willis W.,	13, 1901,	5th Regiment.
12	Butler, Willard C.,	June 5, 1901,	5th Regiment.
13	Meredith, Francis, Jr.,	Dec. 11, 1902,	5th Regiment.
14	Gray, Edwin R.,	Sept. 29, 1904,	2d Regiment.
15	Hayes, William C.,	Dec. 16, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Adjutants — Captains.</i>			
1	Sawtelle, Edward E.,	Feb. 15, 1899,	2d Regiment.
2	Casey, William J.,	Apr. 3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
3	Kincade, Henry L.,	29, 1901,	5th Regiment.
4	Lindsay, Walter M.,	Dec. 10, 1901,	6th Regiment.
5	Sleeper, Stephen W.,	5, 1902,	8th Regiment.
<i>Battalion Adjutants — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Flanagan, Benjamin J.,	Feb. 11, 1890,	9th Regiment.
2	McIsaac, Charles M.,	Nov. 29, 1897,	8th Regiment.
3	Healey, Martin J.,	Feb. 6, 1899,	9th Regiment.
4	Warren, Henry Dexter,	Apr. 29, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Cochrane, Alexander L.,	Mar. 24, 1902,	8th Regiment.
6	McNeilly, John S.,	May 2, 1902,	6th Regiment.
7	Graham, Alexander P.,	Feb. 27, 1903,	5th Regiment.
8	Walker, Frederick A.,	Apr. 14, 1903,	5th Regiment.
9	Nichols, Delevan R.,	16, 1903,	2d Regiment.
10	Wallace, William,	May 11, 1904,	8th Regiment.
11	Metcalf, Frank J.,	13, 1904,	6th Regiment.
12	Kendall, Frederick M.,	16, 1904,	6th Regiment.
13	Klein, William H.,	Nov. 29, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Quartermasters — Captains.</i>			
1	Wyer, Arthur C.,	Nov. 27, 1899,	5th Regiment.
2	Sweetser, Stanwood G.,	Apr. 3, 1900,	6th Regiment.
3	Murphy, Daniel J.,	May 15, 1903,	9th Regiment.
4	Clark, Charles S.,	Mar. 21, 1904,	8th Regiment.
5	Jenks, Fred A.,	Nov. 17, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Chase, A. Preston,	Apr. 17, 1900,	8th Regiment.
2	Hunton, Lewis G.,	May 1, 1900,	6th Regiment.
3	McGrath, Patrick H.,	15, 1903,	9th Regiment.
4	Norton, Paul J.,	Apr. 10, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Surgeons — Majors.</i>			
1	Gates, Ernest A.,	Feb. 15, 1899,	2d Regiment.
2	Lombard, John P.,	July 20, 1899,	9th Regiment.
3	Jenkins, Thomas L.,	Sept. 21, 1899,	8th Regiment.
4	Hart, Joseph S.,	Apr. 25, 1904,	6th Regiment.
5	Magurn, Francis,	June 22, 1904,	5th Regiment.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — Captains.</i>			
1	Williams, Abram C.,	Apr. 3, 1900,	2d Regiment.
2	McGourty, James E.,	3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
3	Butler, Charles S.,	15, 1904,	8th Regiment.
4	Decker, William N.,	May 3, 1904,	6th Regiment.
5	Dearing, Henry L.,	June 22, 1904,	5th Regiment.

Field and Staff Officers of Infantry — Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Regiment.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	Shaw, Thomas B.,	Sept. 28, 1900,	2d Regiment.
2	Butler, Patrick F.,	Apr. 6, 1904,	9th Regiment.
3	Fiske, Eustace L.,	30, 1904,	6th Regiment.
4	Johnson, Peer Prescott,	June 10, 1904,	8th Regiment.
5	Keene, Charles H.,	July 11, 1904,	5th Regiment.
<i>Paymasters — Captains.</i>			
1	Edson, Archibald C.,	Apr. 3, 1900,	2d Regiment.
2	Barr, James C.,	3, 1900,	8th Regiment.
3	Kane, John P.,	3, 1900,	9th Regiment.
4	Dukelow, Charles T.,	May 17, 1901,	5th Regiment.
5	Bolton, Fred E.,	6, 1902,	6th Regiment.
<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice — First Lieutenants.</i>			
1	McMillan, Archibald,	Nov. 7, 1901,	6th Regiment.
2	Caswell, John,	July 11, 1903,	8th Regiment.
3	Drum, John D.,	Mar. 21, 1904,	9th Regiment.
4	Hansen, David,	May 31, 1904,	5th Regiment.
5	Geisel, Theodore R.,	Nov. 10, 1904,	2d Regiment.
<i>Chaplains.</i>			
1	Lee, James,	July 1, 1884,	9th Regiment.
2	Phalen, Frank L.,	Aug. 2, 1899,	2d Regiment.
3	Carden, Joseph,	June 8, 1903,	5th Regiment.
4	Danker, Walter S.,	6, 1904,	6th Regiment.
5	Barlow, Howard Key,	July 22, 1904,	8th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Captains.</i>				
1	Quinlan, Thomas F.,	July 6, 1893,	C,	9th Regiment.
2	Barrett, Edwin G.,	Apr. 5, 1894,	A,	2d Regiment.
3	Moynihan, Jeremiah,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
4	Rider, Phineas L.,	13, 1895,	C,	2d Regiment.
5	Dunn, John H.,	May 11, 1896,	D,	9th Regiment.
6	Springer, Ernest R.,	Oct. 26, 1896,	C,	5th Regiment.
7	Barrett, John F.,	Jan. 19, 1897,	M,	6th Regiment.
8	Hilliker, Charles T.,	Mar. 15, 1897,	D,	8th Regiment.
9	Cutting, Frank F.,	Sept. 8, 1897,	L,	5th Regiment.
10	Clark, James C. D.,	Dec. 15, 1897,	E,	5th Regiment.
11	Packard, P. Frank,	June 2, 1899,	I,	8th Regiment.
12	Barry, John J.,	13, 1899,	E,	9th Regiment.
13	Hamilton, Clifford E.,	July 18, 1899,	F,	5th Regiment.
14	Cully, James A.,	Dec. 18, 1899,	I,	9th Regiment.
15	Kenealy, John F.,	Jan. 15, 1900,	L,	9th Regiment.
16	Sweetser, Elbridge L., Jr.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.
17	Hayes, William C.,	27, 1900,	G,	2d Regiment.
18	Damon, Herbert W.,	May 7, 1900,	E,	6th Regiment.
19	Young, Harry C.,	16, 1900,	H,	2d Regiment.
20	Canfield, George I.,	28, 1900,	M,	8th Regiment.
21	Cutler, Charles H.,	June 26, 1900,	C,	8th Regiment.
22	Smith, James C.,	Nov. 26, 1900,	B,	6th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry — Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Captains — Concluded.</i>				
23	Fairweather, William,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
24	Kittredge, Colby T.,	9, 1901,	C,	6th Regiment.
25	Rogers, George M.,	Apr. 16, 1901,	A,	9th Regiment.
26	Smith, Mark E.,	May 6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
27	McCarthy, Thomas,	13, 1901,	G,	5th Regiment.
28	Nicholson, John,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
29	Campbell, James A.,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
30	Bell, Robert Eddy,	Dec. 9, 1901,	-	Amb. Corps.
31	Griswold, Lyman W.,	Jan. 31, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
32	Braxton, George W.,	Feb. 7, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
33	McMahon, John H.,	24, 1902,	A,	6th Regiment.
34	McNulty, Philip,	Aug. 7, 1902,	M,	9th Regiment.
35	Desmond, William D.,	Dec. 29, 1902,	H,	6th Regiment.
36	Bouvé, Walter L.,	Jan. 26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
37	Facey, Charles W.,	Mar. 30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
38	Flaherty, John J.,	July 23, 1903,	G,	8th Regiment.
39	McRell, Robert,	Aug. 31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
40	O'Connell, John J.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.
41	Dolan, William H.,	Feb. 9, 1904,	D,	6th Regiment.
42	Beckman, Albert G.,	15, 1904,	I,	2d Regiment.
43	Parkhurst, Harry H.,	17, 1904,	K,	2d Regiment.
44	Donovan, Frank L.,	Apr. 12, 1904,	F,	9th Regiment.
45	Holt, Edgar G.,	13, 1904,	L,	8th Regiment.
46	McMeekin, Robert,	May 9, 1904,	D,	5th Regiment.
47	Foote, Alfred F.,	9, 1904,	D,	2d Regiment.
48	Northrop, Fred W.,	9, 1904,	I,	5th Regiment.
49	Taylor, Franklin G.,	10, 1904,	F,	6th Regiment.
50	Sohler, Walter,	19, 1904,	I,	6th Regiment.
51	Campbell, Harry B.,	June 7, 1904,	F,	8th Regiment.
52	Sullivan, Patrick H.,	July 26, 1904,	H,	9th Regiment.
53	Hickey, John J.,	26, 1904,	B,	9th Regiment.
54	Perry, William H.,	28, 1904,	H,	8th Regiment.
55	Latimer, George T.,	Aug. 11, 1904,	H,	5th Regiment.
56	McBride, Edward J.,	18, 1904,	A,	8th Regiment.
57	Weymouth, Fred S.,	Oct. 13, 1904,	E,	2d Regiment.
58	Moore, Harry C.,	Dec. 20, 1904,	M,	5th Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
1	Tisdell, Moses H.,	July 18, 1888,	A,	2d Regiment.
2	Mann, James H.,	Feb. 8, 1892,	L,	5th Regiment.
3	Hines, Mathew E.,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
4	Cobey, Thomas J.,	Mar. 15, 1897,	D,	8th Regiment.
5	Kimball, Charles H.,	Oct. 19, 1897,	M,	6th Regiment.
6	Leyden, Edward J.,	Jan. 31, 1899,	G,	2d Regiment.
7	Sullivan, Daniel P.,	June 13, 1899,	E,	9th Regiment.
8	Guilford, George F.,	19, 1899,	C,	5th Regiment.
9	Delaney, John F.,	Aug. 9, 1899,	I,	9th Regiment.
10	Whitney, Orville J.,	Nov. 20, 1899,	E,	5th Regiment.
11	Hillman, Charles H.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.
12	Sullivan, George W.,	May 7, 1900,	E,	6th Regiment.
13	Smith, Clarence E.,	16, 1900,	H,	2d Regiment.
14	Holt, Elden L.,	Aug. 7, 1900,	F,	6th Regiment.
15	Gilson, Frank V.,	Nov. 26, 1900,	B,	6th Regiment.
16	Howard, George S.,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
17	Pearson, Gardner W.,	9, 1901,	C,	6th Regiment.
18	Turner, David A.,	23, 1901,	K,	2d Regiment.
19	Bray, Roland W.,	May 6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
20	Willard, Robert K.,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
21	Nauman, Charles E.,	10, 1901,	D,	5th Regiment.
22	Stearns, Harry N.,	19, 1901,	C,	8th Regiment.
23	Cliffe, Sydney H.,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
24	Bowlen, Maurice E.,	Sept. 30, 1901,	C,	9th Regiment.
25	Brigham, Ralph H.,	Dec. 2, 1901,	K,	6th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry—Continued.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenants—Concluded.</i>				
26	Gould, William B., Jr.	Feb. 7, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
27	Dwyer, John J.,	Mar. 24, 1902,	D,	9th Regiment.
28	Brockbank, Harvey G.,	May 19, 1902,	A,	8th Regiment.
29	Wiley, Joseph E.,	June 9, 1902,	M,	8th Regiment.
30	Adams, Hugh E.,	Sept. 20, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
31	Stewart, Duncan M.,	Dec. 29, 1902,	H,	6th Regiment.
32	Pratt, Edward B.,	Jan. 26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
33	McNamara, Patrick J.,	Mar. 30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
34	Williams, John F.,	31, 1903,	F,	5th Regiment.
35	Jones, William C.,	Apr. 29, 1903,	I,	8th Regiment.
36	Logan, Edward L.,	28, 1903,	A,	9th Regiment.
37	Scanlon, Edward J.,	Aug. 31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
38	Greenwood, Edwin E.,	Sept. 14, 1903,	K,	8th Regiment.
39	Wilcox, Everett W.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.
40	McDowell, Jeremiah J.,	Feb. 9, 1904,	D,	6th Regiment.
41	Riley, Charles S.,	15, 1904,	I,	2d Regiment.
42	Tornrose, Axel T.,	Apr. 11, 1904,	G,	5th Regiment.
43	Macdonald, Alexander,	May 9, 1904,	D,	2d Regiment.
44	Cook, Lawrence W.,	9, 1904,	I,	5th Regiment.
45	Warren, Herbert H.,	10, 1904,	C,	2d Regiment.
46	Bryon, James W.,	19, 1904,	I,	6th Regiment.
47	Nichols, George M. G.,	June 7, 1904,	F,	8th Regiment.
48	Stople, George E. B.,	21, 1904,	G,	8th Regiment.
49	Odermatt, Francis J.,	July 26, 1904,	H,	9th Regiment.
50	McArdle, Bernard F.,	Aug. 4, 1904,	M,	9th Regiment.
51	Dawson, Charles A.,	15, 1904,	H,	8th Regiment.
52	Curtis, William J.,	18, 1904,	A,	8th Regiment.
53	Green, Charles E.,	23, 1904,	L,	9th Regiment.
54	Doane, Harry L.,	Oct. 13, 1904,	E,	2d Regiment.
55	Bruce, Philip B.,	24, 1904,	H,	5th Regiment.
56	Foley, Martin J.,	Dec. 6, 1904,	F,	9th Regiment.
57	Pettengill, Clarence A.,	20, 1904,	M,	5th Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
1	Boles, Michael S.,	Feb. 13, 1891,	F,	9th Regiment.
2	Lucke, Frederick H.,	Apr. 5, 1894,	A,	2d Regiment.
3	Hurley, John F.,	Aug. 27, 1894,	G,	9th Regiment.
4	Perkins, Clarence A.,	Sept. 8, 1897,	L,	5th Regiment.
5	Murphy, Cornelius J.,	Nov. 23, 1897,	E,	9th Regiment.
6	Butment, William,	Jan. 31, 1899,	G,	2d Regiment.
7	Hall, Arthur S.,	Nov. 20, 1899,	E,	5th Regiment.
8	Groves, Charles H.,	Feb. 27, 1900,	M,	5th Regiment.
9	Kyle, George A.,	Mar. 20, 1900,	B,	8th Regiment.
10	McInnes, John F.,	Apr. 30, 1900,	I,	9th Regiment.
11	Howe, Ernest A.,	Oct. 30, 1900,	F,	6th Regiment.
12	Durrell, Pearl T.,	Jan. 1, 1901,	G,	6th Regiment.
13	Cann, William W.,	28, 1901,	D,	8th Regiment.
14	Wilson, William H.,	May 6, 1901,	A,	5th Regiment.
15	Sabin, Winfred A.,	29, 1901,	K,	2d Regiment.
16	Henry, Wellington K.,	June 6, 1901,	F,	2d Regiment.
17	Sampson, Henry L.,	10, 1901,	D,	5th Regiment.
18	Lounsbury, Francis J.,	19, 1901,	C,	8th Regiment.
19	O'Brien, William,	Aug. 5, 1901,	M,	2d Regiment.
20	King, Michael L.,	Sept. 30, 1901,	C,	9th Regiment.
21	Akeley, Charles E.,	Dec. 20, 1901,	B,	6th Regiment.
22	Sedgeley, Alton R.,	Feb. 24, 1902,	A,	6th Regiment.
23	Snllivan, Thomas F.,	Mar. 24, 1902,	D,	9th Regiment.
24	Pryor, J. Holmar,	Apr. 25, 1902,	L,	6th Regiment.
25	Kelley, Herbert N.,	Aug. 22, 1902,	L,	2d Regiment.
26	Pond, William G.,	Jan. 6, 1903,	M,	6th Regiment.
27	Curtiss, Elmer L.,	26, 1903,	K,	5th Regiment.
28	Jones, George T.,	Mar. 30, 1903,	B,	5th Regiment.
29	Brown, Sidney E.,	31, 1903,	F,	5th Regiment.

Line Officers of Infantry — Concluded.

No.	NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenants — Concluded.</i>				
30	Frost, Frederick C.,	Apr. 28, 1903,	A,	9th Regiment.
31	Ireland, Thomas A.,	May 11, 1903,	H,	6th Regiment.
32	Warren, Ruy W.,	15, 1903,	K,	6th Regiment.
33	Hanson, George E.,	June 24, 1903,	I,	8th Regiment.
34	Kennedy, James,	Aug. 31, 1903,	K,	9th Regiment.
35	Draper, Robert D.,	Oct. 5, 1903,	B,	2d Regiment.
36	Martin, James,	Feb. 9, 1904,	D,	6th Regiment.
37	Hammond, Thomas J.,	15, 1904,	I,	2d Regiment.
38	Dow, Lewis H.,	Apr. 11, 1904,	G,	5th Regiment.
39	Buckley, Daniel A.,	26, 1904,	B,	9th Regiment.
40	Brown, Walter H.,	May 9, 1904,	D,	2d Regiment.
41	Stevenson, William,	10, 1904,	C,	2d Regiment.
42	Gage, George H.,	12, 1904,	L,	8th Regiment.
43	Tolman, James H.,	19, 1904,	I,	6th Regiment.
44	Ganaway, Francis J.,	24, 1904,	E,	6th Regiment.
45	Hood, Ralph D.,	June 7, 1904,	F,	8th Regiment.
46	Penney, George S.,	13, 1904,	M,	8th Regiment.
47	Knowles, Henry B.,	21, 1904,	G,	8th Regiment.
48	Ingoldsby, James J.,	July 28, 1904,	H,	8th Regiment.
49	Bennett, Charles F.,	29, 1904,	H,	2d Regiment.
50	Williams, Thomas F.,	Aug. 1, 1904,	I,	5th Regiment.
51	O'Donnell, Thomas J.,	4, 1904,	M,	9th Regiment.
52	Manning, Joseph,	18, 1904,	A,	8th Regiment.
53	Sherwin, Henry,	23, 1904,	L,	9th Regiment.
54	Goins, Russell S.,	31, 1904,	C,	6th Regiment.
55	Hall, Frank P.,	Oct. 13, 1904,	E,	2d Regiment.
56	Whiting, Fred L.,	24, 1904,	H,	5th Regiment.
57	Daniels, George H.,	Dec. 5, 1904,	C,	5th Regiment.

Field, Staff and Line Officers, First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.
<i>Colonel.</i>		
Frye, James A.,	Nov. 14, 1898.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>		
Woodman, Charles B.,	Apr. 1, 1898.	
<i>Majors.</i>		
Dyar, Perlle A.,	May 18, 1893.	
Quinby, George F.,	July 28, 1897.	
Nutter, Charles P.,	14, 1899.	
<i>Adjutant — Captain.</i>		
Fullerton, E. Dwight,	Jan. 6, 1904.	
<i>Battalion Adjutants — First Lieutenants.</i>		
Totten, James E.,	June 20, 1900.	
Foster, Willard M.,	25, 1900.	
<i>Quartermaster — Captain.</i>		
Cushing, J. Stearns,	May 3, 1904.	
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i>		
Dearing, Howard S.,	Aug. 14, 1897.	

Field, Staff and Line Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i>		
Rolfe, William A.,	Apr. 3, 1900.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Stedman, Joseph C.,	Aug. 1, 1900.	
<i>Paymaster — Captain.</i>		
Parker, Horace B.,	Apr. 3, 1900.	
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Portal, John M.,	June 1, 1899.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Murchie, Guy,	Jan. 21, 1904.	
<i>Signal Officer — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Curtin, John A.,	Oct. 18, 1899.	
<i>Aid-de-Camp — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Hale, Robert S.,	Feb. 22, 1903.	
<i>Range Officer — First Lieutenant.</i>		
Paine, John B.,	June 20, 1894.	
<i>Captains.</i>		
Frothingham, Joseph H.,	May 27, 1887.	D.
Danforth, Norris O.,	Sept. 16, 1889.	F.
Chick, Albert B.,	Feb. 4, 1891.	G.
Whiting, Fred. M.,	Apr. 15, 1891.	L.
Lombard, Walter E.,	Jan. 23, 1893.	B.
Pratt, Walter L.,	Dec. 16, 1895.	H.
Howes, Frederick S.,	Oct. 25, 1897.	K.
Gibbs, Joseph L.,	Jan. 24, 1898.	E.
Fuller, David,	Feb. 14, 1899.	M.
Horton, George E.,	Aug. 18, 1899.	I.
Nostrom, Charles F.,	Oct. 16, 1899.	C.
Smyth, James H.,	Nov. 12, 1902.	A.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
Renfrew, William,	Dec. 16, 1895.	H.
Cormack, Norman P.,	Jan. 17, 1898.	D.
Gleason, Albert A.,	June 12, 1899.	K.
Harrison, Frederick W.,	Feb. 14, 1899.	M.
DeWolf, John C.,	18, 1901.	E.
Harris, Clifford L.,	June 19, 1901.	L.
Sampson, Samuel B.,	Mar. 17, 1902.	I.
Underwood, Marshall,	Apr. 7, 1902.	B.
Woodworth, John D. R.,	May 5, 1902.	C.
Dickerman, Olin D.,	Nov. 12, 1902.	A.
Crowell, Alonzo K.,	June 29, 1903.	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
Meek, William J.,	Feb. 20, 1893.	M.
Hall, Arthur E.,	Apr. 15, 1896.	C.
Grant, Bertie E.,	Dec. 16, 1895.	H.
Spenceley, Frederick,	Apr. 18, 1900.	D.
French, Alton L.,	June 19, 1901.	L.
Gerlack, Conrad M.,	Oct. 28, 1901.	K.
Snell, Ernest L.,	Mar. 3, 1902.	E.
Shedd, Benjamin B.,	July 21, 1902.	B.
Edson, Charles H.,	Aug. 11, 1902.	I.
Kane, Harry J.,	Nov. 12, 1902.	A.
Dean, Frank O.,	June 29, 1903.	

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Cavalry.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Major.</i>			
Perrins, William A.,	Dec. 21, 1897,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Hall, John W.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Quartermaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Kerrison, John C.,	May 19, 1899,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Surgeon, rank Major.</i>			
Mills, George Westgate,	Aug. 13, 1894,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Assistant Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Scoboria, Arthur G.,	May 31, 1900,	F,	Unattached.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
May, Arthur W.,	Nov. 6, 1901,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Paymaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Blinn, Alfred M.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Inspector Rifle Practice, rank First Lieut.</i>			
Walton, Albert J.,	May 17, 1902,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Chaplain.</i> (Vacancy.)			
<i>Captains.</i>			
Kelley, Wm. H.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Havlin, Fred G.,	May 10, 1904,	-	-
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Keyes, Edward H.,	Apr. 3, 1900,	F,	Unattached.
Coburn, Eugene A.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Houseman, William E.,	May 10, 1904,	A,	1st Battalion.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Sinclair, Samuel T.,	Jan. 28, 1903,	D,	1st Battalion.
Fisher, Edward,	Sept. 2, 1903,	F,	Unattached.
Rice, James,	May 10, 1904,	A,	1st Battalion.

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Light Artillery.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Major.</i>			
Duchesney, Lawrence N.,	May 19, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Adjutant, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Bradford, Lewis H.,	Dec. 14, 1897,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Quartermaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Hennessey, William H.,	May 24, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Surgeon, rank Major.</i>			
Harvey, John F.,	May 26, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Assistant Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Cummin, John White,	Jan. 2, 1901,	A,	Unattached.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Osgood, Frederic H.,	Apr. 5, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Paymaster, rank First Lieutenant.</i>			
Clapp, Henry B.,	May 24, 1893,	-	1st Battalion.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Parker, Samuel D.,	July 18, 1898,	A,	Unattached.
Sargent, Charles F.,	Oct. 29, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
Wheeler, Edward W.,	May 18, 1904,	B,	1st Battalion.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Powell, John S.,	Oct. 29, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
McGregor, Alexander S.,	Mar. 23, 1900,	C,	1st Battalion.
Sawyer, Henry B.,	Feb. 13, 1903,	A,	Unattached.
Smith, Nicholas J.,	May 18, 1904,	B,	1st Battalion.
Herbert, John F. J.,	May 18, 1904,	B,	1st Battalion.
Rogers, Howard L.,	Nov. 29, 1904,	A,	Unattached.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Marshall, Urban W.,	Mar. 23, 1903,	C,	1st Battalion.
Cookson, Walter J.,	May 18, 1904,	B,	1st Battalion.
Blake, Arthur,	Aug. 9, 1904,	A,	Unattached.

Field, Staff and Line Officers of Cadets Corps.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>			
Edmands, Thomas F.,	Oct. 14, 1873,	-	1st Corps.
Fitz, Andrew,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Majors.</i>			
Talbot, Thomas,	Jan. 17, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Spencer, John E.,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Adjutants — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Stearns, William B.,	Nov. 21, 1900,	-	1st Corps.
Jenkins, Lawrence W.,	Mar. 10, 1902,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Quartermasters — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Rowan, Alfred J.,	Feb. 15, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Vaughn, Charles P.,	Sept. 8, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Surgeons — Majors.</i>			
Green, Charles M.,	Apr. 26, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Voss, J. William,	June 5, 1899,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Assistant Surgeons — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Cheever, David,	June 26, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Sturgis, Benj. F., Jr.,	Aug. 7, 1901,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Paymasters — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Maloon, Edward A.,	Apr. 28, 1883,	-	2d Corps.
Phinney, Frank F.,	Jan. 21, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
<i>Inspectors Rifle Practice — First Lieutenants.</i>			
Hayes, William A., 2d,	June 16, 1880,	-	1st Corps.
Robertson, Robert,	Apr. 22, 1889,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Vacancy,			
<i>Captains.</i>			
Joy, Franklin L.,	Mar. 14, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Rollins, Charles H.,	24, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Ropes, Charles F.,	Dec. 14, 1900,	-	2d Corps.
Cabot, F. Elliot,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Blanchard, John A.,	Feb. 11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Vaughn, Ira,	June 29, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Graham, Edward T.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Perkins, Frank S.,	Dec. 22, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Simmons, William S.,	Mar. 24, 1899,	-	1st Corps.
Clark, James N.,	Dec. 14, 1900,	-	2d Corps.
Cole, Charles H., Jr.,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Stevens, Jesse F.,	15, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Loud, Charles E.,	Feb. 11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Peach, Harry R.,	June 9, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Perkins, Harry S.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Redmond, Eugene T.,	June 3, 1904,	-	2d Corps.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Lavalle, John,	Feb. 12, 1901,	-	1st Corps.
Perkins, Holton B.,	11, 1902,	-	1st Corps.
Hoyt, Edward H.,	Mar. 10, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
Williams, Boylston L.,	May 12, 1903,	-	1st Corps.
Verry, Nathaniel T.,	June 9, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Mann, William A.,	Nov. 6, 1903,	-	2d Corps.
Hoyt, W. Everett,	June 3, 1904,	-	2d Corps.
Gray, Clarence N.,	24, 1904,	-	2d Corps.

Field and Staff Officers of Naval Brigade.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Captain.</i> Burlington, George R. H.,	Nov. 5, 1900,	-	Brigade.
<i>Lieutenant Commanders.</i> Edgar, William B.,	July 30, 1900,	-	Brigade.
Dillaway, James H., Jr.,	2, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Brigade Adjutant, rank Lieutenant.</i> Hathaway, Guilford C.,	Mar. 23, 1903,	-	Brigade.
<i>Ordnance Officer, rank Lieutenant.</i> Parker, James P.,	May 28, 1903,	-	Brigade.
<i>Equipment Officer, rank Lieutenant.</i> Talbot, Herbert C.,	May 4, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Paymaster, rank Lieutenant.</i> Marshall, James,	May 20, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Assistant Paymaster, rank Lieutenant.</i> Prouty, Thomas S.,	Aug. 30, 1900,	-	Brigade.
<i>Surgeon, rank Lieutenant Commander.</i> Merritt, S. Virgil,	July 8, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Engineer, rank Lieutenant.</i> Armstrong, Thomas R.,	July 22, 1901,	-	Brigade.
<i>Signal Officer, rank Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Atwood, George S.,	May 9, 1904,	-	Brigade.
<i>Assistant Surgeons, rank Lieutenants (Junior Grade).</i> Eldredge, David G.,	June 12, 1900,	-	Brigade.
Sughrue, Dennis F.,	Jan. 8, 1901,	-	Brigade.
Blair, Orland R.,	July 16, 1901,	-	Brigade.

Line Officers of Naval Brigade.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Commission.	Co.	
<i>Lieutenants, Chief of Division.</i>			
Sughrue, Daniel H.,	Sept. 26, 1899,	A,	1st Battalion.
Goodridge, Daniel M.,	July 22, 1901,	B,	1st Battalion.
Turnbull, Fred H.,	Oct. 23, 1902,	E,	2d Battalion.
Baudoin, Edmund E.,	Jan. 21, 1903,	G,	2d Battalion.
Deane, Milton I.,	Feb. 15, 1904,	F,	2d Battalion.
Felton, Lewis E.,	May 25, 1904,	C,	1st Battalion.
Ropes, James M.,	June 9, 1904,	H,	1st Battalion.
<i>Lieutenants, Junior Grade.</i>			
Peirce, Bradford H.,	Jan. 14, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
Bowie, Harold S.,	21, 1903,	G,	2d Battalion.
Pray, Dudley M.,	Feb. 11, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
Nelson, John T.,	15, 1904,	F,	2d Battalion.
Lewis, William A.,	May 25, 1904,	C,	1st Battalion.
Wilcox, Miner W.,	June 1, 1904,	I,	2d Battalion.
Adams, George T.,	9, 1904,	H,	1st Battalion.
Blood, John B.,	Sept. 22, 1904,	E,	2d Battalion.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
Hodgdon, Benjamin A.,	Feb. 11, 1903,	B,	1st Battalion.
Plal, Ernest R.,	July 9, 1903,	E,	2d Battalion.
Fisher, George C.,	Dec. 30, 1903,	A,	1st Battalion.
Brownell, Bryant M.,	July 7, 1904,	G,	2d Battalion.
Young, John M., Jr.,	Mar. 14, 1904,	F,	2d Battalion.
Wright, Alfred T.,	June 9, 1904,	H,	1st Battalion.
Robinson, Frederick G.,	Dec. 21, 1904,	C,	1st Battalion.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Enrolled Militia of 1904, showing, by Counties, the Number of Persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-five Years liable to Military Duty.*

COUNTIES.	1904.	COUNTIES.	1904.
Barnstable,	2,782	Middlesex,	107,906
Berkshire,	15,194	Nantucket,	344
Bristol,	41,065	Norfolk,	24,139
Dukes,	457	Plymouth,	22,272
Essex,	66,908	Suffolk,	119,528
Franklin,	6,845	Worcester,	57,246
Hampden,	23,118		
Hampshire,	8,333	Total,	496,137

TABLE No. 2. — *Organization of Volunteer Militia.*

FIRST BRIGADE — BRIGADIER GENERAL EMBURY P. CLARK, SPRINGFIELD.					
Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	12 companies, . . .	Colonel, . . .	Frederick E. Pierce, . . .	. . .	Greenfield.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	12 companies, . . .	Colonel, . . .	Charles K. Darling, . . .	. . .	Boston.
First Regiment Heavy Artillery, . . .	12 batteries, . . .	Colonel, . . .	James A. Erye, . . .	. . .	Boston.
First Battalion Light Artillery, . . .	2 batteries, 4 guns each, . . .	Major, . . .	Lawrence N. Duchesney, . . .	. . .	Lawrence.
Company F, Cavalry, . . .	1 company, . . .	Captain, . . .	Vacant, . . .	. . .
Signal Corps, . . .	- - -	First Lieutenant, . . .	Frank P. Edwards, . . .	. . .	Cambridge.
SECOND BRIGADE — BRIGADIER GENERAL JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY, MEDFORD.					
Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	11 companies, . . .	Colonel, . . .	William H. Donovan, . . .	. . .	Lawrence.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, . . .	12 companies, . . .	Colonel, . . .	William A. Pev, Jr., . . .	. . .	Salem.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	11 companies, . . .	Colonel, . . .	William H. Oakes, . . .	. . .	Boston.
First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	2 companies, . . .	Major, . . .	William A. Perrins, . . .	. . .	Boston.
Battery A, Light Artillery, . . .	1 battery, 4 guns, . . .	Captain, . . .	Samuel D. Parker, . . .	. . .	Boston.
Signal Corps, . . .	- - -	First Lieutenant, . . .	Walter C. Stevens, . . .	. . .	Melrose.
NAVAL BRIGADE, CORPS OF CADETS AND AMBULANCE CORPS — UNATTACHED.					
Naval Brigade, . . .	8 companies, . . .	Captain, . . .	George R. H. Buffinton, . . .	. . .	Fall River.
First Corps Cadets, . . .	4 companies, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	Thomas F. Edmonds, . . .	. . .	Boston.
Second Corps Cadets, . . .	4 companies, . . .	Lieut. Colonel, . . .	Andrew Fitz, . . .	. . .	Salem.
Ambulance Corps, . . .	1 company, . . .	Captain, . . .	Robert Eddy Bell, . . .	. . .	Lowell.

TABLE No. 3. — *Locations of Headquarters of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Armories of Companies, by Cities, Towns and Counties.*

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	HEADQUARTERS.	Regiment.	Companies of Infantry, Heavy Ar- tillery and Naval Bri- gade.	Companies of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Signal Corps.	Ambulance Corps.	Totals.
Adams, . .	Berkshire, .	-	2d,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Attleborough,	Bristol, .	-	5th,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	1st Corps Cadets,	-	A, B, C, D,	-	-	-	-	4
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	1st Brigade, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	1st Brigade, .	-	-	-	-	1st,	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	2d Brigade, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	2d Brigade, .	-	-	-	-	2d,	1	2
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	1st Regt. H. Art.,	-	A, C, D, G, K, L,	-	-	-	-	6
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	5th Regiment, .	-	A, H, .	-	-	-	-	2
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	6th Regiment, .	6th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	8th Regiment, .	8th,	A, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	9th Regiment, .	-	A, B, C, D, E, H, I,	-	-	-	-	7
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	1st Batt. Cav., .	-	-	A, D,	-	-	-	2
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	A,	-	-	1
Boston, . .	Suffolk,	Naval Brigade, .	-	A, B, C, .	-	-	-	-	3
Brockton, .	Plymouth, .	-	1st,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Cambridge, .	Middlesex, .	-	1st,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Cambridge, .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Cambridge, .	Middlesex, .	-	8th,	C, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Chelsea, . .	Suffolk, .	-	1st,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Clinton, . .	Worcester, .	-	9th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Concord, . .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Everett, . .	Middlesex, .	-	8th,	B, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Fall River, .	Bristol, .	-	1st,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Fall River, .	Bristol, .	Naval Brigade, .	-	F, I, . .	-	-	-	-	2
Fitchburg, .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	B, D, .	-	-	-	-	2
Framingham,	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Gloucester, .	Essex, .	-	8th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Greenfield, .	Franklin, .	-	2d,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Haverhill, .	Essex, .	-	8th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Hingham, . .	Plymouth, .	-	5th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Hudson, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Holyoke, . .	Hampden, .	-	2d,	D, . .	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE No. 3 — Concluded.

CITY OR TOWN.	COUNTY.	HEADQUARTERS.	Regiment.	Companies of Infantry, Heavy and Light Artillery and Naval Brigade.	Companies of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Signal Corps.	Ambulance Corps.	Totals.
Lawrence, .	Essex, .	1st Bat. Lt. Art.,	-	-	-	C,	-	-	1
Lawrence, .	Essex, .	-	8th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lawrence, .	Essex, .	-	9th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lowell, . .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	C, G, . .	-	-	-	-	2
Lowell, . .	Middlesex, .	-	9th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Lynn, . . .	Essex, . .	-	8th,	D, I, E,* .	-	-	-	-	3
Malden, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Marlborough,	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Medford, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Milford, . .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
New Bedford,	Bristol, . .	-	1st,	E, G,† . .	-	-	-	-	2
Northampton,	Hampshire,	-	2d,	I, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Newton, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	C, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Natick, . . .	Middlesex, .	-	9th,	L, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Orange, . . .	Franklin, . .	-	2d,	E, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Pittsfield, .	Berkshire, .	-	2d,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Plymouth, .	Plymouth, .	-	5th,	D, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Salem, . . .	Essex, . .	2d Corps Cadets,	-	A, B, C, D,	-	-	-	-	4
Salem, . . .	Essex, . .	8th Regiment, .	8th,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Somerville, .	Middlesex, .	-	8th,	M, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Somerville, .	Middlesex, .	-	8th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Southbridge, .	Worcester, .	-	6th,	K, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Springfield, .	Hampden, .	2d Regiment,	2d,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, .	Hampden, .	-	2d,	B, G, K, H,†	-	-	-	-	4
Stoneham, . .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	H, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Taunton, . .	Bristol, . .	-	1st,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Wakefield, .	Middlesex, .	-	6th,	A, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Waltham, . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	F, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Westford, . .	Middlesex, .	-	-	-	F,§	-	-	-	1
Woburn, . . .	Middlesex, .	-	5th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1
Worcester, .	Worcester, .	-	2d,	A, C, H, .	-	-	-	-	3
Worcester, .	Worcester, .	-	-	-	-	B,	-	-	1
Worcester, .	Worcester, .	-	9th,	G, . .	-	-	-	-	1

* Co. E, Naval Brigade. † Co. G, Naval Brigade. ‡ Co. H, Naval Brigade.

§ Detachment at Carlisle, Chelmsford and North Chelmsford.

TABLE NO. 4. — *Allowances, Armory Rents, 1904.*

CITY OR TOWN.	ORGANIZATION.	Amount re- turned by City or Town.	Amount al- lowed.
Adams, . . .	Co. M, Second Regiment Infantry, . .	\$900 00	\$400 00
Attleborough, . .	Co. I, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . .	720 00	300 00
Beverly, . . .	Co. I, Eighth Regt. Infantry (11 mos.), .	400 00	366 67
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, First Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, Second Brigade, . . .	954 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, First Regt. Heavy Art., .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, Fifth Regt. Infantry, . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, Sixth Regt. Infantry, . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, Ninth Regt. Infantry, . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters, First Battalion Cavalry, .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Co. A, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. C, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. D, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. G, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. K, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. L, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. A, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	1,200 00	50 00
Boston, . . .	Co. H, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	-
Boston, . . .	Co. L, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	1,325 00	50 00
Boston, . . .	Co. A, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. B, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. C, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. D, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. E, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. H, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. I, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Headquarters and four companies, First Corps Cadets, . . .	4,800 00	1,800 00
Boston, . . .	Battery A, Light Artillery, . . .	600 00	600 00
Boston, . . .	Troop A, First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	2,000 00	600 00
Boston, . . .	Troop D, First Battalion Cavalry, . . .	1,200 00	500 00
Boston, . . .	Co. A, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. B, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Co. C, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
Boston, . . .	Signal Corps, First Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Signal Corps, Second Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
Boston, . . .	Ambulance Corps, . . .	300 00	300 00
Brockton, . . .	Co. I, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	1,000 00	-
Cambridge, . . .	Headquarters, Eighth Regt. Infantry, .	200 00	200 00
Cambridge, . . .	Co. B, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	400 00	400 00
Cambridge, . . .	Co. B, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Cambridge, . . .	Co. C, Eighth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Carlisle, . . .	Detachment F, Cavalry, . . .	75 00	75 00
Chelmsford, . . .	Detachment F, Cavalry, . . .	300 00	300 00
Chelsea, . . .	Co. H, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	800 15	400 00
Clinton, . . .	Co. K, Ninth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Concord, . . .	Co. I, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Everett, . . .	Co. B, Eighth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Fall River, . . .	Headquarters Naval Brigade, . . .	200 00	200 00
Fall River, . . .	Co. M, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, . .	600 00	400 00
Fall River, . . .	Co. F, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
Fall River, . . .	Co. I, Naval Brigade, . . .	400 00	400 00
Fitchburg, . . .	Co. B, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Fitchburg, . . .	Co. D, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
Framlingham, . .	Co. E, Sixth Regiment Infantry, . . .	700 00	300 00
Gloucester, . . .	Co. G, Eighth Regiment Infantry, . . .	1,000 00	175 00
Greenfield, . . .	Co. L, Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	450 00	400 00
Haverhill, . . .	Co. F, Eighth Regiment Infantry, . . .	792 50	200 00
Hingham, . . .	Co. K, Fifth Regiment Infantry, . . .	400 00	400 00
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . .</i>		\$33,316 65	\$20,216 67

TABLE No. 4 — Concluded.

CITY OR TOWN.	ORGANIZATION.	Amount re- turned by City or Town.	Amount al- lowed.
	<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$33,316 65	\$20,216 67
Holyoke, .	Co. D, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	300 00
Hudson, .	Co. M, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lawrence, .	Headquarters First Batt. Light Art., .	200 00	200 00
Lawrence, .	Battery C, First Battalion Light Art., .	600 00	600 00
Lawrence, .	Co. F, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lawrence, .	Co. L, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lowell, .	Co. C, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lowell, .	Co. G, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lowell, .	Co. M, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lynn, .	Co. D, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lynn, .	Co. I, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Lynn, .	Co. E, Naval Brigade, .	400 00	400 00
Malden, .	Co. L, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	175 00
Marlborough, .	Co. F, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	350 00	300 00
Medford, .	Co. E, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	2,000 00	400 00
Milford, .	Co. M, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	500 00	400 00
Natick, .	Co. L, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	200 00
New Bedford, .	Co. E, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, .	800 00	400 00
New Bedford, .	Co. G, Naval Brigade, .	800 00	325 00*
Newton, .	Co. C, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Northampton, .	Co. I, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Orange, .	Co. E, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Pittsfield, .	Co. F, Second Regiment Infantry, .	500 00	400 00
Plymouth, .	Co. D, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	905 68	300 00
Salem, .	Co. H, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	200 00
Salem, .	Headquarters and four companies, Second Corps Cadets, .	2,000 00	1,500 00
Somerville, .	Co. K, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Somerville, .	Co. M, Eighth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Southbridge, .	Co. K, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Springfield, .	Headquarters Second Regt. Infantry, .	200 00	200 00
Springfield, .	Co. B, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Springfield, .	Co. G, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Springfield, .	Co. K, Second Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	400 00
Springfield, .	Co. H, Naval Brigade, .	400 00	400 00
Stoneham, .	Co. H, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	600 00	400 00
Taunton, .	Co. F, First Regt. Heavy Artillery, .	400 00	400 00
Wakefield, .	Co. A, Sixth Regiment Infantry, .	600 00	400 00
Waltham, .	Co. F, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	1,125 00	400 00
Westford, .	Detachment F, Cavalry, .	175 00	175 00
Woburn, .	Co. G, Fifth Regiment Infantry, .	400 00	300 00
Worcester, .	Battery B, First Battalion Light Art., .	440 00	600 00
Worcester, .	Co. A, Second Regiment Infantry, .	440 00	400 00
Worcester, .	Co. C, Second Regiment Infantry, .	440 00	400 00
Worcester, .	Co. H, Second Regiment Infantry, .	440 00	400 00
Worcester, .	Co. G, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	440 00	400 00
		\$56,872 33	\$37,991 67

* Three months at \$100, equals \$25; nine months at \$400, equals \$300.

1905.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, of Brockton.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STOPFORD, of Beverly.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM CURTIS CAPELLE, of Boston.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Col. CHARLES H. COLE, JR., of Boston.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD J. GIHON, of Wakefield.

Lieut. Col. JOHN PERRINS, JR., of Boston.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES F. WONSON, of Gloucester.

Lieut. Col. WINTHROP M. MERRILL, of Boston.

Lieut. Col. HENRY L. KINCAIDE, of Quincy.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS T. L. MAGURN, of Boston.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. DEVINE, of Boston.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES W. BARTLETT, of Boston.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. EMERY, of Boston.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Maj. EMIL ZAEDER, of Worcester.

AIDS-DE-CAMP.

Maj. ROBERT J. CROWLEY, of Lowell.

Maj. DANIEL W. PACKARD, of Brockton.

Maj. PATRICK F. O'KEEFE, of Boston.

Maj. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, of Brookline.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.
INCLUDING THE
INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1905.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 1, 1906.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, *Governor of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of
the duties performed by the District Police for the year
ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, *Chief.*

GEORGE C. NEAL,
Deputy Chief, Detective Department.

JOSEPH M. DYSON,
Deputy Chief, Inspection Department.

Detective and Fire Inspection Department.

NEAL, GEORGE C., *Deputy in Charge*, Lynn, Mass.

BRADFORD, ERNEST S., Hyannis, Mass., assigned to Barnstable County.

DEXTER, THOMAS A., Edgartown, Mass., assigned to Dukes and Nantucket counties.

DRAKE, WILLIAM S., Boston, Mass., assigned as tramp officer, pursuant to chapter 318, Acts of 1904.

DUNHAM, GEORGE, Salem, Mass., assigned to Essex County.

HODGES, ALFRED B., Taunton, Mass., assigned to Bristol County.

KEATING, ARTHUR E., Somerville, Mass., assigned to Suffolk County.

MCKAY, JAMES, Northampton, Mass., assigned to Franklin and Hampshire counties.

MOLT, ROBERT E., Millbury, Mass., assigned to Worcester County.

MURRAY, PELEG F., Worcester, Mass., assigned to Worcester County.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM H., Swampscott, Mass., commanding steamer "Lexington," and assigned to general duty.

RHODES, FREDERICK A., Malden, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

SCOTT, JOHN H., Braintree, Mass., assigned to Norfolk and Plymouth counties.

WHITNEY, JOPHANUS H., Medford, Mass., assigned to Middlesex County.

WOOD, OLIVER L., Pittsfield, Mass., assigned to Berkshire and Hampshire counties.

Fire Inspectors.

RICE, CHARLES F., <i>Chief Inspector</i> ,	.	.	.	Somerville, Mass.
ANDERSON, JAMES,	.	.	.	Springfield, Mass.
CASEY, MAURICE F.,	.	.	.	Haverhill, Mass.
COLLAMORE, HENRY H.,	.	.	.	Fall River, Mass.
CRITTENDEN, GEORGE F.,	.	.	.	Northampton, Mass.
DUNN, JAMES B.,	.	.	.	Boston, Mass.
SMITH, SILAS P.,	.	.	.	Everett, Mass.

Inspection Department.

NAME.	District Assigned.	Residence.
JOHN T. WHITE,	District No. 1,	Arlington.
CHARLES E. BURFITT,	District No. 1,	Boston.
JOSEPH A. MOORE,	Districts Nos. 2, 3, 6,	Roslindale.
EDWIN Y. BROWN,	District No. 4,	Winthrop.
WARREN S. BUXTON,	District No. 7,	Springfield.
FREDERICK W. MERRIAM,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
HENRY J. BARDWELL,	District No. 1,	Boston.
JOHN F. TIERNEY,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
ANSEL J. CHENEY,	District No. 8,	Beverly.
HENRY SPLAINE,	District No. 9,	Boston.
ARLON S. ATHERTON,	District No. 1,	Wakefield.
JOSEPH HALSTRICK,	District No. 2,	Boston.
SAMUEL L. RYAN,	District No. 3,	Waltham.
MALCOLM SILLARS,	District No. 4,	Danvers.
CHARLES A. DAM,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ROBERT ELLIS,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
JAMES R. HOWES,	District No. 7,	Holyoke.
EDWARD B. PUTNAM,	District No. 8,	Chelsea.
JOHN J. SHEEHAN,	District No. 9,	Salem.
CHARLES S. CLERK,	District No. 10,	North Adams.
FRANK C. WASLEY,	District No. 11,	Lowell.
WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER,	Special duty,	Cambridge.
JOHN E. GRIFFIN,	Special duty,	Sharon.
JOHN H. PLUNKETT,	Special duty,	Boston.
MARY A. NASON,	Special duty,	Boston.
MARY E. HALLEY,	Special duty,	Lawrence.

Boiler Inspection Department.

EVERETT B. DYER,	District No. 1,	Medford.
DAVID H. DYER,	District No. 2,	Fall River.
JAMES B. DESHAZO,	District No. 3,	Worcester.
FREEMAN H. SANBORN,	District No. 4,	Chicopee.
CHARLES FERGUSON,	District No. 5,	Malden.
JOHN H. KAZAR,	District No. 6,	Hyde Park.
LOUIS AMELL,	District No. 7,	North Adams.
JOHN McGRATH,	District No. 8,	Boston.
STURGIS C. BAXTER,	District No. 9,	Boston.
JOSEPH H. McNEILL,	District No. 10,	Melrose.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

In accordance with the requirements of chapter 108 of the laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby submit to you my first report of the work performed by the District Police.

On Feb. 10, 1904, while I was acting as deputy chief of the District Police, we received the sad news of the death of our superior officer, Chief Rufus R. Wade, who passed away after a long and painful illness, during which time he exhibited the fortitude and patience which characterized his whole life. Mr. Wade was appointed chief of the department by His Excellency William Claflin, in 1879. His sterling character, his strict attention to, and faithful performance of, all the duties connected with his office, his kind and sympathetic nature and his just and patriotic instincts, endeared him to every one who knew him. In the administration of the affairs of his office he was a strict disciplinarian, but always kind in his manner, and sympathetic and patient with all his subordinates; never, under the most trying circumstances, losing his self-possession, but always maintaining a calm and dignified presence, which won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was a typical New Englander, an excellent citizen and a true Christian.

His death was a great loss to the Commonwealth, whom he had served so long and so well. His funeral was attended by the entire department.

Under his supervision, this department, at first small, comprising only nine men, including the chief, has grown until now it has sixty-one members. Under the first organ-

ization of the department the chief and two men constituted the building and factory inspection department, and six men composed the detective department.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of 1904 passed the following acts: —

[CHAPTER 433.]

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT AND FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The fire marshal's department of the district police, and all offices belonging to it, are hereby abolished. The powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon it and its several officers are hereby transferred to the detective department of the district police, which may be increased by the addition of a chief fire inspector, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, who shall have the powers and upon whom shall be imposed the duties formerly held by and imposed upon the chief aid of the fire marshal's department, and of six additional fire inspectors, each at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. The deputy chief of the detective department shall have the powers and duties formerly held by and imposed upon the deputy chief of the fire marshal's department. The fire inspectors shall each have the powers of district police officers, and shall be appointed by the governor for the term of three years. The chief of the district police may appoint for service in the detective department a clerk and a stenographer, each at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. Any person now in the service of said fire marshal's department may be appointed or employed in the detective department without civil service examination. The chief of the district police shall transmit the annual report of his official action in the matter of fires to the insurance commissioner.

SECTION 2. A deputy chief of the inspection department of the district police shall be appointed by the governor from the members of the district police, who shall be paid an annual salary of twenty-four hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two and section one of chapter three hundred and sixty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. So much of this act as authorizes the appointment of additional members of the detective department of the district police shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and four, and the remainder of this act shall take effect as soon as the members of said department are appointed and qualified.

[Approved June 8, 1904.]

[CHAPTER 318.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and eight of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words "thirteen members", in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — fourteen members, one of whom shall give his whole time to enforcing the provisions of sections fifty-six and fifty-seven of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws in relation to the arrest of tramps, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 1.* There shall be a district police force divided into an inspection department and a detective department. The inspection department shall consist of the chief of said force, thirty-three male and two female members; the detective department shall consist of said chief and fourteen members, one of whom shall give his whole time to enforcing the provisions of sections fifty-six and fifty-seven of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws in relation to the arrest of tramps. The chief shall be the head of each of said departments. Each member of the district police force shall be appointed by the governor for a term of three years, and may be removed by him. Vacancies in either of said departments shall be filled by appointment to the department in which the vacancy occurs.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 9, 1904.]

[CHAPTER 430.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT POLICE TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two additional members of the district police force, who shall be employed as additional inspectors of factories and public buildings. The terms of office, salaries, powers and duties of said

additional members shall be the same as those of the district police force already appointed. The said appointments may be made without giving to veterans the preference required by sections twenty-one and twenty-two of chapter nineteen of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

Under the provisions of the above acts, the department, as now constituted, consists of sixty-one members, divided as follows: one chief in full charge, one deputy chief in charge of the detective department, and one deputy chief in charge of the inspection department. The detective department is composed of twenty-one men, exclusive of the deputy. The inspection department is composed of thirty-five men and two women, exclusive of the deputy. Ten of these men are detailed to the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen, twenty-three men and two women are detailed to the inspection of factories and public buildings, and two men are detailed to the inspection of clothing and tenement houses, or so-called sweat shops.

I regret to report the loss by death of three of our most valuable members, not including the chief, during the past year.

Officer Simeon F. Letteney of the detective department passed away May 10, 1904, while on his vacation. Officer Letteney was appointed April 24, 1894, and was assigned to the Cape district. He was a man beloved by all who know him, possessing all the qualities which make up an excellent officer, courageous and faithful in the discharge of his duties, absolutely incorruptible, and highly respected wherever he was known.

George C. Pratt, a member of the detective department, was appointed June 7, 1879, and died April 14, 1904. His assignment was in Norfolk and Plymouth counties. With the exception of one year, his service has been continuous since the organization of the department. He was a man of great experience, and an excellent officer.

Lewis F. F. Abbott, a member of the inspection department, was appointed April 12, 1892, and died Oct. 21,

1904. Officer Abbott was a veteran of the civil war, where he served with great credit. For some years he has been in poor health, but attended faithfully to his duties while strength remained. He was a man of superior intelligence, and an excellent officer.

Ernest S. Bradford was appointed to the detective department Oct. 17, 1904, and assigned to the Cape district, formerly the district of Officer Letteney.

Robert E. Molt was transferred from the Fire Marshal's department to the detective department May 1, 1904, taking the place made vacant by the promotion of Officer George C. Neal to the office of deputy chief.

John H. Scott was transferred from the Fire Marshal's department to the detective department March 14, 1904, and assigned to Norfolk and Plymouth counties, formerly the district of Officer Pratt.

Officer Daniel W. Hammond of the detective department tendered his resignation, which took effect July 1, 1904.

Arthur E. Keating was appointed to the detective department Sept. 6, 1904, and was assigned to the district formerly occupied by Officer Hammond, who resigned.

Silas P. Smith was appointed a member of the detective department and assigned to fire inspection duty March 17, 1904.

Henry H. Collamore was appointed a member of the detective department and assigned to fire inspection duty April 30, 1904.

William S. Drake was appointed a member of the detective department Aug. 26, 1904, and assigned to the enforcement of the tramp law.

John H. Plunkett and John E. Griffin are assigned to the inspection of clothing made in tenement and clothing houses.

Under the provisions of chapter 430, Revised Laws, William J. McKeever was appointed to the inspection department Sept. 6, 1904, and Charles S. Clerke Oct. 17, 1904.

The inspection department has three divisions : first, inspectors of factories and public buildings ; second the inspectors of tenement and dwelling houses, commonly called sweat shops,

where clothing is made ; third, the inspectors of steam boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen. The factory and building inspectors are subdivided. The inspectors of public buildings have charge of the construction of public buildings, such as town and city buildings, schoolhouses, churches, theatres, public halls and places of public resort, and also have charge of installing the heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances in the same. They are also called upon in cases where dangerous and unsafe buildings are to be inspected, and must see that such are made safe and secure. They must pass upon plans and specifications which come under their supervision, and also upon the heating, ventilating and sanitary apparatus to be installed, testing the same when completed.

The other building inspectors are required to attend to the plans and construction of factories, work-shops, hotels, apartment houses, boarding houses and tenement houses above a certain size, and to see that they are provided with suitable ways of egress and means for the prevention and stopping the spread of fire. They also have other duties connected with this class of buildings.

The officers detailed to factory inspection must see that the labor and educational laws are enforced ; that machinery is properly guarded in such manner as to secure the safety of the operatives ; that elevators are provided with suitable safety devices, and kept in good condition ; also, that proper sanitary provisions are made.

The inspectors of dwelling houses and tenement houses where clothing is made or finished for sale must visit these places, to see if they are kept clean and free from contagious diseases. They also grant licenses to persons who desire to engage in such work at these places.

The inspectors of steam boilers and examiners of engineers and firemen are also called upon to inspect steam boilers above a given size, and which are not insured in some duly authorized company ; to ascertain if they are safe, and if there is the proper limit of steam pressure to be carried by any specific boiler. They must also examine and license engineers and firemen, which duty necessitates their being

experts in their special line of work. Notwithstanding that the work performed by the several classes of inspectors is so unlike, and the wide difference in the responsibility imposed and in the qualifications required, the pay is the same for all members of the detective department, excepting the fire inspectors. The building inspectors and the boiler inspectors are men who have had many years' experience, and are obliged to assume great responsibility, yet they receive no more pay than the newly appointed factory inspector, who may have had no experience in any of the duties of his office.

Some of the inspectors who have had many years of experience are now advanced in years, and will not be able much longer to perform their duties. These men have given the best part of their lives to the work, and have done much to protect the lives and property of our citizens and raise the standard of the department. In but few cases, if any, have they accumulated enough to care for themselves and families in their few remaining years. As they become physically unable to perform the exacting duties required of them, it will soon be desirable to fill their places with younger men; but it will indeed be hard to turn them out to the cold charity of the world, after so many years of faithful service, and it would seem to be simple justice to retire them upon a half-pay pension. There are but few of them, and they will not live long after ceasing to do duty. As the State has already provided by law that cities and towns may pension disabled or aged members of their police department (chapter 108, sections 29, 30 and 31), should it not provide for its own police force? There is already a well-established precedent, both by the government and several cities of the Commonwealth. Had these same men been in the service of the cities or towns who have accepted the statute above cited, they would now be entitled to the retired list at half-pay pension. By placing on the retired list some of the older officers, their places could be filled by younger men, more physically able to perform the duties, and the high standard of the department could be maintained. The older and more experienced officers could instruct the

new and less experienced, and, while the older ones are gradually retired, there will be younger men who have received from those remaining the knowledge to fill the places of those retired. The duty of a first-class inspector cannot be learned in a day or a year.

Could the Governor and Council retire on half pay members of the District Police when they reached the age of sixty-five years, or when they shall have served twenty years, and in either case have become unable to properly perform the duties of the office, it would tend to keep up the standard of this department, without doing an injury to men who have devoted the best years of their lives to the service of their State. Officers disabled in the line of duty should also be provided for in the same way. Compulsory retirement at sixty-five years of age or after twenty years' service would not in all cases be desirable; but the Governor and Council should have the power, when in their judgment the good of the service required it, to place officers of the District Police on the retired list.

SALARIES.

I again feel it my duty to call attention to the great inequality of the salaries of the members of this department. By an act of the Legislature the men who composed the Fire Marshal's department of the District Police were made members of the detective department, and are known as fire inspectors. They are now full-fledged members of the detective department, and endowed with all its powers. I consider this branch of the service one of the most important, and it requires the greatest skill to accomplish successful results. As a proof of the work performed, I refer you to the Insurance Commissioner's last report, which contains the details of said work. It has been so successful that many of the States have copied it, and others have it under consideration.

For all the hard and successful work that these men have performed for ten or eleven years they have received \$1,000 per annum, while all other members of the department, except two, — namely, women inspectors, — receive \$1,500.

And I may state here that a bill was presented last year to make the salaries of the inspectors more equitable, but failed ; but a bill to raise the salaries of two women inspectors was successful, and now they receive \$250 per annum more than those men who compose the fire inspection department. The injustice of this must be apparent from the fact that, if a new man is appointed to either department, the criminal detective department, or the inspection department, whether he ever had a day's experience or not, he begins his term of service at the rate of \$1,500 a year, — \$500 per annum more than the men who have served so faithfully and well for eleven years. This long experience in this special work must of necessity be of great value to the State. It occurs to me that this must appeal to all fair-minded men as unjust, and not based upon the grounds of equity ; and I earnestly recommend that the salary of these men be provided for on equal terms with other men in the department.

BOILER INSPECTION LAWS.

The Massachusetts boiler inspection laws still maintain their high reputation. About the same number of boiler explosions have occurred in other States during the past year as usual, — between four and five hundred, — while we continue to be exempt from these terrible disasters. This State has been remarkably fortunate in this respect for the past nine years, during the existence of the boiler inspection laws. It is not to be expected that boiler explosions can be entirely avoided, so long as human beings are not infallible. Experience has shown, however, that they can be reduced to a minimum. I think the fact that none have occurred in this State for so long a period, while so many have occurred in other States, is good evidence of the wisdom of the laws, and the protection they afford the public. This exemption from boiler explosions is not, however, due entirely to boiler inspection. The license law has contributed largely to bringing about this result, for by its strict enforcement we are enabled to secure competent and efficient men as engineers and firemen. It is to be regretted that the enforcement of these laws is handicapped by the want of sufficient force.

There is not only an insufficient number of inspectors, but the clerical force is entirely inadequate. A great deal of the inspectors' time is given to clerical work, while this work could be done by a clerk employed for that special purpose at very much less expense, giving the inspector so much more time to devote to legitimate inspection work. In Massachusetts we have ten inspectors, who are required to do all the boiler inspecting, examine all the applicants for licenses, investigate all complaints to see that the laws are enforced, and also perform a large amount of clerical work. In the State of Wisconsin, where there are not half as many boilers as we have, there are sixty-seven inspectors, and they do no examining of applicants for licenses. That there should be an addition to the boiler inspection force of Massachusetts would seem to be an absolute necessity. There could hardly be any argument against this increase from an economical stand-point, as the salary of the inspector, after deducting what money he returns to the State, is approximately one dollar per day. For the better enforcement of these laws, they should be so amended as to give the inspector authority to enter all premises where a boiler or an engine is located at all reasonable hours, to see that all the laws relating to steam boilers and engines are enforced. Every boiler inspected by the State inspectors should be numbered with a metallic tag, sealed on to some part of the boiler or its fittings, with the year of the inspection and number of the district impressed upon the seal; and it should be unlawful for anyone but the inspector to remove that number or seal.

THE ENGINEERS' LICENSE LAW.

The engineers' license law has been amended from time to time, and yet it is not quite satisfactory. The portions of the law most in question relate to the third-class engineers' license and the special license. The opposition to the special license comes largely, I think, from a misconception of it, while the third-class engineers' license is manifestly unfair. By increasing the scope of the third-class license, it may be made practically satisfactory. By

maintaining the law relating to the second and third class engineers' licenses, so that each holder could operate the next grade higher, the necessity for special licenses would be largely obviated. This would give the second and third class engineers an opportunity to get the necessary experience and knowledge to enable them to pass an examination for the higher grade. All the engineers' licenses are more or less ambiguous. The first-class engineers' license has no mention of any charge, merely reads, "Is unlimited in horse-power;" and if the laws relating to the second-class engineers' license should be enforced literally, great hardship to the holders would result. Both the first and second class licenses should be made more specific.

Considerable friction is caused by false statements of applicants for examination. To avoid this, every application for a license should be sworn to, and each inspector should be a justice of the peace, so that he could administer the oath, free of charge to the applicant.

CLERKS.

The rapid growth of this department, and the constant accumulation of clerical work consequent upon the passage of new laws which we are called upon to enforce, has created a necessity for additional help in the office. Under the former Fire Marshal's law we were entitled to two stenographers, who were constantly employed; but upon the consolidation of that department with the District Police the act only provided for one. I have found it impossible for one to perform the work, as the law requires that all evidence shall be reduced to writing. The stenographers must be experts, as accuracy is imperative. At the present time we have four clerks and one stenographer. I have been obliged to employ an additional stenographer, whose compensation has been paid from the contingent fund. I recommend that there be an addition of two stenographers, whose salary shall be fixed by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The law relating to the employment of children is one that has given this department more or less trouble to en-

force. The justice of the law cannot be questioned. I believe it to be one of the best that is contained in the Public Statutes; for the safety of the republic depends largely upon the education of its children, and if we cannot have the education in any other way, it ought to be compulsory. The present law is too elastic in its operation, and leaves too much discretionary power in the hands of the parties granting school certificates. It can be easily said the certificate of birth or baptism or registry of birth is not available. I believe with the Rev. Clark Carter of Lawrence, when he says: "Our laws in the regulation of child labor seem to have been made for native-born Americans, the record of whose birth is easily obtained. The violation of the law is chiefly made by foreign-born children, and the presentation of a fabricated statement of age is a temptation not easily resisted. The newly arrived emigrant has as yet no conception of the value of an education. A good return for his child's labor is his highest ambition, often his chief object in coming to America." Consequently, an age certificate is issued, and the officer in the discharge of his duty finds employed in a factory a child whom he believes to be under the legal age. He examines the child, and compares his description with the certificate filed with the overseer or owner of the factory, and there is no proof of the violation of the law, as the story of the child and the certificates agree; yet the child may not be over twelve years of age, and is employed under false statements of the child as well as of the parents, and the officer is powerless, as he cannot prove the birth of the child. Therefore, in order that the intent and purpose of the law may be strictly enforced, I recommend that a birth certificate, sworn to before the proper authorities, shall be necessary to the granting of a certificate. With this change I should not anticipate any difficulty in the absolute enforcement of the law.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Under the law, chapter 108, section 7, which defines the duties of an officer of the inspection department, it will be noted that an inspection officer cannot be employed for any

other service except that which pertains to inspection and the suppression of riots by special orders from His Excellency the Governor. This provision I believe to be radically wrong, as I believe that the head of the department should have absolute control of his men, as he is responsible to the Governor of the Commonwealth for the conduct of the same. The detective department are so small in number, and when it is taken into consideration that they are scattered through the State, and are not available in case of sudden emergency which often occurs, we find ourselves without a detective officer at hand to meet such call. For instance, a message is received that a murder has been committed, which calls for immediate action. It would seem that the head of the department should have the power to detail any member of the force to act as necessity required.

I also call attention to chapter 382, section 1, of the Acts of 1904, which relates to the duties of women inspectors, and which removes what I believe should be the prerogative of the head of the department, inasmuch as it defines the duties in such a manner as to prevent their being assigned to duties where, in the judgment of their superior officer, they could do the most good.

I therefore recommend the repeal of so much of chapter 108, section 7, and so much of chapter 382, section 1, as relate to this subject.

THEATRES.

By an act of the Legislature of 1904, chapter 450, the laws relating to theatres were very materially changed, presumably in consequence of the great calamity in the city of Chicago. I firmly believe that in the matter of theatre construction every precaution should be taken to prevent the loss of life as well as of property, but in doing so equal care should be exercised to prevent unnecessary financial injury to persons who are engaged in the theatrical business. My experience has been, in the enforcement of this law, that many cases of financial loss have resulted which might have been avoided; for example, a man leases a theatre from the owner for a period of ten years, with a provision in the lease that no alterations should

be made upon the building without the consent of the lessor. He is notified by the officer that in order to conform with the law he must make certain alterations. The owner's consent is sought and refused. The lessee is, therefore, at the mercy of the owner of the building, who demands that the provisions of the lease be strictly adhered to.

The enforcement of the present law requires a vastly greater amount of labor and time than of the old law, as well as an amount of clerical work which we have found impossible to perform with the present number of clerks. Much of this work could be eliminated without detriment to the patrons of the mimic stage or the owners or lessees of such property. I do not believe monthly inspections necessary, but am satisfied that quarterly inspections are all sufficient, as under the law the owner or lessee cannot make any changes without notifying the inspector thereof, which removes the necessity for such frequent inspections. I am also of the opinion that the owner of the building should be the party to whom the law should look to make all structural changes, regardless of conditions of lease or other provisions.

I do not believe in the law which makes the Chief of the District Police the licensing officer, for the reason that it places upon him a great responsibility, and as the multitudinous duties of his office make it impossible to personally inspect the buildings for which he grants licenses he must depend upon the information of the inspecting officer, whose certificate of safety should meet all the requirements of the law. Under the present law the licensing officer has no discretionary power whatever. If a building which is used for a theatre has four separate and distinct stairways three feet wide, making twelve feet of egress from the gallery to the ground floor, he cannot grant a license under that condition, but he may grant a license if there are two separate and distinct stairways each of five feet in width. The latter would be in compliance with the law, and yet the four three-foot stairways would afford two feet more space for egress than is required under the law. Many of the buildings used for theatres prior to the passage of this act were constructed under the supervision of the State inspectors and

pronounced safe. Under the present law they must make many changes, which are often a great expense. I am of the opinion that more discretionary power should be given the licensing officer under the existing circumstances. Notwithstanding the financial loss and inconvenience that many have been put to as the result of the passage of this act, I have found a remarkable willingness on the part of the interested parties to comply with the law.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN T. WHITE.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received by me since my last annual report,	68
Direction given for change in such plans,	88
Number of buildings inspected during the year,	145
Orders given in such buildings,	26

The law requires that the method of ventilation shall be included in the architects' plans; but ventilation plans are now usually made by engineers or contractors, and come separately from the plans made by the architect. Only the architects' plans are included in the above summary. Frequently there are plans made in competition both for the building and the ventilation, and usually such plans are brought to the inspector for examination before being submitted to the owner; so that the mere statement that 68 plans have been received affords but little information as to the amount of work done in examination of plans. Consultation and correspondence also take up much time. Owing to the large district covered by a State inspector, much more time is required to inspect buildings than would be the case with any local inspector, who might have only a few miles to travel to reach all the buildings in his city, whereas my district includes nearly two large counties, and some of the towns are forty-five to fifty miles from the central office.

As in years past, I have to report improvement in the construction of public buildings in all that pertains to egress and escape from fire, means of preventing the spread of fire in such buildings, and especially in sanitary provisions and ventilation.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY J. BARDWELL.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR : — I respectfully submit the following summary of the work done in my district during the past year.

The number of plans of new buildings received is smaller than usual, but the work in other branches has increased, notably in the inspection of public buildings, so that the average of other years has been maintained.

The orders given for additional or improved egress, both in new and old buildings, have been generally complied with, excepting those issued quite recently ; and the fire-stopping in new buildings, including brick nogging and metal lathing of stairways and partitions, has been carefully looked after.

Plans of new buildings received : —

Apartment and tenement houses,	31
Factories and additions,	7
Fire stations,	3
Halls,	3
Students' dormitories,	1
Club houses,	1

Changes recommended on new buildings : —

Outside fire-escapes,	15
Other improved ways of egress,	6
Orders for fire-stopping, brick party walls, etc.,	26

The fire-escapes were placed as follows : —

On factories,	2
On apartment houses,	8
On dormitories,	2
On halls,	2
On club house,	1

Inspection of old buildings : —

Hotels,	12
Apartment and tenement houses,	16
Lodging houses,	26
Halls,	93
Theatres,	4
Factories,	35

Outside fire-escapes were ordered for old buildings, as follows :—

On apartment and tenement houses,	4
On lodging houses,	3
On factories,	2
On hotels,	1
On halls,	9

Summary.

Plans of new buildings received,	46
Changes recommended,	47
Inspection of old buildings,	186
Written orders given,	75
Supplementary inspections of new buildings,	172
Supplementary inspections of old buildings,	220

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

SIR :—In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary of my work as inspector of public buildings for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Plans of buildings received,	62
Changes ordered or recommended in plans received,	58
Number of inspections of public buildings made,	280
Orders given for changes in buildings,	59

The number of plans received and inspections made show but a small part of the work performed. Frequently several plans for the same building are presented for examination and suggestions as to what will be required in order to receive an approval, while only one plan is actually received.

Examination of plans for the heating and ventilation of public buildings require careful consideration, and often correspondence with different persons.

Considerable time is required for consultation with architects, heating and ventilating engineers and contractors, who visit the office for information which they are entitled to receive.

The approval of plans, or inspection of a building and issuing orders for changes, does not complete the work, as visits to the building must be made while the work is in progress and after completion, in order to ascertain if the requirements of the department have been complied with.

The inspection of unsafe buildings requires careful consideration and the best judgment of the inspector in many cases.

Inspection of heating and ventilating apparatus during cold weather, and making reports on the same also demand much of the inspector's time, as often, especially where new heating and ventilating apparatus has been installed the final payments are withheld until after the work has been inspected.

The distance an inspector of public buildings is obliged to travel in many cases requires considerable time, and often but one building in a distant city or town can be inspected during the day. The time actually spent in the inspection is frequently less than that required in going to and returning from the building.

The new theatre and public hall inspection law has added very much to the duties required from an inspector of public buildings.

The correspondence of the inspector with architects, contractors, committees and others is no small matter, as he cannot have the assistance of a stenographer or typewriter.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWIN Y. BROWN.

Class No. 1. District No. 4.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a summary of my work during the past year.

Summary.

Number of plans of new buildings received,	35
Tenement and apartment houses,	8
Amusement buildings and halls,	6
Schoolhouses and additions,	6
Churches and additions,	4
Factories and additions,	3
Hotels,	3
Hospital,	1
Public Library,	1
Club House,	1
Gymnasium building,	1
Young Men's Christian Association building,	1
Changes recommended and required,	26
Outside fire-escapes,	6
Other improved ways of egress,	8
Protection against spread of fire,	10
Ventilation,	2
Number of old buildings inspected,	205
Orders given,	49
Other official visits to new and old buildings,	255

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN F. TIERNEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 6.

SIR : — I have the honor to submit a report of the work done by me during the past year as inspector of factories and public buildings in District No. 6.

Plans received,	44
Apartment houses,	40
Factory buildings and additions,	4
Buildings inspected,	253
Orders given,	357
Orders complied with,	356
Orders not complied with,	2
Changes ordered or recommended,	30

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WARREN S. BUXTON.

Class No. 1. District No. 7.

DEAR SIR : — In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following summary report of the work done by me during the past year as an inspector of factories and public buildings.

Plans of new buildings received : —

Apartment and tenement blocks,	23
Business,	4
Churches,	6
Clubs and halls,	4
Dormitories,	2
Factories,	3
Hotels,	2
Hospitals,	1
Schools,	3
Total,	48

Changes, fire-stops, egress and ventilation,	32
Inspections,	92
Orders given,	42

Many visits of examination and consultation have been necessary during the past year, in order to have orders of the department carried out properly to comply with the requirements of the law.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES E. BURFITT.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as an inspector of public buildings in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1904.

You will find a summary of inspections made as to number of public buildings inspected during the year just closing.

The duties of an inspector are of such a nature that it requires a large number of visits to be made during the year, that are not shown. The most of these inspections were made on buildings already erected, and consist of improvements in the ways of egress and means of extinguishing small fires that if started would be liable to cause a panic in places of large assemblage. In my opinion, the law should be so amended in regard to extinguishing fire as to allow the inspector to order means to extinguish fire on every floor or in each story of any building used as a public building, factory or work shop. The law now provides (section 26, chapter 104 of the Revised Laws) that means of extinguishing fire can only be ordered above the second floor of such building.

The law enacted during the session of the Legislature of 1904, to take effect Sept. 1, 1904, in regard to the inspection of theatres and public halls, is now being put in operation. It provides for the inspection of all theatres and public halls that seat four hundred or over once in each month, in the light of improved methods of safety for public gatherings. This alone makes a large amount of extra work, and will necessitate making fewer inspections of small halls and places of assemblage that seat less than four hundred people; but I believe that this so-called theatre and public hall law will do a great deal of good eventually, causing owners and managers of theatres to be more careful to see that the buildings are better supplied with fire apparatus and safer and better exits, therefore causing less risk to those who may assemble therein.

Summary.

Public buildings inspected in District No. 1,	275
Orders issued on same,	146
Public buildings inspected in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6,	162
Orders issued on same,	91

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 8.

SIR:— I have the honor to make the following report of the work performed by me in my district during the past year. There has not been as much building this year as there has been in some years in the past. The high price of labor and lumber has no doubt been responsible for the falling off. The past year has been one of disaster and death all over the country. In December last the fire at the Iroquois Theatre at Chicago, and its appalling loss of life, set everybody in more or less fear whenever they were in a crowded building or were at a hall or theatre; and at the assembling of the Legislature various bills were offered, and one passed for the better protection of people assembled in large numbers in public places. While our State has been remarkably free from the horrors of fire, it has nevertheless had its effect upon us, and in my district the people living or assembled in the various buildings that I have charge of and coming under the law. Early in the year there was a fire in a city in Essex County, in a building that had been built less than one year; and I found upon investigating that, while the fire-stopping saved the building from being entirely destroyed, it did not give to the occupants that protection from smoke and suffocating gases that is intended by the law; and, had the fire occurred at midnight, instead of noonday, I fear that some lives might have been lost.

I immediately set to work to devise some plan of fire-stopping that would prevent the smoke from penetrating the entire building in case of fire, and I think, with the addition of the smoke-stops that I have since required, the occupants of the buildings built since are provided with much better protection than they have been heretofore.

It not only prevents the smoke from going through the floors and up around the partitions, but cuts off the draft, so that if the room is closed up and a fire occurs I believe that it would be so slow burning, for want of oxygen, that it would smoulder a long time, and perhaps smother itself. My plan that I have adopted, and which has been in effect the most of the year, is, in addition to the usual fire-stopping of brick and mortar in the walls and partitions, to metal-flash all walls and main partitions at each floor around the entire building, and to plaster the walls and partitions to the floor. In brick buildings I build the sheet-iron flashing into the joint in the brick work on a level with the lining floor, inserting the iron into the joint about two inches, lapping it on to the

floor four to six inches, according to the thickness of the furring on the wall, and then putting heavy sheathing paper between the floors, lapping onto the iron so as to make a perfect joint. Cross and closet partitions I flash with heavy paper turned up at right angles with the studding, and laying up against the shoe two inches and lapping onto the floor four inches, and lathing and plastering to the floor. In wooden buildings the walls and main partitions are treated similar to brick ones, only the iron is turned up at right angles with the floor two inches and comes out onto the floor four inches, lath to the floor, and the mortar between the first and second lath makes practically a perfect joint on the brick between the studding, making it almost impossible for smoke to pass up between the ends of the floor boards and the base boards. Usually when we have a fire in a building you will find the smoke has come up at this point between every crack in the under floor and discolored the base board, and much of the smoke getting into the rooms, other than where the fire is, gets in in this way, and people become unconscious or suffocated in their sleep, and if they are awakened are so overcome by smoke as not to be able to help themselves. I believe by this method of fire-stopping buildings we can greatly overcome the danger to the occupants.

I am pleased to say, in introducing this new idea in regard to fire and smoke stopping, that it is approved by practical men, and the importance of it as a means to prevent the spread of fire acknowledged and commended.

Chapter 450 of the Acts of 1904, in relation to the inspection of theatres and public halls, and section 36 of chapter 104 of the Revised Laws, in relation to the egress from theatres, has given us a great deal of additional work, besides making the owners and lessees of theatres no end of trouble and annoyance, often placing them in such a position as to make it practically impossible to comply with the regulations of the law and do business, especially in old theatres, where the audience hall is on the second floor. The required egress of forty inches of width of exits for every hundred people the theatre is capable of holding, and making the stairways fire-proof from the basement to auditorium floor, are in some places problems that are hard to solve, if it can be done at all.

The importance of having the fire-stopping recommended by us done, and the satisfaction of knowing that it is done, require many visits to a building during its construction. Oftentimes I am notified that the fire-stopping is ready for my inspection, and when I get to the building I find many places have been neglected, intentionally or otherwise, and I have to go over the building and make a note of these places and notify the contractor to have them fixed ;

then I have to go again to see if it has been done. Under my present plan of fire-stopping I am required to make more visits than under the old one, as now I am obliged to go to the building after it is plastered, to see that the paper is put between the floors. But I consider the importance of knowing that the work is well done, and the satisfaction of feeling that the occupants of these buildings are protected against the ravages of fire, and that new buildings are the best and safest that can be constructed, under the present laws and ordinances, is of great interest to the public and this department.

Summary.

Plans received : —

Tenement houses,	17
Lodging houses,	2
Apartment houses,	3
Mercantile and office buildings,	2
Factories,	12
Gymnasiums,	1
Hotels,	3
Chapels,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	41

Recommendations : —

Fire stopping,	7
Additional fire-stopping,	30
Fire wall,	3
Heavier fire wall,	1
Smoke-stops in corridors,	1
Staircases independent of corridors,	1
Buildings inspected,	228
Orders issued,	65
Orders complied with,	60

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY SPLAINE.

Class No 1. District No. 9.

SIR : — I respectfully submit this report of duties performed by me during the year now closing, and a summary of buildings affected by my work in District No. 9 during the same period.

I am charged with looking after hotels, apartment houses, boarding and lodging houses, dormitories, factories and workshops, during their construction. I am compelled to visit such buildings often before they are ready for occupancy, so that the requirements of the law regarding fire-stopping, egress and means to extinguish fire are provided.

It becomes necessary to visit new buildings at intervals during construction, to watch progress ; and also much time is expended in visiting old buildings for the purpose of inspection, and to see that they are continued habitable as regards egress in case of fire.

Summary.

Plans received and approved,	17
Plans under consideration,	3
Changes recommended on plans,	10
Buildings inspected,	216
Halls inspected, large and small,	71
Visits to buildings, old and new, for purposes other than inspection,	106
Orders sent,	71
Orders complied with or in course of compliance,	71
Temporary certificates issued,	56

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FREDERICK W. MERRIAM.

Class No. 1. District No. 10.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following summary report of work performed by me as inspector of public buildings during the past year.

For various local reasons, the number of plans of new buildings filed at my office is the smallest of any year since my assignment to the department, and the number of school buildings is far below the average.

Several school buildings have been greatly improved in ventilation during the year, and special attention has been given to the sanitary appliances in others.

Considerable time has been devoted to the inspection of theatres and public halls, and the requirements are being carried out in a most thorough manner, or under necessary consideration.

Summary.

Plans of new buildings filed,	15
Recommendations made,	8
Buildings inspected,	113
Orders for changes given,	70
Special reports,	8
Visits of examination,	127

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARLO S. ATHERTON.

District No. 1.

SIR:— In compliance with your order, I transmit a brief summary of my work in District No. 1 for the year ending Oct. 1, 1904.

The tabulated sheet inclosed gives but a small part of the work actually performed, that giving only the first inspection, whereas in some instances many visits are made during the year.

There have been but few complaints of over-time work during the year, and in most cases these have been technical violations of the law, immediately remedied.

I have had a few complaints of children working under the legal age, but careful investigation has failed to substantiate the claim. The complaints were no doubt made in good faith, as I have found some children small of stature, who I could imagine that any one not accustomed to looking up the ages of this class of children would say were not over twelve years of age, but which said children the inspector who is constantly engaged in this work would say were at least fifteen, and would be sure of it when he found their age and schooling certificate on file as required by law. On the other hand, the children found in factories who are under sixteen years of age, without the certificate, are almost invariably those children large of age whom the employer or his agent have taken without a question as being over the age limit.

Fortunately, with four hundred elevators in my district, there has been but one fatal accident during the year past, and that through no fault of the elevator. I find that in small plants, where no one is in actual charge of the elevator, frequent inspections are necessary. For instance: in July last I thoroughly inspected an elevator, and found the hoisting cable in good condition. In September, passing the factory, I called, and a casual glance at the elevator revealed the fact that the hoisting cable was in such condition as to cause its immediate removal. Had the elevator been in charge of some one specially designated to see that it was always in a safe condition (as I find it in many of the larger plants), this would not have occurred.

I have had but few accidents from machinery, and only one proved fatal. This was on a "putting-out machine" (so called) in a tannery, where the operative was caught while inside the machine by its starting up unaccountably, crushing his head

between one of the tables and sereal roll. At my suggestion, the superintendent is now at work upon a device whereby the shipper shall be securely locked while any repairs are being made requiring any one to be inside the machine.

I find a general desire of manufacturers to comply with all laws, and in most cases simply a suggestion from the inspector is cheerfully complied with.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		Elevators inspected.	Orders issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Acton,	6	79	55	2	-	3	5
Arlington,	9	214	-	1	-	4	4
Ashby,	3	30	-	-	-	1	4
Ayer,	9	263	43	1	-	5	2
Bedford,	1	15	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont,	3	101	13	-	-	1	-
Cambridge,	201	11,123	5,670	199	318	149	117
Concord,	3	190	37	-	-	1	-
Everett,	26	3,025	340	55	37	8	8
Groton,	5	103	21	-	-	1	3
Hudson,	22	1,277	662	25	37	18	19
Lexington,	5	67	29	1	-	-	3
Littleton,	3	89	41	1	-	2	3
Malden,	55	1,592	1,708	30	25	25	20
Maynard,	2	1,691	657	34	33	12	4
Medford,	22	544	55	25	8	7	11
Melrose,	9	669	778	19	1	5	3
Pepperell,	7	473	99	2	-	8	5
North Reading,	3	34	-	-	-	-	-
Reading,	17	300	230	2	2	4	9
Shirley,	5	240	165	12	8	3	1
Somerville,	51	3,983	588	73	32	46	37
Stoneham,	12	814	537	43	12	13	9
Stow,	1	58	31	3	4	-	-
Sudbury,	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend,	7	268	-	1	-	1	4
Wakefield,	16	1,127	969	31	45	23	4
Waltham,	50	3,267	3,363	60	36	22	24
Wayland,	2	410	95	1	1	4	2
Weston,	3	100	-	-	-	-	-
Winchester,	12	1,291	99	16	-	8	6
Wilmington,	1	40	-	1	-	1	-
Woburn,	37	1,414	140	2	1	25	23
	609	33,877	16,430	640	595	400	329

Whole number inspections made,	609
Whole number employees,	50,307
Number males employed,	33,877
Number females employed,	16,430
Minors under sixteen years of age,	1,235
Elevators inspected,	400
Orders issued,	329

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH HALSTRICK.

District No. 2.

SIR:— I herewith submit the following report and summary, which includes the number of inspections made in each city and town in the district assigned me. In reviewing the results of the operation of the factory laws in said district during the past sixteen years, I am pleased to say that the benefits derived from the enforcement have, in my opinion, been productive of much good to both employer and employee. In fact, the manufacturers show such a commendable desire to fully inform themselves in regard to the provisions of the various factory laws, and to comply with their requirements, that it is only necessary to call their attention to any violation to have it immediately remedied.

Summary.

Inspections,	889
Orders issued,	345
Elevators inspected,	74
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	1,064
Males employed,	32,827
Females employed,	19,461
Total employed,	53,352

Number of inspections in each city or town:—

Boston,	770	Milford,	14
Ashland,	3	Medway,	9
Bellingham,	2	Millis,	3
Framingham,	19	Natick,	34
Hopkinton,	2	Needham,	6
Holliston,	1	Southborough,	1
Hopedale,	1	Wellesley,	3
Marlborough,	19		

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SAMUEL L. RYAN.

District No. 3.

SIR:— I herewith respectfully submit my report for District No. 3 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904. In connection with the report, would state that I have been courteously received by employers in my district, and have been met with a desire to comply

with the laws which it is my duty to enforce. I have found no minor under fourteen years of age employed, and comparatively few between fourteen and sixteen employed without a school certificate. Have investigated eleven elevator accidents, five of which proved fatal, and two accidents from machinery. All elevator accidents occurred on elevators located in Boston, over which I have no supervision.

• *Summary.*

Number of inspections,	845
Elevators inspected,	27
Orders issued,	314
Males employed,	15,915
Females employed,	10,044
Children employed under sixteen,	443
Total employed,	26,402

	Boston.	Newton.	Brookline.	Watertown.	Total.
Number of inspections,	777	25	26	17	845
Elevators inspected,	-	9	8	10	27
Orders issued,	291	10	10	3	314
Males employed,	12,488	726	488	2,217	15,915
Females employed,	8,521	99	176	1,248	10,044
Boys employed under sixteen years,	211	4	1	49	265
Girls employed under sixteen years,	144	-	-	34	178
Total employed,	21,860	829	665	3,548	26,402

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MALCOLM SILLARS.

District No. 4.

SIR:— I respectfully submit my report and summary of work done in this district during the year.

Everything in the district has moved along in the usual manner. Orders have been cheerfully complied with, without friction. There have been two fatal accidents in this district. The new dust law has taken considerable time, and a great improvement in the condition of the work-rooms, where it is installed, is noticed. There is a marked decrease in the employment of children under sixteen

years of age. Many firms who formerly gave employment to that class of help now refuse to employ them. The mercantile law has taken considerable time. I have made no account of same in this report, nor of the number employed.

	Boston.	East Boston.	Charlestown.	Chelsea.	Revere.	Total.
Number of inspections,	377	84	83	100	4	648
Elevators inspected,	-	-	-	43	1	44
Orders given,	818	56	48	75	3	496
Males employed,	5,797	2,182	2,309	4,681	118	14,987
Females employed,	3,698	272	567	1,671	2	6,200
Boys under sixteen years,	184	11	19	79	-	243
Girls under sixteen years,	91	9	14	94	-	208
Total employed,	9,720	2,474	2,799	6,525	120	21,638

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES A. DAM.

District No. 5.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of duties performed in Worcester County during the year.

Inspections of mercantile establishments and visits to manufacturing establishments are not included in tabulated or summary report.

I would say that conditions in this district are at present satisfactory; there is a disposition and desire to comply with all the laws, as far as they are understood. Very few written orders were issued; a verbal one at the time, with an explanation of what is desired, answers the purpose, and a better feeling exists. Accidents have been few, and of a minor nature. Complaints were made in three cases for violation of the labor laws.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.	Elevators tested.
<i>Worcester County.</i>					
Ashburnham,	7	236	7	7	-
Athol,	38	1,244	497	52	9
Auburn,	2	88	77	9	1
Barre,	2	68	66	4	-
Brookfield,	4	248	144	20	-
Charlton,	7	161	94	18	8
Citton,	4	2,025	1,714	266	28
Dana,	3	83	72	2	1
Douglas,	6	12	1	-	-
Dudley,	6	800	614	123	5
Fitchburg,	88	5,349	2,084	382	-

36 REPORT CHIEF OF DISTRICT POLICE. [Jan.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspec- tions.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.	Elevators tested.
Gardner,	20	2,611	361	72	20
Grafton,	8	804	592	98	6
Hardwick,	2	963	373	67	-
Holden,	2	131	94	5	2
Hubbardston,	2	59	16	3	-
Leicester,	11	238	196	20	4
Leominster,	7	612	661	26	-
Millbury,	14	672	187	49	9
Northborough,	6	190	66	9	2
Northbridge,	3	189	273	47	-
Oxford,	3	170	61	9	3
Royalston,	3	99	12	2	-
Southbridge,	10	2,320	907	103	19
Spencer,	14	1,246	601	68	17
Sturbridge,	4	125	185	23	2
Sutton,	1	367	197	52	-
Templeton,	3	439	42	17	-
Uxbridge,	1	110	70	11	-
Warren,	5	585	324	25	-
Webster,	9	1,891	898	60	20
Westborough,	9	237	249	6	8
West Brookfield,	2	97	168	24	-
Winchendon,	11	557	198	35	-
Worcester,	243	15,684	4,374	407	2
	561	40,449	16,859	2,020	161

Summary.

Inspections,	561
Orders issued,	30
Compliances,	30
Children between fourteen and sixteen years,	2,020
Males employed,	40,449
Females employed,	16,859
Total employed,	56,808
Elevators tested,	161

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT ELLIS.

District No. 6.

SIR : — In obedience to your order, I herewith respectfully submit a report of inspection work done from Dec. 21, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904.

Inspections of mills and factories,	335
Orders issued,	132
Orders complied with,	128
Compliances in process,	4
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age employed,	3,744
Males employed,	39,416
Females employed,	29,319
Elevators inspected,	324
Total number of persons employed,	68,735

Inspections in each city or town : —

Fall River,	94	New Bedford,	39
Taunton,	38	Attleborough,	76
North Attleborough,	31	Attleborough Falls,	10
Mansfield,	7	South Attleborough,	6
Sandwich,	5	Fairhaven,	3
Chartley,	3	South Easton,	2
North Easton,	2	South Dighton,	2
North Dighton,	2	Norton,	2
Raynham,	2	Provincetown,	1
Dodgeville,	1	Hebronville,	1
Westport factory,	1	Oakland Village,	1
Swansea,	1	North Swansea,	1
Pottersville,	1	Somerset,	1
Crystal Spring,	1	Assonet,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES R. HOWES.

District No. 7.

DEAR SIR: — I herewith submit a report of inspection of District No. 7.

The cotton establishments have been idle a portion of the time this year, but at the present time are doing better, and I have had but few complaints in regard to over-time work. The most of the establishments in this district use water for their motive power, and the past season our rivers and streams have been well filled, consequently I have had but few notices of over-time work by the stopping of machinery.

The law regulating the hours of labor, amended by chapter 435 of the Acts of 1902, require very close attention by the paper manufacturing establishments. These establishments are located quite a distance from the homes of the employees, and in most cases they bring their lunch; and, as the posted notice (time allowed for dinner) calls for 12 to 1, and as a majority of such help work by the piece, they begin work at a different time than stated, which calls for constant attention.

In regard to our evening schools, I wish to state that they are in excellent condition as to the regular attendance. The cities and towns that have adopted the three night per week system (Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights) giving the minor every other night out, show good results.

In conclusion, I would state that all the laws that have been placed in the inspector's hands to enforce have been willingly complied with, and as courteously as in the past, all showing a willingness to assist him in his work.

Summary.

Inspections made,	686
Orders issued to manufacturing and mercantile establishments,	155
Compliances,	151
Males employed,	19,587
Females employed,	14,119
Total number between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	1,081
Total number of males and females employed,	33,706
Elevators inspected,	291
Notices placed on elevators,	22

Inspections in each city or town : —

Springfield,	170	Amherst,	20
Holyoke,	210	South Hadley,	12
Chicopee,	42	Southampton,	4
Northampton,	21	Russell,	4
Westfield,	30	Pelham,	2
Easthampton,	34	Hatfield,	5
Palmer,	31	Granville,	2
Monson,	18	Williamsburg,	8
West Springfield,	10	Ludlow,	6
Huntington,	7	Chesterfield,	8
Wales,	4	Goshen,	6
Wilbraham,	4	Ware,	22
Westhampton,	2		

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWARD B. PUTNAM.

District No. 8.

SIR : — Herewith I transmit a summary of work done in District No. 8 for the past year. A large amount of time is necessarily occupied in work which cannot be shown in the summary, such as looking after compliances with orders issued, investigating accidents and complaints, etc. The laws intrusted to the factory inspectors to enforce are generally and cheerfully complied with by the manufacturers and other employers in this district with one notable exception, and that is the heating of electric street cars (section 53, chapter 112, Revised Laws). During the winter months I spent much time, both day and night, in different sections of the district, in taking the temperature of the cars, and found many violations. The company made the same excuses and promises that they have for four years, "they did not have sufficient power to both run and heat their cars at certain times of the day; that it was a hard winter anyway, but next winter we shall

have power to spare." I put the company into court on several counts in two separate courts. In the first the court ruled that the company had sufficient excuse for not heating their cars; in the second, the company pleaded *nolo contendere*, and the cases were placed on file, under the promise of the management that no further trouble would be experienced from this cause.

Summary.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		CHILDREN UNDER 16.		Elevators Inspected.	Orders Issued.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Abington,	12	1,297	476	9	6	9	4
Avon,	2	110	33	-	-	-	-
Braintree,	7	661	243	4	-	3	-
Bridgewater,	8	758	130	13	18	2	3
East Bridgewater,	2	307	3	-	-	3	3
Brockton,	174	11,381	4,279	114	78	36	57
Blackstone,	2	801	109	15	14	1	-
Canton,	8	506	223	11	4	2	2
Dedham,	4	408	243	19	9	1	-
Foxborough,	3	75	291	1	-	2	1
Franklin,	18	729	217	10	6	3	30
Hanover,	2	70	40	-	-	-	-
Hanson,	1	50	-	-	-	-	-
Hingham,	1	7	23	-	-	1	1
Hull,	7	297	194	-	-	-	2
Hyde Park,	30	3,028	647	27	11	11	11
Medfield,	1	200	325	-	-	1	-
Middleborough,	16	784	234	11	11	9	6
Norwood,	10	1,579	349	3	2	11	2
Plymouth,	13	1,906	688	37	33	8	8
Quincy,	15	513	860	3	2	6	11
Randolph,	6	337	161	9	2	5	2
Rockland,	11	1,186	487	19	6	3	2
Stoughton,	10	922	401	17	11	6	-
Upton,	1	300	600	-	-	1	-
Walpole,	7	796	88	8	-	4	-
Wareham,	3	302	2	-	-	-	1
Weymouth,	16	1,111	544	14	4	11	5
Whitman,	12	1,706	579	25	12	12	7
Wrentham,	2	82	80	-	-	2	-
Totals,	403	32,398	11,999	367	124	208	158

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

District No. 9.

SIR:—I forward to you my tabulated report and a short review of the work performed in District No. 9.

The law in relation to the employment of women and minors in factories and workshops has been generally observed, and I have found no inclination on the part of the manufacturers to do otherwise; in the textile factories I have had no complaints, but in the small shops some of the help who go to work late in the forenoon desire to work late, but I have shown them that under

the new law they must work according to the time stated in the time table.

In the leather factories of Peabody, Salem and Lynn there is a large number of men employed who cannot speak the English language, and they have a number of young people with them who appear to be under sixteen years of age; and when I have investigated complaints sent to this office, the men who claim to be guardians make oath that the boys are over sixteen years of age. It seems to me that they should be obliged to show a birth certificate, as their parents are not with them.

There has been but one establishment, and that a textile factory, that has worked over-time to make up time lost by the stopping of machinery.

The law in relation to the employment of women and minors in mercantile establishments has also been generally observed, but I have had some complaints of violations of the law in confectionery stores and restaurants. I investigated a complaint against a restaurant in Lynn, and I found that it was not a case of over-work, but that the help wanted the hours adjusted so that they could have a longer lay-off. The manager did so, and what was the result, — they went to work their spare time in another restaurant.

In the confectionery stores, although I have investigated some complaints, I have found no proof of violations of the law. I have notified quite a number of mercantile establishments, and furnished time tables of the new law, extending the same through the month of December.

The evening schools last year were well attended, not only by minors, but by adults. The progress made by the illiterate minors and adults was very gratifying to the committees having them in charge, and I received a hearty co-operation on the part of the manufacturers in whose employ they were.

Elevators that have been constructed in recent years are supplied with a mechanical device to prevent accident, in the event of hoisting cable breaking, slacking, or the failure of the shipping cable to work. Such devices are placed on the car, and either work on the principle that, if the hoisting cable slacks or breaks, the catches will work, or, in the event of the car obtaining an increased velocity, a clutch will firmly hold the car from dropping down the shaft. I repeat what I have said in former reports, that I do not place much reliance on safeties of this kind, because they are rarely tested, oiled or cleaned, except when the factory inspector visits the factory, notwithstanding the fact that he calls the attention of the owners and operators to the necessity of doing so; and therefore a multiplicity of hoisting cables is the only

safeguard, as one cable is likely to break if the elevator car falls any great distance.

The attention of the owners has been constantly called to the necessity of having a competent person to operate the elevator. Almost all the accidents that have happened on elevators in this district during the past year are due to the fact that the elevators are operated by any person who wishes to use them, regardless of whether they know how to operate them or not, and accidents will continue as long as this state of things exists.

In the larger manufacturing establishments the greatest care is given the elevators and machinery, and competent persons are employed to operate them, and the well-holes are carefully guarded, so that a person cannot fall into the well ; but in the smaller establishments, or in the buildings where a number of small firms are located, the inspector is in constant dread that an accident will happen, knowing the conditions as they exist and the carelessness of the persons employed.

Friction clutches, that will shut off the motive power in any section of the factory, are being placed in the new factories which are being built, and are a great source of protection to the operatives, as well as at many times a saving of power to the manufacturer. In throwing on heavy belts, the speed can be started slowly and the belt run on, thereby lessening the danger of being caught by the belt and thrown around the shafting. In case of the breaking down of shafting or any part of the machinery, the power can be immediately cut off in any section without necessitating the shutting down of the whole factory. Some factories have electrical bells connected with the engine room, to notify the engineer to shut down ; but I do not believe in them, and recommend in all cases that tight and loose pulleys and shippers be provided in every room.

The dangerous machines, such as the dinking, rolling, splitting and moulding machines in the shoe factories, the irregular moulder, the swing saw, the jointer and the planer and band saws in wood-working shops, are protected by devices that can be applied to the machines ; but the carelessness of the employees and the unwillingness of expert mechanics to use these devices are the cause of most of the injuries received ; and, although a great deal has been done to prevent accidents in factories, there is still room for further improvement.

The sanitary condition of factories depends somewhat upon the care which is given to the water-closets. As in former years, there has been some neglect, and summary action was taken to repair the neglect. It is a vexatious problem for many manufac-

turers, who when building new factories have provided all the modern improved flush closets, to find them broken and the pipes clogged up, and no desire on the part of the employees to keep them clean. In many places there are no sewer systems, and earth closets are provided, which, if not properly cared for, are found in an unsanitary condition. I have found that the employers have a person to clean and care for the closets every week, but unless the employees will co-operate, — and in a great many cases I find that they do not, — it is impossible to have clean and wholesome closets. In the case of a large number of the complaints received, on investigation the condition of the closets has been found to be the fault of the persons using them.

Summary.

Mercantile establishments inspected and visited,	225
Factories and workshops inspected,	1,037
Elevators inspected and tested,	440
Orders issued,	160
Compliances,	160
Total persons employed,	73,484
Total males employed,	51,138
Total females employed,	22,346
Male minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	550
Female minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	334
Buildings with poor egress reported to Inspector Cheney,	10

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspection.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.	
				Males.	Females.
Amesbury,	42	2,059	690	32	25
Beverly,	38	1,677	675	11	3
Bradford,	13	615	130	-	1
Danvers,	20	760	215	10	-
Georgetown,	5	205	10	-	-
Groveland,	3	290	180	12	6
Gloucester,	41	1,125	810	-	8
Haverhill,	293	9,650	4,746	51	28
Ipawich,	4	375	475	14	15
Lynn,	327	19,687	8,368	259	90
Marblehead,	20	625	350	1	-
Manchester,	5	65	10	-	-
Merrimac,	9	375	5	-	-
Middleton,	2	75	20	-	-
Newburyport,	33	3,326	1,963	33	29
Newbury,	2	100	35	-	-
West Newbury,	2	75	15	-	-
Peabody,	57	3,606	400	21	-
Rockport,	3	1,085	-	-	-
Rowley,	8	225	40	2	2
Salem,	90	5,175	3,134	104	127
Saugus,	5	75	30	-	-
Swampscott,	5	90	20	-	-
Topsfield,	5	60	25	-	-
Totals,	1,037	51,138	22,346	550	334

REPORT OF INSPECTOR LEWIS F. F. ABBOTT.

District No. 10.

SIR: — I hereby enclose list of inspections and summary of work performed in District No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	Children between 14 and 16 Years.
Adams,	20	2,666	1,468	251
Ashfield,	4	10	-	-
Becket,	6	67	14	2
Bernardston,	4	35	22	-
Buckland,	7	285	23	14
Clarksburg,	4	112	95	22
Cheshire,	9	141	-	-
Charlemont,	6	39	-	-
Conway,	8	133	89	10
Colrain,	9	276	70	23
Dalton,	14	433	557	11
Deerfield,	5	53	104	-
Erving,	8	446	46	14
Egremont,	2	67	-	-
Florida,	2	7	-	-
Gill,	3	65	-	-
Great Barrington,	18	701	414	26
Greenfield,	38	880	265	35
Hinsdale,	5	194	110	11
Lee,	20	320	309	2
Lenox,	6	85	40	-
Monroe,	1	60	-	-
Montague,	18	1,120	437	77
New Marlborough,	4	75	-	-
Northfield,	4	7	10	-
North Adams,	74	4,157	1,989	289
Orange,	18	1,027	217	10
Pittsfield,	66	3,048	1,780	133
Shelburn,	7	42	47	8
Tyringham,	6	20	-	-
Whately,	4	13	-	-
Williamstown,	8	243	87	23

Summary.

Number of males employed,	16,766
Number of females employed,	7,650
Number of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years,	1,044
Total employed,	25,460

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRANK C. WASLEY.

District No 11.

SIR: — I respectfully submit my tabulated report, also a summary of work coming under my jurisdiction in district No. 11 for the past year.

Business has not been of the best in some of the manufactories the present year, but at the time of writing I think there is a better outlook for the cotton and woolen trade, as many mills are starting up and many new mills are being constructed.

The manufacturers are continually changing and rearranging the machinery ; consequently, an inspector must keep well informed of such changes by thorough inspections at each plant.

Elevators in my district are on the increase, more being placed in the mills. I have used much care in my inspections of elevators, and have issued many orders the past year to have them adjusted and repaired at once, which all agents have readily complied with.

Managers of theatres and halls are using much care in providing for the safety of the audiences in case of fire or panic.

Sanitary conditions continue to improve in the factories and workshops in this district. Open plumbing is always used in new buildings, and some of the old mills have had new and modern plumbing placed in the water-closets.

The violation of the child-labor laws, reported by some people as taking place in the Lowell mills, does not exist. I will acknowledge that some of the foreign-born children look under the required legal age, and are small in stature ; but when one looks them in the face they will think they have made a mistake in judging their age. The overseers are held strictly responsible, and are cautioned to use all care possible in regard to hiring minors.

All agents and managers of factories and buildings have complied cheerfully with all orders issued, and also verbal orders given by the inspector.

Summary.

Inspections made,	508
Orders issued,	295
Compliances,	295
Males employed,	38,644
Females employed,	24,705
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, males, . .	2,244
Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, females, . .	1,815
Total males and females employed,	63,349
Elevators inspected,	332

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Inspections.	Males employed.	Females employed.	CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS.		Elevators inspected.
				Males.	Females.	
Lowell,	356	20,029	12,896	1,037	806	194
Lawrence,	81	13,200	9,162	782	752	90
Andover,	18	907	512	60	50	5
North Andover,	9	1,122	252	32	26	5
Chelmsford,	11	774	260	179	77	7
Billerica,	11	573	185	29	18	11
Methuen,	9	446	559	27	25	7
Dracut,	6	588	458	14	17	4
Westford,	7	553	333	34	49	8
Tyngsborough,	3	55	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury,	2	96	67	-	-	-
Totals,	508	38,644	24,705	2,244	1,815	332

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY E. HALLEY.

Special Duty.

SIR:— In the discharge of my duties as special factory inspector, I submit to you my report for the year ending Oct. 15, 1904.

Previous to May 15 my district comprised Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Mansfield, Attleborough, Westport and several small towns, with the enforcement of such laws as applied to women and minors, together with the mercantile and specification laws. On May 14 you assigned to me, as special work, the enforcement of the weavers' specification law in every textile factory throughout the State. This law has special reference to the construction of cloth as to the reed, pick, length and price to be paid; also the requirement of price lists to be posted in the different rooms for piece work, viz., spooling, web drawing, carding and warping, together with the counts or number of yarn; and if payment is made by box or by pound, to be so stated.

It seems almost incredible that there should be any necessity for chapter 370 and the previous amendments made to the specification law. It not infrequently happened, however, that in some factories cuts were longer than the intended length paid for. The present system is a marked improvement, and much appreciated by hundreds of cotton operatives. It must not be taken for granted that the tendency to have over-length cuts prevails in the greater number of factories. In nearly all worsted and woolen factories the weaver is paid for actual number of yards woven. In cotton mills, where speed is highest, in some cases as high as two hundred picks per minute, a few yards, more or less, was not considered. The present law confines the manufacturer to five per cent. of the intended length of a cut or piece of cloth. Such a large per cent. is not desirable, especially when yarn is very fine, as it takes some time to weave those two and one-half or three yards, as the case may be. In my opinion, and from opinions I have secured from different manufacturers, three per cent. would fairly represent both sides; or why not adopt the most popular method, — pay for actual number of yards in piece? I cannot see where there would be any difficulty in so doing, as every cut is measured as soon as it reaches the cloth room.

Persons not familiar with the detail of this work would not have any conception of the time taken in examining the various kinds of cloth, to verify the statements given on the specification board. Many pieces of the same quality or style must be inspected, to determine an average length, some very fine goods

being somewhat difficult to count. In several factories I noticed warp lengths of goods were given, instead of cloth length, which means an entirely different result as to yards in a cut of cloth. The changing of this method met with some resentment, but, as the law clearly specifies the length of a cut of cloth, there was no alternative. The tabulated reports will specify such alterations as were deemed necessary to comply with the various provisions of this act.

It is not too much to say that, in some instances where changes were recommended, almost immediate attention was given. As all the so-called labor laws are considered just and humane, we have a right to expect a general and courteous compliance.

Andover,	5	Haverhill,	2
Abington,	2	Ipswich,	2
Amesbury,	2	Indian Orchard,	2
Attleborough,	21	Lawrence,	22
Ballardvale,	2	Lowell,	22
Billerica,	2	Mansfield,	4
Bondville,	2	Methuen,	5
Byfield,	1	Marland Village,	1
Brockton,	2	Newburyport,	1
Chelmsford,	2	North Andover,	5
Chicopee,	2	New Bedford,	35
Chicopee Falls,	2	Northampton,	1
Dracut,	2	Palmer,	2
Dedham,	2	Salem,	2
Dodgeville,	2	Springfield,	1
Fairhaven,	2	Saxonville,	1
Easthampton,	3	Taunton,	14
Fall River,	90	Three Rivers,	2
Groveland,	2	Westport,	4
Hebronville,	2	Waltham,	1
Hyde Park,	2		
Holyoke,	4	Total,	285

Summary.

Total number of inspections,	285
Number of orders,	105
Number of compliances,	103

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY A. NASON.

Special Duty.

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of work done for the past year.

My work is almost entirely in millinery, dressmaking and mer-

cantile establishments, and this year has been confined to Boston, consequently I have not covered so much territory as in former years.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to the law requiring a certificate of literacy for minors under twenty-one; and indeed it seems wholly unnecessary, especially in mercantile establishments, for minors who could not read and write would never be employed in those places.

Summary.

Inspections,	859
Orders issued,	118
Compliances,	116
Boys employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	288
Girls employed between fourteen and sixteen years of age,	392
Males (adults) employed,	6,401
Females (adults) employed,	12,765

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF WEARING APPAREL.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN E. GRIFFIN.

Special Duty.

SIR:—The following report of the work done from Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904, is herewith presented for your consideration, together with the usual table, giving numbers of licenses granted, refused, renewed and revoked, etc.

While the year just closed has been a continuance of past years, I have deemed it advisable to call your attention to some of the difficulties that the present law does not fully overcome.

A matter of great importance is the continuous moving of persons holding a license to places unknown to us, and failing to report such removal, as the law demands. All the inspector can do in such cases is to notify the party who employs them at the time they received the license; but that does not prevent them from obtaining work on the license from some one else. Realizing that in many such cases the party holding the license may be occupying tenements not fit to make wearing apparel in, and also the possibility of contagious disease existing therein, I think it may be expedient, after careful consideration of the subject, to oblige the employer to procure the license and keep it in his possession while the person to whom it is issued is in his employ, and hold him responsible for its return to this office when they cease working for him. It will be seen that this method would furnish us a complete register of all persons employed by each employer, and prevent the danger above referred to.

Another difficulty that confronts us is the strict enforcement of the law in regard to tenement house workshops. Our experience of the past year has shown us the hardship that in many cases this law produces. As the intent of the law was to secure the making of wearing apparel under clean and healthful conditions, it would appear that the proper course to pursue would be to compel proprietors of such workshops to procure a permit from this department, to be granted only when the sanitary conditions of such workshops were satisfactory, and in compliance with all the laws governing regular workshops. An illustration: Mrs. Blank uses two or more clean rooms as a dressmaking establishment on the second floor of a dwelling house, but does not use them for either sleeping or living purposes. The third and fourth floor are occupied by two clean families. The sanitary conditions being good, and the persons for whom the garments are being made perceiving the condition of such workshop, it appears rather unjust to compel her to close such workshop simply because the other two families, in no way connected with her apartments except by the same entrance, reside in the same building. I am constrained to think that it would be wise to provide legislation to meet this increasing difficulty.

In the regular workshops where wearing apparel is manufactured the greatest difficulty that confronts us is the recurring filthy condition of the water-closets, stairs and hallways, and the poor condition of the buildings in which many of them are located. Orders sent to clean are complied with upon receipt of same, only to be found in the same condition in a few months, thereby compelling the sending of the same order on the following inspection. If the owners of all shops where wearing apparel was made were obliged to procure a permit, certifying that it was in a good sanitary condition, and in compliance with all the factory laws, it would be an apparent advantage in the direction the present law was intended to secure, namely, the manufacture of wearing apparel for the public use under clean and healthful conditions, and sanitary workshops for the employees.

In conclusion, let me state that the above suggestions, if they meet with your approval, sufficiently so to recommend legislation, will not in any way interfere with the ordinary course of the clothing industry.

Summary.

Number of licenses outstanding, Oct. 1, 1903,	384
Inspected and licenses granted during the year,	127
Total licenses granted during the year,	511
Inspected and licenses revoked during the year,	115

Visited and licenses revoked during the year,	71
Licenses returned during the year,	9
Total number of licenses revoked during the year,	195
Number of licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	316
Inspected and licenses renewed during the year,	250
Inspected and licenses refused during the year,	90
Inspected and licenses transferred during the year,	12
Total tenement inspections,	594
Visits to licensed and unlicensed tenements,	287
Total inspections and visits during the year,	881
Workshops inspected during the year,	167
Workshops visited during the year,	37
Stores and small shops where clothing is sold, made, repaired, etc.,	72
Orders issued during the year,	123

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

Special Duty.

SIR: — A tabulated report of the work performed during the year in the enforcement of the law relating to the manufacture and sale of wearing apparel is herewith submitted, giving in detail the number and result of inspections and visits made. The enforcement of the license feature of the law has occupied my time almost exclusively, the only difficulty experienced being the same as in former years, — that is, where persons have obtained a license, and then change their residence without notifying this department, as required. Of the 297 licenses revoked, over one-half of this number was due to this cause alone, the difficulty being that some of the people holding the license card may obtain work from some contractor, not informing him of their real address, and thus perform the work in violation of the law, and in places in which a license would not be granted. Large numbers of people, being granted a license for thirty days, have failed to return the same as required, in fact failed to send back card after a written request being sent. I have been obliged to make 358 visits on this account alone.

Forty-six applicants have been refused a license during the year, in consequence of the sanitary condition of the tenement or building in which they reside. The small number of refused licenses indicate only a familiarity with the condition of buildings in the different parts of the district. Large numbers of applications for licenses are received from buildings where the unsanitary condition is a known quantity, from past experience and inspection; but, if requested, I invariably give the applicant the benefit of the doubt, and visit the premises, and, if found in the

condition expected, the applicant is informed that no license can be obtained therein. These are tabulated as visits only, and apply almost exclusively to persons engaged in the men's clothing industry.

Of 470 licensed premises inspected during the year, 173, or about 37 per cent., were still employed in making garments at home, and desired a renewal of license, which demonstrates that women thus engaged continue only so long as they are unable to obtain other employment. Hundreds of women having leisure time are engaged in making and finishing women's garments, the remuneration for which is so small that persons seeking a livelihood, if they engage in this class of labor, never continue therein permanently; but the large number of applications for licenses in this business have greatly increased the work in the district during the last year.

I have inspected 65 workshops situated in tenement houses; these are all small shops, employing from two to ten persons, and averaging about four persons to each shop; they are situated generally on the first floor of the building, with a tenement in the rear connected by door leading to shop. The only difficulty experienced is to compel the closing of these doors, and to keep the shops clean.

Summary.

Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1903,	1,201
Inspections and licenses granted,	433
Total inspections and licenses granted,	1,634
Inspections and licenses revoked,	22
Visited and licenses revoked,	297
Cards returned,	171
Total,	490
Number of licenses Oct. 1, 1904,	1,144
Inspections and licenses renewed,	173
Inspections and licenses refused,	46
Inspections and licenses transferred,	78
Inspection tenement house workshops,	65
Total inspections,	817
Visited, temporary license returned,	358
Visited on complaints and investigations,	409
Total visits,	1,064
Total inspections and visits,	1,881
Number of regular workshops inspected,	37

CLOTHING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF LICENSES.

Inspections and licenses granted,	560
Inspections and licenses revoked,	137
Licenses returned,	180
Licenses outstanding Oct. 1, 1904,	1,460
Inspections and licenses refused,	136
Inspections and licenses renewed,	423
Inspections and licenses transferred,	90
Licensed and unlicensed tenements visited,	942
Total inspections and visits,	1,945

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS.

Licenses granted,	3,997
First class,	91
Second class,	205
Third class,	410
Hoisting and portable,	150
Steam fire engineers,	26
Firemen,	1,144
Low-pressure firemen,	95
Special,	1,876
Licenses refused,	1,853
Licenses renewed,	2,549
Licenses revoked,	17

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Boilers inspected,	2,441
Defects found,	5,379
Dangerous defects,	1,720
Boilers ordered repaired,	938
Boilers condemned,	34

	Number of District.	Number of Inspections.	Male Adults employed.	Female Adults employed.	Children under 16 Years.	Elevators Inspected.	Orders given.
Arion S. Atherton,	1	609	33,877	16,430	1,235	400	329
Joseph Halstrick,	2	889	32,327	19,461	1,064	74	345
Samuel Ryan,	3	845	15,915	10,044	443	27	341
Malcolm Gillars,	4	648	14,987	6,200	451	44	495

	Number of District.	Number of Inspections.	Male Adults employed.	Female Adults employed.	Children under 16 Years.	Elevators inspected.	Orders given.
Charles A. Dam,	6	561	40,449	16,350	2,020	161	30
Robert Ellis,	6	335	39,416	29,319	3,744	324	132
James R. Howes,	7	686	19,537	14,119	1,081	291	155
Edward B. Putnam,	8	403	32,398	11,990	491	208	158
John J. Sheehan,	9	1,037	51,138	22,346	884	440	160
Lewis F. F. Abbott,	10	406	16,766	7,650	1,044	-	-
F. C. Wasley,	11	508	38,644	24,708	4,069	332	295
Mary A. Nason,	S. D.	850	6,401	12,765	680	-	118
Totals,	-	7,786	342,405	191,397	17,196	2,301	2,563

Recapitulation.

Number of manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments inspected,	7,786
Number of children under sixteen employed in same,	17,196
Number of males employed in same,	342,405
Number of females employed in same,	191,397
Number of elevators inspected during the year,	2,301

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12, 1904.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, Esq., *Chief of the District Police.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the detective and fire inspection department of the District Police, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1904.

By an act of the Legislature of 1904, which took effect July 1, the Fire Marshal's department was abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to this branch of the District Police.

The department is now composed of one deputy and twenty-one men. Twelve of them are assigned to general detective work; one to the duty of enforcing the fish and game laws of the Commonwealth; one to the special duty of enforcing the provisions of sections 56 and 57 of chapter 212 of the Revised Laws, in relation to the arrest of tramps; and to the other seven men, who are designated as fire inspectors, is assigned the special duty, with the deputy, of performing the work previously done by the Fire Marshal's department.

The unusual number of fires during a part of the summer and fall months made it necessary to employ the regular detectives to assist the fire inspectors in their work; and I am of the opinion that their assistance will be required the most of the time in the investigation of fires, as it is almost impossible to properly perform the work assigned to that branch of the service with the small number of men appointed for that purpose.

By an act of the Legislature that went into effect June 23, 1904, the Fire Marshal's department was authorized to make regulations relative to the keeping, storage, manufacture, use and sale of explosives and inflammable fluids; and it also required a permit from said department for any person to use a building for such purposes.

Most of the cities and many of the towns in the Commonwealth have laws on the subject, made in harmony with their local conditions and wants, that are still in force.

Permits as provided for by the law have, upon application, been granted, with proper restrictions.

The many accidents resulting from the use of large fire-crackers, blank cartridges and the explosive known as potash-dextrine, in times past and especially from the use of the last-named article on

the 17th of June of this year, caused the railway authorities and others, under the new law, to apply to the chief of the District Police for relief from the impending danger to person and property from their use on the 4th of July. After a careful consideration of the matter, the Fire Marshal's department made and issued rules prohibiting the sale of fire-crackers of a greater length than six inches, the sale of blank cartridges to any minor under the age of seventeen years, and the sale of potash-dextrine tablets or torpedoes, several copies of which were sent to the authorities of each city and town in the Commonwealth. The regulations were generally complied with, and the result was very satisfactory, as a much less number of accidents were reported to have occurred than on the same date of the previous year.

It is very gratifying to be able to report the department in a good state of discipline, and that the duties, which at times have been arduous, devolving on the members have been cheerfully and faithfully performed, and much credit is due them for their earnest efforts in sustaining the good reputation of the force.

I wish at this time to express my gratitude and appreciation for the consideration and support you have given me in connection with my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. NEAL,

Deputy Chief of Detective and Fire Inspection Department.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Officers of this department have been called upon for special duty at Athol, Barre, Charlemont, Lancaster, Marshfield, Rutland, Sturbridge, Sutton, Saugus and Weymouth.

Arrests.

Arrests have been made to the number of	215
Total number of cases investigated,	741
Amount of stolen property recovered,	\$3,999 10
Restitution made in one case of	485 00
Making a total of property recovered of	4,484 10

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER SIMON F. LETTENY.*

Total number of arrests,	15
Total number of prosecutions,	15
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$289

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER ERNEST S. BRADFORD.†

Total number of cases investigated,	4
Total number of arrests,	1

Among the most important cases investigated was the following:—

Osmond H. Pells; crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Case pending.

BRISTOL COUNTY. — OFFICER ALFRED B. HODGES.

Total number of cases investigated,	57
Total number of arrests,	16
Total number of prosecutions,	14
Total number of days assigned to duty outside of my district,	39

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

John E. Gallagher, *alias* John E. Dunn, *alias* George Holmes, for the murder of Joseph F. McMahon of Taunton. Gallagher was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Angles Snell, *alias* Andrew Snell, for the murder of Tillinghast Kirby of New Bedford. This was a complicated case, and a large amount of time and work was spent upon it. Snell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and is now awaiting sentence.

* Officer Letteny died May 10, 1904.

† Appointed on the District Police Oct. 17, 1904.

I also assisted in the investigation and prosecution of Cyrus L. Ryan for the murder of Yee Yoke, otherwise known as Quong Sing, at Hanover, Mass. Ryan was convicted of murder in the second degree, at Plymouth, Mass., and sentenced to State Prison for life.

DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES. — OFFICER THOMAS A. DEXTER.

Total number of cases investigated,	109
Total number of arrests,	25
Total value of property recovered,	\$720
Total number of days special duty,	20

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Walter Clifford, *alias* William F. Clifford, *alias* Chas. A. Messenger; crime, forgery. Convicted on two counts; sentenced to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

Arthur Peters; crime, forgery. Bound over to grand jury on "probable cause."

John Sheehan, crime, breaking and entering and larceny, four counts. Sentenced to three years in State Prison.

Manuel Bernado; crime, larceny. Convicted; sentenced to two years in House of Correction.

Arthur Boucher; crime, larceny. Convicted; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

William Hansen; crime, larceny. Convicted; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

George Lawson; crime, larceny. Convicted; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Fred Gorlin; crime, larceny. Convicted; adjudged insane and committed to Hospital for Criminal Insane at Bridgewater.

Renhoff Walhof; crime, assault with intent to kill. Case pending.

John King; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Convicted; placed on probation.

Ellsworth Simpson; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Convicted; placed on probation.

George Coffin; crime, larceny, four counts. Convicted; placed on probation.

Charles M. Arnold; violation of fish law. Convicted and fined.

Alvin Bettencourt, violation of fish law. Convicted and fined.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER DANIEL W. HAMMOND.*

Total number of cases investigated,	23
Total number of arrests,	2

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Arthur M. Farmer; crime, polygamy. Convicted; sentenced to fifteen months in House of Correction. Farmer was arrested in Denver, Col., and brought back to Massachusetts on requisition papers, and at Ayer, Mass., escaped from my custody July 25, 1903. He was arrested in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 2, 1904, after having been identified by me, and was again brought back to Massachusetts on requisition papers.

William Hall, *alias* William St. Clair, *alias* Samuel Possen; crime, larceny from the person. Indicted; case pending. Hall was arrested in New York City, and brought back on requisition papers.

A. Herbert Robinson; crime, false swearing to returns. Convicted; sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500. There were fifty-five witnesses present at the trial.

John Cronin; crime, assault with intent to commit murder. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

From the first of November to the last of January, stores in Haverhill, Merrimac, Groveland, Lawrence and Rowley, of my district, and many other places outside my district, were broken open, and safes blown up or attempts made to do so. After much work by the officers in various places, two men, Hayden and Dart, were arrested in Lynn by the police for breaking and entering and blowing up safes in that city. They proved to be part of a gang that had been operating in several counties in the State. They were tried and convicted at the following term of court in Essex County, and Frank Hayden was sentenced to from twenty to thirty years in State Prison, and George Dart to from fourteen to twenty years in State Prison.

Much of my time was spent in investigating the applications of three men in State Prison for pardons.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE C. NEAL.†

Total number of cases investigated,	20
Total number of arrests,	1

* Officer Hammond resigned June 30, 1904.

† Qualified as deputy chief March 3, 1904.

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Edward H. Oakes; crime, uttering a forged check. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in House of Correction.

Minot St. Clair Francis; crime, assault with intent to commit a rape. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five years in State Prison.

Joseph A. Hastings; crime, murder. He was indicted by the grand jury, and is now awaiting trial.

I did much work on the case of "safe breakers" who operated in Peabody, Gloucester, Lynn, Danvers, Salem and Saugus in my district. On the twenty-sixth day of January, in the morning, before daylight, they robbed the station agent at Danversport, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and then went to Lynn, where two of them, Frank Hayden and George Dart, were arrested by the police of that city.

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE COUNTIES. — OFFICER OLIVER L. WOOD.

Total number of cases investigated,	51
Total number of arrests,	5
Total value of property recovered,	\$95
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	11

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES. — OFFICER JAMES MCKAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	102
Total number of arrests,	55
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$370 50

Among the more important cases investigated were the following:—

Iguaz Lezko; crime, manslaughter. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

John White; crime having burglars' tools, with intent to use same. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than three nor more than five years in State Prison.

Joseph K. Breen, *alias* Thomas Reynolds; crime, having burglars' tools, with intent to use the same. Convicted; sentenced to not less than three nor more than five years in State Prison.

Sobitz Endgervits; crime, highway robbery. Bound over to grand jury on probable cause.

David L. Viara; crime, highway robbery. Bound over to grand jury on probable cause.

George Corbier; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Held for grand jury.

Augustus Roberts ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. held for grand jury.

Peter Hayden ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Held for grand jury.

Thomas Graham ; crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Marguerite George ; crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to one year in House of Correction.

John S. G. Gleeson ; crime forgery. Held for grand jury.

Peter Killeen ; crime, placing obstructions on street railway track. Held for grand jury.

William Killeen ; crime, placing obstructions on street railway track. Held for grand jury.

George F. Jones ; crime, breaking and entering and larceny, and assault with a dangerous weapon. Taken to Middlesex County on a writ of *habeas corpus*, found guilty, and sentenced there for breaking and entering and larceny to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY.

Total number of cases investigated,	50
Total number of arrests,	27
Total value of property recovered,	\$25
Total number of days on special duty,	20

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Edgar Sanborn ; crime, breaking and entering two residences in the town of Billerica. He was formerly confined in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and escaped therefrom, finally returning to Billerica, where he committed the above-mentioned crimes. He was indicted by the Middlesex County grand jury, after which he was adjudged insane by the Superior Court, and committed to the Hospital for Criminal Insane at Bridgewater, Mass.

Charles L. Tucker ; crime, murder of Mabel Page, at Weston, Mass. He is now under indictment and awaiting trial.

Charles Bell ; crime, habitual criminal. Convicted ; sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

Steve Barnard ; crime, breaking and entering three vacant tenements of summer residents of the town of Billerica. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

Roy E. Fenton and Percy C. Hawkins ; crime, manslaughter. Both held to await the action of the grand jury.

William Brown, *alias* William W. Wood ; crime, breaking and entering. Awaiting trial.

The greater part of the time since April 1, 1904, has been devoted to special work on case of *Commonwealth v. Chas. L. Tucker*, by direction of the district attorney of Middlesex County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE DUNHAM.*

Total number of cases investigated,	63
Total number of arrests,	32
Total number of executive warrants served,	4
Value of stolen property recovered,	\$1,200
Restitution made by defendant,	485
Total value of property recovered,	1,685
Number of days assigned to special duty,	21

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Acting with the Hyde Park authorities, many hundred dollars' worth of books, stolen from libraries, were recovered. Frederick H. Bates is now serving sentence for the larceny of them.

Walter E. Smith; crime, robbery of Frank Burns, who is believed to have been murdered, near Athol, on Dec. 13, 1903. Awaiting trial.

Ambrose Bender; crime, breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night time. Adjudged an habitual criminal, and sentenced to State Prison for twenty-five years.

Nathan D. Frye; crime, embezzlement of \$14,000 from the Watertown Savings Bank. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than four nor more than seven years in State Prison.

Mason N. Robinson; crime, robbery of a street car conductor at Lancaster. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than seven nor more than nine years in State Prison.

Have worked with the police of Weston and other members of the District Police on the investigation of the murder of Mabel Page, at her home in Weston, on March 30, 1904.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES. — OFFICER JOHN H. SCOTT.†

Total number of cases investigated,	46
Total number of arrests,	20
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$68

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Harris E. Dexter; crime, manslaughter. Acquitted.

* Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Essex County.

† Appointed March 16, 1904.

Philip Heitchman; crime, arson. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than four nor more than five years in State Prison.

Henry W. Lambert; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in House of Correction.

Sumpad Avedisian; crime, attempt to defraud insurance companies. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

Nikegos Hagobian; crime, attempt to defraud insurance companies. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

O. A. Bogajian; crime, accessory to attempt to defraud insurance companies. Jury disagreed; case pending.

Edith A. Willis; crime, burning a building. Pleaded guilty; placed on probation.

Frank H. McPherson; crime, accessory to burning a building, to defraud insurance company. Jury returned verdict of not guilty, by reason of variance in indictment and evidence; case pending.

Matthew Leahy; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

SUFFOLK COUNTY. — OFFICER FREDERICK A. RHOADES.*

Total number of cases investigated,	33
Total number of arrests,	6
Total number of days assigned for special duty,	54
Total value of property recovered,	\$500

Have assisted Officer Whitney in the investigation of the Mabel Page murder, at Weston, Mass.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER PELEG F. MURRAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	54
Total number of arrests,	10
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$200

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Leon B. Downs; crime, manslaughter. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

Daniel E. Daley; crime, manslaughter. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

Albert Maynard; crime rape. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Michael Donahue; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; case placed on file.

* Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Middlesex County.

Edward H. Bidwell ; crime, rape. Found guilty ; sentenced to not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years in State Prison.

Edgar I. Balcom ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

William A. Dunn ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Walter E. Smith, crime, highway robbery and larceny. Case pending.

The case of Edgar J. Sanborn, who escaped from the Worcester Lunatic Hospital in September, 1903, and was arrested in Middlesex County in March, 1904, for breaking and entering and larceny, was a very interesting case. He admitted a large number of burglaries, among which was G. M. Whitins of Whitinsville, on Nov. 15, 1903 ; and from that date until his case was disposed of, I devoted a great part of my time in the effort to locate him.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER ROBERT E. MOLT.*

Total number of cases investigated,	79
Total number of arrests,	7

Among the most important cases investigated were the following : —

Edgar I. Balcom ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

William A. Dunn ; crime, manslaughter. Case pending.

Walter E. Smith ; crime, highway robbery and larceny. Case pending.

OFFICER WILLIAM S. DRAKE,† UNASSIGNED.

Total number of cases investigated,	26
Total number of arrests,	2

OFFICER ARTHUR E. KEATING,‡ UNASSIGNED.

Total number of cases investigated,	18
Total number of arrests,	1
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$25

OFFICER WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

I have commanded the steamer "Lexington" during the season from April 1 to October.

The presence of menhaden steamers in and around Buzzard's Bay has kept the steamer in that vicinity during the entire season. The fish have been very plentiful, and, while there has not been any attempt to set a seine in the bay, they have fished in the pas-

* Appointed May 1, 1904.

† Appointed Aug. 26, 1904. Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, as tramp officer, pursuant to chapter 318, Acts of 1904.

‡ Appointed Sept. 6, 1904. Assigned Nov. 1, 1904, to Suffolk County.

sages leading thereto, and kept me constantly on the watch. On one occasion a steamer's crew set their net in Quick's Hole, while the tide was running into Buzzard's Bay, and secured between seven and eight hundred barrels of fish. Before they could have bailed the fish on board the steamer, the tide would have taken the seine and fish into the bay. As they were drifting in, the smoke-stack of the steamer "Lexington" came to their view, and they cut their purse lines and let the fish go.

On several occasions steamers would come through Quick's Hole or across the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, which was alive with schools of fish, but on seeing the State steamer would retire to other waters.

I have been unable to spend any time in the enforcement of the lobster law, as I am the only person on board who has police authority, and consequently would have to make all arrests, as well as navigate the boat, which requires my presence at all times, without anybody to detail on a complaint or to act in my absence. Lobsters are growing scarcer every year, and will continue to do so under the present law. All fishermen are catching and using all the lobsters they catch, and, while a few of them are caught and fined, they stay in the business and continue to catch the little ones, just the same. I have had one fisherman in court five times, and he has served time in jail, but this same man is catching little lobsters to-day. The only way, in my opinion, to protect the lobster fishery is to make a close season from July to January, or to regulate the construction of the lobster traps. Either of these laws can be readily enforced; every fisherman will have an equal chance, and the lobster will have some protection.

During the winter months I have been detailed at the Boston office, to work on criminal cases.

Total number of cases investigated,	14
Total number of arrests,	5
Total amount of stolen property recovered,	\$863.60

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Cyrus L. Ryan; crime, murder. Found guilty; sentenced to State Prison for life.

Angles Snell; crime, murder. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

Frank Hayden; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than twenty nor more than thirty years in State Prison.

George P. Dart; crime, breaking and entering and larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than fourteen nor more than twenty years in State Prison.

Edward S. Johnson; crime, larceny. Awaiting trial.

GENERAL OFFENCES PROSECUTED.

Consolidated Statistical Report.

Abuse of female child,	1
Adultery,	9
Arson,	9
Assault with intent to rape,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	1
Assault and battery,	4
Attempt to rape,	3
Bail default,	1
Breaking and entering,	29
Burglary,	2
Capias,	1
Disturbing the peace,	4
Forgery,	2
Fugitive from justice,	8
Habitual criminal,	2
Highway robbery,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Illegal cock fighting,	2
Illegal liquor keeping,	4
Illegal gaming,	2
Indecent exposure,	1
Insanity,	2
Larceny,	61
Larceny in a building,	7
Lewd and lascivious,	6
Liquor nuisance,	4
Malicious mischief,	2
Manslaughter,	4
Murder,	4
Perjury,	2
Placing obstruction on street railway tracks,	2
Practising medicine without a certificate,	1
Public sparring exhibition,	9
Rape,	6
Robbery,	1
Subornation of perjury,	2
Suspicion of murder,	1
Unlawfully speeding automobile,	3
Violation of labor law,	1
Violation of child labor law,	5

Violation of corporation law,	2
Violation of boiler law,	1
Violation of engineers' license law,	3
Violation of insurance law,	3
Violation of fishery law,	4
Violation of parole,	1
Violation of heating electric cars law,	7
Violation of fifty-eight-hour law,	1

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

1904.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

As required by statute, section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, an abstract of the record kept in this office of the reports of accidents in manufacturing and mercantile establishments which have occurred during the year, is included in this annual report, with such notes and observations in reference thereto as the circumstances leading to these accidents would seem to be necessary herein. The similarity existing in most of the cases reported, as to their causes and results, is peculiar, though, at the same time, this similarity is inevitable from the natural conditions. An examination of the annual reports of my predecessor in relation to this subject, and comparison of the facts and figures noted in summing up the casualties then reported, show relatively that the law of average in this respect, as in others, is well observed in each succeeding year, and the same is still maintained in the record which furnishes the figures for the present report. Notably does this appear in the large proportion which a certain class of accidents bears to the whole number reported,—accidents arising from innumerable causes but in no way attributable to the operation of machinery, the mishaps of every-day life, as likely to occur outside of as within the limits of a factory or workshop and confined to no particular quarter. As the law is understood evidently to include accidents of every nature which happen on the premises where a manufacturing establishment is located, those whose duty it is to comply with said law feel it incumbent to report all such, whether or not they are caused by running machinery, and they do so accordingly. However, about 35 per cent. of all the cases reported, as will be seen in the figures presented, had their origin from causes remote from the operation of any machin-

ery, and are of that description which cannot in any way be reached or averted.

The statute provision requiring reports of accidents, I am convinced, has been effectual as an enabling act in the enforcement of the laws relating to the guarding of belting, shafting, elevators and all dangerous machinery, as thereby immediate attention has been directed to certain dangerous places, and to that extent, at least, has aided in the work of the inspectors of this department assigned to the duty of enforcing these laws, to the end that the best possible means be provided for the protection from injury of the operatives in factories and others who are compelled in their line of duties to encounter much danger and risk. Perfect immunity from accident is not among those allotments vouchsafed to our existence, but, happily, it is within our power and means to prevent much which otherwise might lead to serious consequences. The radical changes which from time to time have been made in the methods of manufacturing, and which have brought into use new and improved types of machinery, have produced in these inventions better appliances for safety, this idea, no doubt, being kept in mind in their design and construction, giving to those engaged in the operation of machinery a greater feeling of confidence and security.

The statute under which all accidents occurring in manufacturing and mercantile establishments must be reported to the chief of the district police, namely, section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, reads as follows:—

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and

shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

The whole number of accidents reported for the year due to causes connected with the operation of machinery is 1,434. Included in this number are all those caused by elevators, hoistways and from every source where motive power was used in the work. The number arising from all other causes, reference to which has already been made, is 806. The following list shows the various causes and the number of cases from each cause where machinery was the origin. The fatal accidents are mentioned in the list, but the particulars in these cases are given in another place in the report.

Injured by machinery in cotton, woollen and paper mills and shoe factories,	996
Injured by machinery in iron works, planing and saw mills and other mechanical establishments,	298
Injured by belting, shafting and pulleys,	54
Injured while on elevator or working about the same, being caught between car and flooring,	38
Injured by falling through elevator well,	8
Injured by fall of elevator car,	3
Fatal accidents (particulars in each case in another part),	37
Injured from causes not enumerated here,	806

Included in the foregoing list are 488 cases in which the injuries were received while trying to clean the machinery when it was in motion, or while attempting to extricate therefrom waste, bobbins or other articles which in some manner had caught or become entangled in the machine. Thus it will be seen that the prime cause of fully one-third of the injuries sustained in running machinery must be attributed to the thoughtless and careless acts on the part of the operatives, who, perhaps in the hurry of the moment, and forgetful of the danger always present in such surroundings, would incur risk and consequent injury, all of which could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care and attention. It is not unlikely that in many cases, other than those in which carelessness has been expressly shown, the injuries were the results of incautious action and want

of ordinary foresight, the circumstances as stated in the reports being such as to warrant such conclusion.

The accidents which occurred from causes not in any way connected with machinery, the number of these as reported being 806, may be described as follows: 368 persons met with injuries while engaged in some kind of work in or about factory buildings, many of them employed as carpenters or machinists doing repairs, and others employed as laborers in loading or unloading cars or trucks, or engaged in some other of the various duties to be performed in such establishments; there were 84 persons who received injuries by scalds or burns, in the former case, mainly, in dye works, and in the latter case, in foundries; 48 cases of accident occurred by the persons being struck by some article of heavy weight falling upon them; in 70 other cases more or less injury was received from splinters or projecting nails getting into the hands or feet; 35 persons received cuts or bruises in handling tools at their work, engaged in most part at benches; there were 47 injured by falls from ladders or from staging, and falls from other sources caused injuries to 72 more persons; in 12 cases injuries resulted from flying pieces of steel, or from sparks coming from anvils or forges; 5 persons had sickness or weak spells, and in this state were injured by falls in some way; and 13 more sustained injuries in consequence of their propensities to engage in play or some form of diversion; the remaining cases making up an infinite variety in the chapter of mishaps.

The greater portion of the accidents which happened did not result in any serious or permanent injuries. As would naturally be supposed, a majority of the cases was injury to the hand, there being 1,163 of this nature, and of these 843 were injuries to the fingers and thumb. In each of 9 cases one finger was lost, and the thumb was lost in each of 6 cases. In 1 case the thumb and two fingers of the left hand were taken off. Partial loss of the thumb occurred in each of 12 cases. Partial loss of the thumb and two fingers was suffered in another case. In each of 6 cases two fingers were lost, and in one instance a finger and part of another were removed. Three fingers were lost in each

of 4 cases. Three fingers and part of fourth in another instance, and in 1 case all four fingers of the right hand were taken off. Partial loss of one or more fingers occurred in each of 94 cases. Other parts of the hand and the wrist were injured in 320 cases. The right hand was lost in 1 case, and in another the left hand was lost. Ten persons suffered from broken wrists, and dislocation of the wrist was the result in another case. The bones of the hand were broken in each of 2 other cases. Twenty persons had sprained wrists. Two hundred and nine received injuries to the arm or shoulder, and of these, there were 2 persons who lost their right arms entirely, 2 others each lost an arm, but which arm was not stated, another person lost the right arm between the shoulder and elbow, and another lost the right arm just below the elbow. The circumstances attending these latter cases are stated further on. In each of 26 cases the arm was broken, and there were 6 persons each having a dislocated shoulder or arm. Upwards of 20 suffered from sprained arms. In most of the cases these injuries to the arm occurred to men employed as laborers. Two hundred and twenty-one cases consisted of injuries to the head, and of these 22 were scalp wounds. In 2 cases each the scalp was torn from the head, the particulars in each of these being given in another place. Thirty-five persons had their eyes injured more or less in various ways, 1 case being that of a person who lost his right eye, being struck by a piece of wood which became caught in and was thrown from a band saw. In two cases each the jaw was broken, in one by a fall, in the other by a machine. Injuries to the leg occurred in 117 cases, in each of 12 cases the leg being broken, and there were 14 more who had sprained ankles. Injury in 1 case necessitated amputation of the right leg below the knee. Injuries to the foot were received in 255 cases, in 5 or 6 of which only with serious effects, one being where three toes were taken off and the others where toes were broken. Seventeen persons suffered, each with one or more ribs broken. Three persons were reported as having received internal injuries. Injuries to the abdomen, side, back, hip and chest, and general bodily injuries

make up about a hundred more to the list. Almost all the injuries noted in these latter cases, including those to the leg and to the foot, were received by laboring men engaged in mill yards, on ladders and staging, and in such places where accidents are of frequent occurrence, and the nature of the injuries being much similar to those described in these lines.

In one case a young man lost his right arm, it having been torn off about three inches from the shoulder by getting caught at the back of a tow card.

An operative lost his right hand in the following manner: he reached in on side of a carding machine to brush the screen, and his right hand was caught and so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate all the hand, excepting the thumb.

In another case, while at work on a staging, which was parallel with a line of shafting, a man was caught on a coupling of the shafting, winding up his clothing and carrying him around the shaft, breaking his left leg in two places and inflicting injuries in other parts of the body before he was released from the shaft; a miraculous escape from a fatal result.

A female employee, while attempting to clean the machinery when it was in motion, was caught by the back hair in the coupling of a shaft, and her scalp was completely torn from her head. She was taken to the hospital, where she received all possible treatment, and the doctors in attendance gave hope of her recovery.

In a bleach house where there was a machine for carrying, or guiding, cloth, a boy about seventeen years of age, who was at work piling cloth, was caught by a revolving shaft and drawn upward and over the shaft, causing injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right leg below the knee.

A man lost his right arm by having it caught in the gearing of a cutting machine while assisting another man in cutting a piece of sheet iron; the machine runs only when lever is applied, and then while foot remains on lever.

While working at a "breaker" machine, used to break up

scrap iron, a man received injuries when stooping to remove a piece of iron which fell, crushing his arm. He was taken to the hospital, where the arm was amputated.

An operative was trying to pick a piece of waste from inside of a wire cylinder on picker machine when the machine was running, and his right arm was caught and so badly crushed and broken that it had to be amputated just below the elbow.

A person employed as a picker hand had his right arm caught in the beater of a picker machine, injuring the arm so badly that amputation above the elbow was necessary.

An elevator car was torn loose on one side, presumably by something that was on the car catching on the elevator wall. There were three men and a load of goods on the elevator platform at the time. The car fell to the bottom of the well, a distance of about one and one-half stories. The men were more or less bruised and shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

A young woman was cleaning a fly-frame when it was in motion, and while reaching underneath the frame her hair was caught and she was pulled against the lower part of the machine, tearing the scalp from her head. Strict orders are given forbidding the cleaning of these frames when running. The report of the inspector who investigated the case stated that the condition of the injured person was such that it was difficult to tell what the chances were for recovery.

The whole number of persons injured in all of the accidents reported was 2,246. Of these, 1,867 were males and 379 were females.

There were 11 fatal cases in which the persons at the time were not employed in running machinery within factories or workshops. Of these, 2 accidents occurred on the railroad, caused by being run over by cars. The other cases were from causes as follows: while on a moving car a man put his head outside of car door, and was caught between car door and a building; fatal injury was caused by falling from a staging; while driving on the highway was struck by electric car; killed by the tipping over of a car loaded with iron rods; one death was due to an attack, probably, of

heart failure ; another, while meeting with an accident at work, and receiving injury not considered dangerous, was afterward attacked with pneumonia and died ; a fatal accident was caused by falling into a gangway ; by the fall of a staging two men were killed ; and, in another case, death was caused by falling from the roof of a building.

The fatal accidents due to causes connected with the operation of machinery, and occurring within the factories or workshops, were 37 in number, and were caused as follows: 10 persons were caught and crushed by elevator cars ; 4 others received fatal injuries by falling through elevator wells ; 7 were caught on shafting ; 4 were fatally scalded by falling into hot water or dye vats ; 2 others were struck by counter weights of elevators, and there was 1 case in each of the following causes: killed by electric shock ; by falling into a log steaming tank ; struck by a hammer falling from a power drop press ; caught by belt on a washing machine ; killed by stepping in front of a moving machine ; by explosion of powder in a fireworks establishment ; by the bursting of a steam pipe on engine, causing two deaths ; by falling between cylinder dryer and the felt above it on paper-making machine ; by falling through a hoistway ; and by being caught by belt and thrown against timbers overhead.

The reports of the inspectors in most of these cases are on file, and such facts as could be obtained by them on investigation are given here in substance. In relating the circumstances in each of the cases, the name of the person who received fatal injury, the city or town in which the accident happened and the establishment making the report of the same as having occurred on the premises, are here given, as follows : —

CHARLES A. COLSON, Boston. Liberty Square Warehouse Company, Mason Building. January 5. Was employed as engineer at building ; while standing on a girder beneath the elevator car, oiling the cylinders, the car descended upon him ; to save himself from falling to the bottom of the elevator well, he threw his arm over the shipper rope, which resulted in crushing him, and caused his death a short time afterward.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Lynn. Thomas A. Kelley & Co. January 15. Was standing on a staging and setting a hanger to hold the shafting when his clothing was caught by the shafting, carrying him around the same, his body coming in contact with the floor beams overhead, causing injuries which resulted fatally before the hospital could be reached.

WILLIAM BURNS, Lawrence. Pacific Mills. February 24. Was operating a washing machine in a dye-house, the machine having a set of pulleys and belts covered with a box-guard, with a small door at top of the box. It is supposed that Burns put his hand in this door, and, coming in contact with the belt, was caught by the arm and drawn in, head first, his arm being badly lacerated, one hand cut off, and his neck broken. He lived only a few minutes after being taken from the machine.

JOSEPH KING, Taunton. Whittenton Manufacturing Company. March 5. Was standing over a machine containing cloth in boiling water, and attempted to pick out an end of the cloth to start it through the rollers, when he lost his balance and slipped into the boiling water, scalding both legs below the knees, also the left forearm and face. From the effects of these injuries he died on March 31.

CHARLES BEAUDRY, Springfield. The Phelps Publishing Company. March 9. Was sixteen years of age and employed as office and folder boy. He received fatal injuries by falling through the elevator well, a distance of about eighteen feet. He left the office to go on an errand, about half an hour before, and not returning, the help began to look for him, and found him lying at the bottom of the elevator shaft. He was taken to the hospital, where he died about forty-eight hours after the accident occurred.

VALENTINE GREISBACH, Jr., Montague. John Russell Cutlery Company. March 12. Was standing on a ladder adjusting a belt on an overhead counter shaft when he was caught by his right arm and carried around the shafting, making several revolutions before he could be released. He was carried to the hospital, where he died on the same day.

THOMAS SHAUGHNESSEY, Winchester. Beggs & Cobb. March 12. Was employed in a tannery, and while at work on a machine known as a "setting" machine, standing inside, cleaning the roll, for some reason unknown he started the machine, bringing his

neck between the roll and edge of revolving table, squeezing his neck so badly before the machine could be stopped, as to render him unconscious, and finally causing his death.

JOSEPH AUDREAD, Somerville. John P. Squire & Co. April 4. Attempted to run an elevator on his own responsibility, when the factory was not running and the elevator man was at dinner. In some manner, not known, his head was caught between the elevator cab and the second floor landing, crushing his skull, from which cause he died almost instantly.

FRED. THOMPSON, Hanover. National Fireworks Company. April 25. Was at work on a machine for filling cannon crackers with the explosive mixture, which was done from a brass funnel, holding, when full, about two quarts of the dry compound. It would seem that the powder in this instance did not flow freely, and in starting the same, Thompson must have used a steel hammer or a monkey wrench, as he had frequently done for the purpose, and had been before warned of the danger, a small wooden mallet having been furnished and at hand to tap the funnel lightly when it was required. As it was, an explosion occurred, a piece of the funnel breaking off and flying, going through his arm and into his body just above the groin. He was taken to the hospital, and died in about six hours after the accident.

EVERETT GLYNN, Haverhill. Building Nos. 10 and 12 Phenix Row. April 30. Glynn was a newsboy, whose body was found lying across the elevator hatches. It is supposed that he was standing on the self-closing hatches that cover the wellhole, alongside the shipper ropes, and that he pulled the shipper rope, causing the elevator to descend; the hatches lifting up as the elevator descends, he was thrown between the hatch and the side of the partition which encloses the elevator well, and not being able to get out, the corner of the descending elevator car struck him on the head, killing him.

FRANK B. KIMBALL, Salem. Devlin Bros. May 21. Was employed as engineer, and was in the basement of the building. He desired to signal the person who operated the elevator to bring the same down to the basement, and crawled over the top of the box in which the counter-balance weight runs to ring the bell for that purpose. The counter weight coming down at the time struck him on the back, crushing him and causing internal injury which resulted in his death on May 30.

FRED. LAHERE, Sutton. Manchaug Mills. May 23. Was about fifteen years of age. Was not employed at the time by the company, but was to be in a short time. While the elevator was in operation and ascending, Lahere jumped on to the edge of the same; the elevator car having boxes on it, which were being conveyed to an upper floor, and the space between the boxes and the edge of the car platform being only seven inches, when he landed on the platform he pulled the boxes over, which caught him between them and the side of the elevator well, causing him to receive injuries which proved fatal about an hour after the accident.

P. GEORGIAN, Bellingham. Caryville Mills. June 17. While at work over a dye tub he fell into the same, and was so badly scalded that he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning.

FRANK L. HIGGINS, Boston. Albany Building. July 1. Was standing on the first floor of the building, and as the elevator was ascending he jumped on to it when it was nearly half way up to the opening, and the descending gate caught his leg, causing him to be dragged with his leg between the elevator car and the well-way to the second floor, where he rolled off. The injuries he sustained caused his death the following morning at the hospital.

FRANK MARTIN, Taunton. Nemasket Mills. July 6. It appears that some person had started the elevator downward from the third floor, where it had been standing, and Martin, who was at the time on the second floor, stepped to the side of the elevator well and leaning over looked down after the descending car; in this position his head was caught by the elevator frame, causing injuries which resulted in his death about five hours afterward.

JOHN JOHNSON, Boston. Building, 15 Beacon street. July 30. He was engaged at the time of the accident in setting or in cleaning glass to the door entering the elevator from the hallway, and in reaching into the well in connection with his work, he lost his balance and fell through the elevator well, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died about four hours from the time of the accident.

ELMER SILVAGO, Boston. Building, 183 Essex street. August 5. The report in this case states that Silvago, who was employed in the building, was caught over the doorway of freight elevator at the seventh floor while fooling with another boy, and was so injured that he died the next morning.

AMIDEE LAJOIE and CHARLES BALDWIN, Holyoke. American Writing Paper Company, Riverside Paper Company Division. September 13. Both men were employed as millwrights, and were in the engine room to start the engine. It is stated that Lajoie opened the main valve to the steam chest, and directly afterward, the elbow in steam pipe burst, scalding the two men, the injuries resulting fatally in both cases. Lajoie died in eight hours, and Baldwin in ten hours after the accident occurred.

A. L. COTTON, Boston. A. W. Wheeler & Co. September 16. This accident happened in a hoistway, the body of the man being found lying on the first floor. He was on the fourth floor but a short time before, eating his dinner, and it is presumed that while near the hatchway, and being near-sighted, he missed his foothold and fell through the opening to the first floor, causing his death.

PATRICK SHAUGHNESSY, Holyoke. American Writing Paper Company, Nonotuck Paper Company Division. September 19. He was going to assist a carpenter in placing a plank, and went from the mill yard through a window opening to reach the place. In doing so he stepped between two pulleys, thirteen inches apart and over a shaft twenty and one-half inches high. His overalls caught on the shaft and he was thrown back through the window opening which he had entered, receiving fatal injuries. The report states that the carpenter had warned Shaughnessy not to go through the place, but to go around pully on right-hand side.

JOHN EAGAN, Boston. Cold storage Building, 409 Commercial Street. October 8. Investigation of the circumstances attending this accident disclosed the fact that when the man whose duty it was to close up the building for the day entered the same for that purpose, he saw the elevator moving up. Turning on the light he ran to the elevator well and called up, but received no answer. He then reversed the power, and when the elevator descended, a man was found on the car with his head crushed. He was not an employee of the Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, and it was not known who he was or how he came to be on the elevator. It was afterwards stated in the newspapers that his name was as given here, and that he was a resident of Boston.

MALCOLM D. MCLEOD, West Springfield. Mittineague Paper Company. October 17. Was employed in the machine room, and was at work cleaning the brass rolls. He was standing on one of the rolls when his foot slipped and he fell between a roll

and the felt above it. He was caught there, and as a cylinder roll is kept at an intense heat, he was badly burned before the other workmen could rescue him. He was taken to the hospital, and on October 21, four days afterward, he died from the effects of the injuries.

GAUDIOSE MONFETTE, Winchester. Beggs & Cobb, Tannery. November 10. Was adjusting a belt on pulley in the basement of the factory building when, in some unaccountable manner, he was caught in the belt and carried around the shafting and thrown to the floor before the power could be shut off. His injuries were such as to cause his death the morning afterward.

JOHN OSCAR WILKINSON, Boston. Building, 287 Atlantic Avenue. November 10. Was in the employ of Murray & Emery, occupants of the third and fifth floors of the building. One of the firm, desiring to use the elevator, opened the door to the well on the fifth floor, and found Wilkinson (who had been in their employ but a few days) wedged in between the elevator and the step which projects into the well at each landing. It was found necessary to pry down the elevator in order to release the body. Examination showed that life was extinct. As to how the accident occurred, no one is able to explain.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, Northampton. Williams Manufacturing Company. November 12. Was employed in a basket manufacturing establishment. One of his duties consisted of taking wood drum rims to the hot-water vats for the purpose of steaming, and in so doing his foot slipped and he fell over the side and into one of the vats. He cried out for assistance, which was near, and he was immediately removed from the vat, but his injuries proved fatal. He died at the hospital, to which he was taken, his death occurring about four hours after the accident.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Lowell. Kitson Machine Company. November 18. Was on a staging about twelve feet from the floor, engaged in whitewashing the sheathing overhead, in the basement of the building, where there was shafting. In leaning against a hub on a pulley attached to the shaft, his clothing was caught on the hub, and he was carried over and whirled around the shafting, then his body was dropped to the floor. His clothing was torn off, his chest was crushed, his right arm was broken in several places, while there were numerous lacerations about his body, and he was suffering from internal injuries. He died very soon after being carried to the hospital.

EUGENE F. SULLIVAN, West Springfield. Springfield Glazed Paper Company. November 23. Was at work oiling a belt, and was on a step-ladder for the purpose. In some way, not known, he was caught in another belt running in a different direction, and was thrown against the timbers overhead, in which position he was held by the belt. The machinery was at once stopped and he was taken down and conveyed to the hospital, where he died about five hours after the accident.

FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Section 80 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides as follows :—

SECTION 80. Any liquor so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the court or trial justice, be forwarded by common carrier to the chief of the district police, who upon receipt of the same shall notify said court or justice thereof. Said officer shall sell the same, and after paying the cost of the transportation of the liquors he shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general. The officer who serves the order above named shall be allowed therefor fifty cents, but shall not be entitled to receive any travelling fees or mileage on account of the service thereof.

In obedience to the above law I have received from the various officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

The quantity received from the cities and towns from Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904, was :—

Number of seizures,	1,005
Quantity of spirituous liquors received, 2,867 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, 1 gill.	
Quantity of malt liquors received, 10,447 gallons, 1 pint.	

Upon assuming charge and custody of the storehouse for forfeited liquors, the sum of \$1,400.54, remaining as the balance of the account of my predecessor, the late Rufus R. Wade, I paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

From the proceeds of the sales of liquors and implements seized therewith, and delivered to me by the written order

of the courts of the Commonwealth, I paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General the sum of \$1,000.

The sum of \$6.15, money found contained in a gambling machine, seized and forfeited by the authority of the court, I also paid over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Appropriations and Expenditures.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Compensation of officers,	\$93,450 00	\$91,007 10
Travel,	27,900 00	25,939 28
Contingent,	5,000 00	4,993 46
	\$126,350 00	\$121,939 84
Amount expended less than appropriation, .	-	4,410 16

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to extend to Deputy Chief George C. Neal, in charge of the detective department, and Deputy Chief Joseph M. Dyson, in charge of the inspection department, my sincere thanks for the able and loyal support which they have rendered me.

I also extend to each and every member of the department my heartfelt thanks for the zealous and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties and great responsibilities of their respective offices.

I also desire to extend my thanks to the several district attorneys of the Commonwealth for their support in the discharge of the various duties connected with this department.

I also feel deeply grateful for the assistance and legal advice I have received from the Attorney-General, Herbert Parker, and the attaches of his office.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief Massachusetts District Police.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS
OF
MASSACHUSETTS,

INCLUDING THE REPORTS OF THE

**WARDEN OF THE STATE PRISON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY, AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

JANUARY, 1905.



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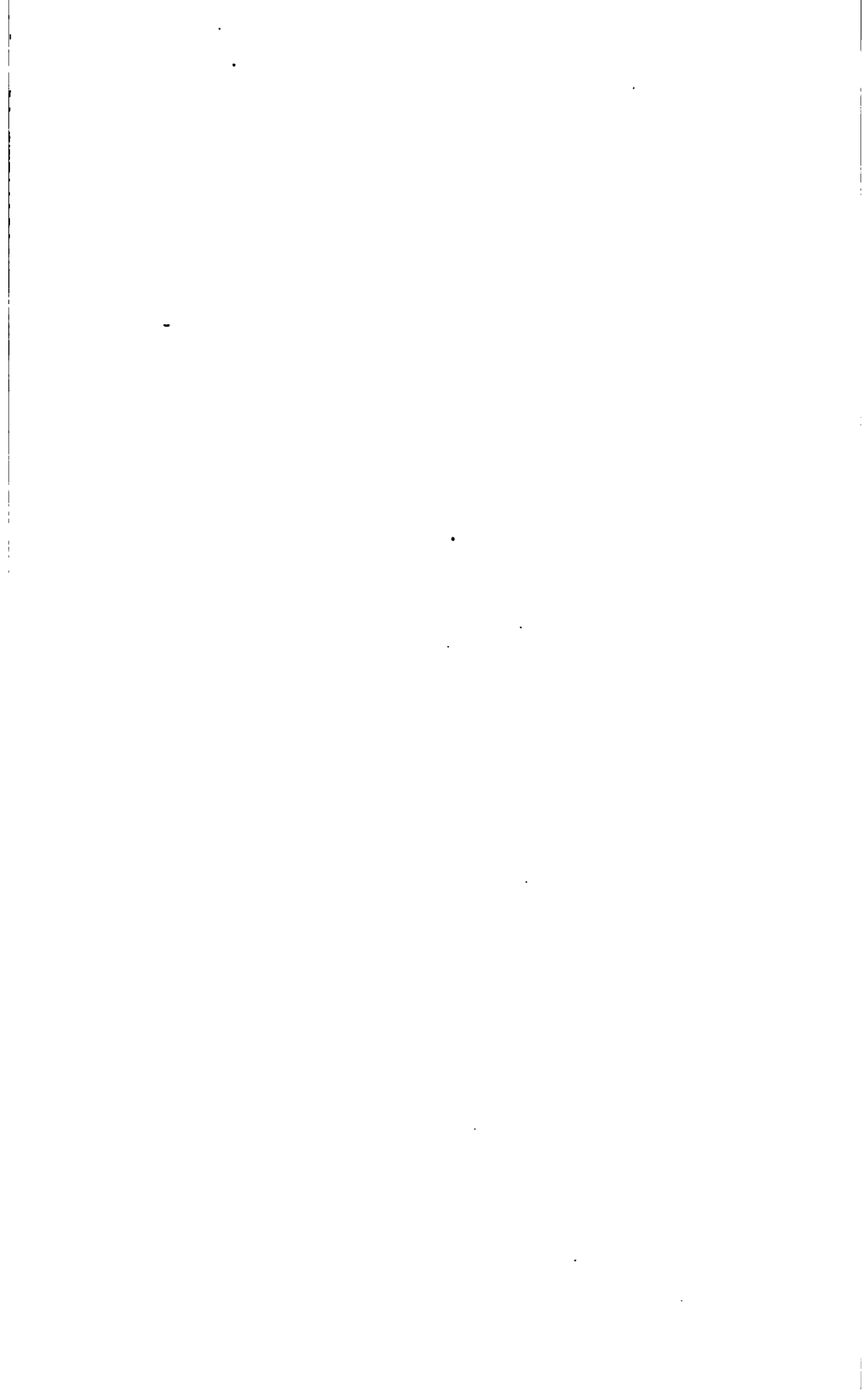
NOTE ON THE CONTENTS.

This document begins with a general report of the Prison Commissioners, which briefly summarizes the ordinary affairs, but notes particularly important changes in legislation or management during the year. That part of the report also includes such recommendations and suggestions as it seems desirable to bring to the attention of the General Court.

The subdivisions containing the details of this document are briefly summarized as follows :—

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The statistics relating particularly to the State Prison and reformatories are included in the respective reports of the warden and superintendents. Statistics that are common to all prisons will be found in the general tables. The index contains a reference to every separate topic of the report.



BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

FREDERICK G. PETTIGROVE, *Chairman,*
MARGARET P. RUSSELL, MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN,
HENRY PARKMAN, ARTHUR H. WELLMAN, *'*
J. WARREN BAILEY, *Secretary.* *Commissioners.*

List of State and County Prisons.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NAME OF PRISON.	Location.	Name and Title of Principal Officer.	Annual Salary.
State Prison,	Boston; P. O., Charlestown.	Benjamin F. Bridges, Warden.	\$4,000 00
Massachusetts Reformatory,	Concord; P. O., Concord Junction.	Charles S. Hart, Superintendent.	3,500 00
Reformatory Prison for Women,	Sherborn; P. O., South Framingham.	Mrs. Frances A. Morton, Superintendent.	2,000 00
State Farm,	Bridge water; P. O., State Farm.	Hollis M. Blackstone, Superintendent.	3,000 00
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners.	Rutland; P. O., West Rutland.	William A. Witham, Superintendent.	1,500 00

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

COUNTY.	Location.	Name of Keeper or Master.	Annual Salary.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	George H. Cash,	\$600 00
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	C. W. Fuller, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Bristol,	New Bedford,	J. Arthur Taylor,	2,000 00
	Taunton,*	I. Granville Carrier,	900 00
Dukes County,	Edgartown,*	Eben D. Earle,	200 00
	Ipswich,†	Howard G. Lane,	1,200 00
Essex,	Lawrence,	Charles A. Stillings,	1,300 00
	Newburyport,*	Charles L. Ayers,	1,200 00
	Salem,	Sam'l A. Johnson, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Franklin,	Greenfield,	Charles S. Richardson,	1,000 00
Hampden,	Springfield,	Embury P. Clark, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Hampshire,	Northampton,	Jairus E. Clark, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Middlesex,	Cambridge; P. O., East Cambridge.	John R. Fairbairn, Sheriff,	1,000 00
	Lowell,*	Alvah S. Baker,	1,500 00
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Frederick F. Parker,	50 00
Norfolk,	Dedham,	Samuel H. Capen, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Henry S. Porter, Sheriff,	1,000 00
Suffolk,	Boston; Charles Street,*	Fred H. Seavey, Sheriff,	1,000 00
	Boston; Deer Island, Boston Harbor.†	James R. Gerrish,	2,500 00
	Fitchburg,	B. D. Dwinell,	1,400 00
Worcester,	Worcester,	R. H. Chamberlain, Sheriff,	1,000 00

NOTE.—Places marked with a * are jails only; those marked with a † are houses of correction only. All others have a jail and house of correction combined. In every case the keeper or master is provided with a residence free of rent, and in a few instances the other living expenses are paid by the county.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1905.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled :

The Board of Prison Commissioners respectfully submits its fourth annual report, which relates to the year that began Oct. 1, 1903, and ended Sept. 30, 1904. The separate reports on institutions give itemized information concerning the condition of the prisons ; and detailed statements as to arrests, probation, and all criminal matters are set forth under special heads in this report.

During the period above named there were committed under sentence to all prisons 29,694 persons, and this was an increase of 2,350 as compared with the preceding year. On Sept. 30, 1904, there remained in custody 6,890 persons, — 221 more than were held at the close of the year before. Of this number, 338 were awaiting trial, being 33 less than were held in that way last year.

The whole number of arrests in all the cities and towns for the year was 113,162, being an increase over the preceding year of 6,734. This increase was almost wholly accounted for by the larger number of arrests for drunkenness in the cities, which amounted to 65,268, — an increase of 6,287. In the towns there was an increase in the total arrests, but a decrease of 522 in the number arrested for drunkenness.

The particulars as to criminal prosecutions will be found in the tabulated statements in later pages of the report ; and it there appears that in the superior court the cases begun and pending amounted to 8,822, which was 167 more than in 1903. There were 117,868 cases before the police, municipal and district courts and trial justices in the year, and 62,658 sentences were imposed by them. The number of sentences in the superior court was 2,504, — a slight decrease from last year.

The figures show that there was an increase of 650 in the number of cases disposed of by being placed in the care of the probation officer in the police, municipal and district courts. There was also an increase of 147 in the number of cases that were treated in this way by the superior courts.

Chapter 363 of the Acts of 1904 revised the law relative to the religious instruction of prisoners so that it reads as follows: —

An inmate of any prison or other place of confinement or public charitable or reformatory institution shall not be denied the free exercise of his religious belief and the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience, in the place where he is confined; and he shall not be required to attend any other service or religious instruction other than that of his own religious belief: *provided*, that religious services and instructions of his own belief are regularly held at the institution; and he may, in illness, upon request to the warden, keeper or master, receive the visits of any clergyman whom he may wish. The officers and boards of officers who have the management and direction of such institutions shall make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and provisions of this section. The provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to impair the discipline of any such institution, so far as may be needful for the good government and safe custody of its inmates, nor prevent the assembling of all the inmates, who do not attend a regularly held religious service of their own belief, in the chapel thereof for such general religious instruction, including the reading of the Bible, as the board having charge of the institution considers expedient.

In conformity with the requirements of the act, the Prison Commissioners adopted the following regulation: "Whenever a prisoner is committed to a prison where religious services of more than one belief are held, such prisoner shall be asked to elect the service he will attend; and he will be required to attend such service regularly during the term of his imprisonment. In case the prisoner declines to make such election, he shall be required to attend such service as may be designated by the warden, superintendent, master or keeper, as the case may be." This act made no change in the State Prison, because for many years the plan proposed by the above-quoted law and rule has been substantially followed at that place. In the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory Prison for Women, and in such of the jails and houses of correction as have two religious services, the act has been carried into full effect.

State Prison.

At the beginning of the year there were 812 prisoners at the State Prison, and at the end of the year there were 872 in custody there. The population at that place now exceeds the single-cell capacity of the main buildings. It has been necessary for the greater part of the year to occupy all the rooms in the building provided in 1894 for the separate imprisonment of such convicts as could not safely be kept at work in the congregate workshops. The building has not been needed to any great extent for its original purpose, and it is therefore available for the accommodation of the overflow from the cell blocks. The rooms in the separate building are large and well lighted, and when the crowded condition makes it unavoidable that two prisoners shall be kept in one cell, as is the case at Charlestown from time to time, these rooms are used for that purpose instead of the old cells. But the law expressly requires that there shall be as many separate cells as there are prisoners; and if the present rate of commitments to the State Prison continues, and there is no marked lessening of the number of sentences, or shortening of the terms imposed by the courts, it will be necessary to enlarge the accommodations of the prison. It would be unwise, however, to make any further extension of the old buildings at Charlestown. The prison is now in good condition, in regard to all matters of discipline, and nearly all the prisoners have some work. But there are nevertheless some conditions, due to the situation of the buildings and their inadequacy, that prevent the carrying out of some plans that might be put into operation if more space and more modern facilities could be provided. The proximity of this place to the railroad must have a harmful effect upon some of the prisoners, and the restricted area of the yard prevents the enlargement of the workshops. It is not the purpose, however, to recommend that a new prison shall be constructed unless it can be provided substantially without expense to the State. But whenever the prison property now owned by the Commonwealth in Charlestown shall become so valuable for business purposes as to be salable for a reasonable price, the State Prison should be established where ample space can be provided for large and commodious workshops, in which industries that do not involve the use of machinery may be extended and amplified, and where employment on the land may

be available for all prisoners who can with advantage be engaged in that work.

No changes have been made in the buildings, but the extension of one of the shops, mentioned in the last report, has been completed. The room for the exhibit of prison-made articles has been fitted up, and samples of all goods for public use made in any of the prisons can now be inspected at the State Prison. This department has proved to be of great convenience to the purchasing officers of the different public institutions.

Chapter 303 of the Acts of 1904, which was based upon the recommendation of the commissioners, changed the law relative to the punishment of habitual criminals so that it now reads as follows:—

Whoever has been twice convicted of crime and has been sentenced and committed to prison in this or another state, or once in this and once or more in another state, for terms of not less than three years each, and does not show that he has been pardoned for either crime on the ground that he was innocent, shall, upon conviction of a felony in this Commonwealth, be considered an habitual criminal and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for the maximum term provided by law as a penalty for the felony for which he is then to be sentenced.

This act was approved on May 6, 1904, and in the following month a prisoner who had twice before been sentenced to the State Prison was convicted of the crime of breaking and entering, and given the maximum penalty of twenty years. The last sentence under the old law was imposed late in December, 1903, upon a prisoner who was already under sentence in the State Prison. During the year 4 prisoners serving terms as habitual criminals were given permits to be at liberty by the Governor and Council. One prisoner so released was returned for violating the terms of his permit, and 13 habitual criminals now remain under sentence.

Massachusetts Reformatory.

The Massachusetts Reformatory had 51 more prisoners at the end of the year than were held Oct. 1, 1903. The number on Sept. 30 was 954; but, unlike the State Prison, the institution is not crowded; it has separate cell capacity for more than a thousand prisoners, and it is not probable that this number will be exceeded in the near future.

When the reformatory was opened, a great many prisoners were committed for the offence of drunkenness. In recent years the number of commitments for that offence has diminished, but there are still received some cases of that kind that might well be disposed of otherwise. It might be advisable also to discontinue the practice of sending cases of stubbornness to the reformatory, unless, as happens in some instances, that term is merely used to cover offences of a more serious name. A boy convicted of stubbornness simply, seems hardly a fit subject for the reformatory, which was intended as a place for the correction of persons convicted of crime. It often happens that, when the parents appear against a stubborn boy; they get the impression that if sent to Concord he will be held only a short time, and that they can readily obtain his release upon application to the commissioners. There is so much misapprehension of this sort that it seems advisable to restate the method of obtaining a release from the reformatory.

In the first place, the law provides that a prisoner may obtain a release from the reformatory when it appears to the Prison Commissioners that he has reformed. And it is further stated that the commissioners shall make rules for dealing with these prisoners according to their conduct and industry. By the law, these rules must be approved by the Governor and Council. Under the regulations covering the release, all prisoners sentenced for felony are required to serve for at least twelve months, with a perfect record, and all for misdemeanors at least nine months. Many of them are held a longer time, on account of the loss of marks and for various infractions of the rules, but as far as permits by the commissioners are concerned, none serves a shorter time.

Constant occupation is provided for all the inmates, either in taking care of the buildings, in the workshops or in the trade schools. In fact, every prisoner who requires instruction, either in the trade schools or in the evening schools, is given an opportunity to improve himself as far as possible during his detention at this place. The prisoners who work in the third grade are necessarily deprived of many of the privileges granted to the other inmates; but, as the rules provide that a man may earn his release from the third grade by one month of good conduct, the deprivation of privileges need not last long. The use of the separate workrooms has been continued for the discipline of prisoners who could not be readily cor-

rected by loss of marks, and whose offences were not of such an aggravated nature as to warrant imprisonment in a punishment cell. The use of the single workroom in this way has often avoided a reduction to the third grade.

In the superintendent's report there is a reference to some changes and improvements that are needed at the reformatory; and it is recommended that the sum of \$6,000 be granted for repainting the iron work of the institution, for repairing the wall, for the removal of some farm buildings, and for making needed repairs on the houses occupied by the subordinate officers, and the walks adjacent to them.

Reformatory Prison for Women.

There has been a substantial diminution of the number of prisoners in the Reformatory Prison for Women, which had 219 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and only 190 on Sept. 30, 1904. The usual routine of employments has been followed throughout the year, and there has been no change in the methods. A few years ago the plan of keeping women in a separate department, known as "probation," for one month or two months after their admission, was discontinued, and during this year the method that was substituted for that plan has been systematized and refined to make it more serviceable to the requirements of the individual cases. At present a prisoner on her commitment is kept apart from the other inmates only for such a time as the physician thinks it may be necessary to keep her under special observation as to her physical and mental condition. The department in which this detention takes place is now known as the hospital annex, and is constantly under the supervision of the physician and her assistants. Whenever the physician reports that a prisoner can be safely put into the congregate part of the prison, the superintendent orders the removal and assignment to work. This explanation is given here because it does not appear to be clearly understood by court officials that it is now several years since the general use of the probation rooms was entirely abandoned.

The work of the sewing school has been continued, and in some instances has shown gratifying results. All the industrial features of the reformatory are established with a view to teaching habits of industry, and imparting such knowledge of work as may be beneficial to the inmates on their release.

When the office of treasurer and steward of the Reformatory Prison for Women was abolished, in 1883, an appointment of a steward by the superintendent was authorized. No such appointment was ever made, however, and last year the Legislature repealed the law on that subject.

The superintendent calls attention to the need of repairs on the driveways, and it is recommended that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated for making such repairs as are required to put them in good condition.

Many years ago, when the act authorizing the expenditure for aiding discharged female prisoners was passed, it was intended to cover the Reformatory Prison for Women and the jails and houses of correction ; it did not contemplate the Boston House of Industry, because ample provision was made by the city for the assistance of women discharged from that place. In 1896 the Deer Island institution became a house of correction, and since that time many of the prisoners from it have required assistance from the State appropriation. It will readily be understood that, with the large addition to the number of discharged prisoners, it has become a serious matter to find money enough to carry out the original purpose of the law. One other circumstance that makes the need of more money is, that the commissioners are expected to contribute somewhat from this appropriation to the support of the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham. In some years the amount that could be spared to the asylum has been exceedingly small, and entirely out of proportion to a due consideration of this useful charity. The appropriation should be increased about \$500, to enable us to properly care for the work under existing circumstances.

Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners.

In the report of last year reference was made to the proposed experiment in reclaiming waste land, which is authorized by sections 63-68 of chapter 225 of the Revised Laws. Since that time the State has taken title to the lot of land mentioned in that report, and there has been established on that land an industrial camp for prisoners, substantially in accordance with the plan outlined in the last report. The camp buildings now consist of a dormitory 105 feet long and 30 feet wide, which is covered on the outside with

corrugated iron and on the inside with crimped iron, making it as nearly fireproof as is practicable in a building of cheap construction. In the front part of the building are four rooms for officers, and that section is separated from the prison dormitory by an iron grating which extends from the floor to the roof. All the windows are protected by iron gratings, and the dormitory affords all needed security for the safe-keeping of such prisoners as are removed to this place. Since the occupation of the camp a domestic building has been erected, about 75 feet long, giving accommodations for the kitchen, laundry, storeroom, and a dining-room with capacity for a hundred prisoners. On the land when it was taken was an old barn, which has been repaired and rearranged to accommodate the stock that is kept. Some sheds that were attached to the old house on the land have been moved to other parts of the premises, to be used in connection with the farm work. In order that the prisoners might safely and conveniently be allowed to remain out of doors as long as possible, even when they were not at work, a stockade 12 feet high has been built to enclose the yard, 175 feet by 100 feet.

The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 53, which is about as many as the present dormitory building can accommodate without crowding. The work has consisted of clearing the land and getting some of it ready for cultivation. Wherever trees of good growth are found they are allowed to remain, and it is the intention to plant pine trees on such parts of the land as are not suitable for restoration to farming purposes. The superintendent reports that the land is very rocky, and it requires a great deal more time to remove the stones than it does to do the other part of the work. At the time of occupation there were a few acres of good grass land along the banks of the river which borders part of the premises. There are other pieces of land some of which will require drainage or other considerable work before being available for farm purposes. Such of the land as was cleared is badly worn out, and will need considerable fertilizing to make it of much value.

The camp was established on April 23, 1904, and within a week some prisoners were moved into the buildings. From that time to the first of October more than fifty acres of land had been cleared and cultivated more or less. Enough vegetables were raised to

supply the needs of the camp in the latter part of the year and during part of next year. A considerable quantity of potatoes was also shipped to the State Prison. Next year it is expected that a much larger crop will be produced. Some hay has been cut, although not a large quantity, because the land is run out, as a rule. There is a meadow on the land which produces a good crop of hay, but through a misunderstanding the meadow was flooded all last summer, and the grass could not be cut. A recent conference with the owners of the mill rights justifies the opinion that hereafter arrangements can be made to discontinue the flooding for a sufficient time to gather the hay.

Although the domestic arrangements of the camp are exceedingly primitive, they have sufficiently served their purpose, and the health of the prisoners has been well guarded. Every man who has spent a considerable time there has left in an improved condition for work, and, if he should be employed in an occupation similar to that provided at Rutland, he could be a useful worker.

From a general inquiry made within a few months it appears that in all the prisons together there are something less than a hundred prisoners who are afflicted with consumption or suffering from diseases of a tuberculous nature. Excepting at the State Farm, only a few can be found in any one place; but it is difficult to properly care for a consumptive, especially in one of the smaller prisons, and at the same time use proper precautions to protect the other inmates. It is suggested that it would greatly add to the safety of the prisons, and would be in the interest of the public health, if a prison were established in some suitable locality to which all the consumptive prisoners could be removed, and where they could receive the proper treatment and be given opportunities for out-door employment and exercise. A prison of this kind of sufficient strength and capacity could be provided at small expense, as it could be of very simple construction. On the land owned by the State in Rutland there are several situations either one of which would be admirably adapted for such an institution.

The last Legislature passed an act to amend the law relative to the identification of prisoners so as to extend the application of the Bertillon system to all prisoners who are serving for felony, and to

such tramps and vagrants as it may be deemed advisable to measure and describe for purposes of identification. The act of 1904 also authorizes the appointment of officers in the service of the county, as well as of the State, to make the measurements and descriptions. The only steps that have yet been taken relative to the law as to tramps and vagrants is to confer with some of the sheriffs about the appointments of the officers. It would be useless to appoint an officer until he was sufficiently familiar with the subject to make accurate measurements. Since the enactment of the law relative to the Bertillon system there has been developed a method of identification by finger prints, which, in the opinion of many experts, is destined to supersede the system of measurements invented by Bertillon. Many police officials are now more familiar with the fingerprint system than with the Bertillon method, and it may be desirable to authorize the prisons to use this later method, for the purpose of being in harmony with the practice elsewhere.

Several of the sheriffs have called attention to deficiencies in the law that prohibits the conveyance of articles into a jail or house of correction; and it is suggested that it might be well to revise the penalties in respect to county prisons, and also to extend the provisions to the Industrial Camp at Rutland and to the State Farm.

A slight change is needed in the law relative to the employment of prisoners on public work, as the language of the statute is not entirely clear on that subject. So many restrictions have been put upon the labor of prisoners in manufacturing industries that it seems desirable to use their work to the utmost in making articles and materials for public use, and in caring for the premises adjacent to the respective institutions.

The law might well be amended so as to provide suitable penalties for the destruction of property by prisoners. As far as the State Prison and the reformatories are concerned, this subject is well covered now; but additional safeguards should be provided for all other places where prisoners are employed.

The present condition of the laws relative to transfers confers upon the commissioners authority to remove prisoners to and from all the prisons in the State, excepting that a prisoner cannot be put

into the State Prison unless he was first sentenced to that place by the court. A few slight amendments to the law, however, would make it more convenient to administer; and it is suggested that the commissioners be given authority to remove prisoners directly from the reformatory and the State Farm to the Industrial Camp.

If there should be occasion in any of the prisons to proceed under chapter 314 of the Acts of 1904, "to regulate removals and suspensions from office and employment in the classified civil service," much difficulty would be found in administering that law. The provisions relative to a hearing are especially vague and inapplicable, and it would seem that a public record of removals and of the reasons therefor could be secured in a more direct way.

Estimates.

It is estimated that the sum of \$81,000 will be required for the salaries of the officers at the State Prison for next year, and that \$81,000 will be needed for the expenses.

The estimates for the Massachusetts Reformatory are \$82,000 for salaries of officers, \$24,900 for instructors, teachers, etc., and \$109,400 for other expenses.

For the Reformatory Prison for Women the estimates are as follows: salaries, \$25,000; other expenses, \$32,000.

It is expected that more prisoners will be employed at the Temporary Industrial Camp than were kept at work there last year, and it is estimated that the sum of \$17,500 will be needed for providing additional dormitory space, making suitable temporary quarters for the officers, and defraying the ordinary expenses of the camp.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK G. PETTIGROVE,
MARGARET P. RUSSELL,
HENRY PARKMAN,
MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN,
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN,

Prison Commissioners.

J. WARREN BAILEY,
Secretary.



STATE PRISON.

BOSTON (post-office address, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.).

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WARDEN'S REPORT.

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CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 1, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

I have the honor to submit to you the annual State Prison report. It is with some degree of satisfaction that I find the net cost of maintenance somewhat less than in the year closing Sept. 30, 1903, while the population averaged 834, against 811. Discipline has been well maintained, and there seems to be an air of contentment everywhere about the institution which has never been more marked than during the past year.

The health of the inmates has been usually good. The various industries have offered almost constant employment for the population and show a slight increase in their income over last year.

I most respectfully commend the faithful officers associated with me in the work at this institution for their efforts to make our State Prison a credit to the Commonwealth. It is with deep feeling that I express my gratitude to all the officials who are authorized to supervise the institution for the hearty support and encouragement they have given me this year, as well as during the many years that I have served as warden of this institution.

The amount due from the rattan department has been carried for several years as an asset, the Phoenix Rattan Company having been in a state of liquidation. After this long time, without receiving any returns or report, I recommend carrying the account into profit and loss as a doubtful account, not to appear again unless there should be some returns from the court or assignees. We will carry the account on our books as of doubtful value until permanently disposed of.

I recommend the following appropriations for the maintenance of the prison and property connected with the same for the year 1905 : officers' salaries, \$81,000 ; repairs, \$7,000 ; provisions, \$35,000 ; bedding and clothing, \$7,500 ; education, \$600 ; discharged prisoners, \$600 ; fuel and lights, \$13,000 ; water, \$4,500 ; contingent and travelling expenses, \$12,800 ; total, \$162,000.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN F. BRIDGES,

Warden.

Names of Officers of the State Prison, Date of Appointments, Rank, Annual Salary and Amounts received during the Year.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Amount Received.
Bridges, Benjamin F., . . .	March, 1893,	Warden, . . .	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
Allen, Nathan D., . . .	Nov., 1894,	Deputy warden, .	2,000 00	2,000 00
Darling, Edward A., . . .	Aug., 1895,	Clerk, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00
Barnes, John W. F., . . .	Jan., 1881,	Chaplain, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00
McLaughlin, Joseph I., . . .	June, 1891,	Physician, . . .	1,500 00	1,500 00
Currier, Edwin B.,* . . .	April, 1894,	Engineer, . . .	1,500 00	1,310 62
Greenough, Granville E., . . .	April, 1903,	{Engineer, . . .	1,500 00	79 18
		{Assistant engineer, .	1,000 00	947 22
Evans, George A., . . .	Sept., 1904,	" "	1,000 00	52 73
Detheridge, Fred. W., . . .	April, 1902,	Electrician, . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fraser, Alexander, . . .	May, 1898,	Turnkey, . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fuller, Joseph, . . .	Nov., 1886,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McDonald, George, . . .	June, 1878,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Piper, James H., . . .	July, 1886,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Aldrich, Charles E., . . .	April, 1885,	Watchman, . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Anderson, Stephen R., . . .	Aug., 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Benjamin, Frank E., . . .	May, 1882,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Boswell, Warren H., . . .	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Cass, Michael J., . . .	May, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Caswell, Levi L., . . .	July, 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Chellis, Herbert E., . . .	June, 1889,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Crockett, Pembroke S., . . .	Feb., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Darling, Robert L., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Day, Arad E., . . .	Oct., 1889,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Devens, Thomas W., . . .	May, 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Donovan, Thomas H., . . .	June, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Douglas, James S., . . .	July, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Drake, Frank H., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Durbin, Asa L., . . .	Jan., 1889,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fraser, Peter G., . . .	Aug., 1883,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Goodwin, Frank W., . . .	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Gwinn, James W., . . .	Aug., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Harcourt, George C. J.,* . . .	Jan., 1898,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,086 48
Hemenway, Merrick, . . .	May, 1898,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hewitt, Fred. E., . . .	Feb., 1900,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Howard, Willis J., . . .	Aug., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hunting, Herbert W., . . .	Nov., 1886,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00

* Resigned.

Names of Officers of the State Prison, etc. — Concluded.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Amount Received.
Hyde, Edwin O.,	May, 1884,	Watchman, . . .	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Kiely, Lawrence E.,*	Aug., 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,100 00
Lyman, Harry B.,	May, 1881,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McFarland, Sylvester,	Jan., 1886,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
McGarigle, John B.,†	April, 1892,	" . . .	1,200 00	878 33
Morley, Joseph A.,	Jan., 1893,	" . . .	1,200.00	1,200 00
Morris, William W.,†	July, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	128 67
Oates, John H.,	June, 1893,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
O'Connell, Michael C.,	June, 1878,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Pillsbury, George B.,*	May, 1880,	" . . .	1,200 00	606 45
Preston, Thomas,	April, 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Sleeper, Eugene B.,	May, 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Smith, William H. H.,*	Aug., 1875,	" . . .	1,200 00	-
Stevens, Benjamin,	Jan., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Taft, Frank W.,	Nov., 1890,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Taylor, Dwight B.,	May, 1898,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Temple, Philip H.,	Nov., 1897,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Townsend, John H.,	Aug., 1885,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Witham, Edmund H.,	April, 1895,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Witham, Wood A.,	Aug., 1894,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
York, Virgil D.,	Jan., 1882,	" . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
Clarke, William F.,	Dec., 1900,	" . . .	{ 1,200 00 } 1,000 00	1,011 66
Rogers, Charles E.,	Dec., 1898,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Taft, Jesse G.,	Sept., 1899,	" . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Ball, Reno W.,	Nov., 1900,	" . . .	{ 1,000 00 } 800 00	983 34
Haynes, William F.,	April, 1901,	" . . .	{ 1,000 00 } 800 00	888 34
McLeod, Alexander J.,	April, 1901,	" . . .	{ 1,000 00 } 800 00	883 34
Stevens, Eugene C.,	Nov., 1900,	" . . .	{ 1,000 00 } 800 00	983 34
Godendorf, Herman,	May, 1902,	" . . .	800 00	800 00
Hill, Roscoe C.,	March, 1903,	" . . .	800 00	800 00
Temple, Charles S.,	March, 1903,	Ass't watchman, . .	{ 800 00 } 700 00	806 55
Sanborn, Willie B.,	April, 1904,	" " . . .	800 00	382 22
Loring, Edward W.,	Aug., 1904,	" " . . .	750 00	100 81
Wood, Walter L.,	Aug., 1904,	" " . . .	700 00	84 68
Downing, Michael J.,	Sept., 1904,	" " . . .	700 00	36 94
				\$78,971 93

* Resigned.

† Deceased.

Maintenance Account of the State Prison for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

DEPARTMENTS.	Dr.				Cr.				BALANCES.	
	Oct. 1, 1903.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	SEPT. 30, 1904.		Total Credits.	Dr.	Cr.
	Stock on Hand.	Out-standing Ac. counts.				Out-standing Ac. counts.	Stock on Hand.			
Clothing,	\$1,970 14	\$8 17	\$7,474 50	\$9,452 81	\$14 17	-	\$1,689 16	\$1,703 33	-	\$7,749 48
Discharged prisoners,	-	-	521 00	521 00	-	-	-	-	-	521 00
Education,	-	-	899 06	899 06	-	-	-	-	-	899 06
Expense,	5,850 13	351 60	17,502 14	23,703 87	345 37	\$346 60	6,114 80	6,926 77	-	16,877 10
Fuel and lights,	1,991 25	-	13,863 80	15,855 05	-	-	2,815 60	2,815 60	-	13,039 45
Provisions,	1,048 60	271 81	36,156 30	37,476 71	1,076 11	544 70	1,810 68	3,430 49	-	34,046 23
Repairs and improvements,	1,896 14	-	5,215 97	7,112 11	-	-	2,107 51	2,107 51	-	5,004 60
Salaries,	-	-	78,971 93	78,971 93	-	-	-	-	-	78,971 93
Rental,	-	-	-	-	3,335 00	-	-	3,335 00	-	-
Totals,	\$12,756 26	\$631 58	\$160,604 69	\$173,992 53	\$4,789 65	\$891 30	\$14,537 75	\$20,218 70	\$3,335 00	\$157,108 83

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1903,	\$12,756 26	Received during year,	\$4,789 65
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1903,	631 58	Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1904,	891 30
Paid for departments as above,	160,604 69	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1904,	14,537 75
		Balance,	\$20,218 70
			153,773 83
			\$173,992 53

Financial Statement of State Prison Industries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	DR.			CR.			BALANCES.	
	Oct. 1, 1903.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	Sept. 30, 1904.		Total Credits.
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.				Outstand- ing Accounts.	Stock on Hand.	
Box,	\$1,798 71	\$401 02	\$5,483 58	\$7,683 31	\$9,354 51	\$478 32	\$1,350 82	\$11,183 46
Brush,	4,902 24	630 84	11,769 82	17,302 90	16,400 45	697 26	6,233 39	22,331 10
Cloth and clothing,	18,012 25	3,476 40	35,437 98	54,916 63	37,922 91	2,938 41	22,443 26	62,624 58
Hand-made shoe,	5,332 20	1,333 75	18,904 14	25,669 09	20,795 08	2,851 06	6,364 08	29,050 16
Harness,	9,630 60	3,237 95	16,550 26	29,448 81	15,413 11	4,701 59	10,802 87	39,917 57
Hosiery,	2,042 60	763 80	7,016 73	10,721 63	5,996 86	696 44	5,404 64	12,097 94
Rattan,	-	5,565 39	-	5,565 39	-	-	-	-
Shoe,	30,001 01	34,060 31	210,798 51	274,849 83	226,696 71	33,739 27	30,261 98	295,687 91
Trunk,	4,486 28	871 21	6,457 43	11,514 92	6,019 34	1,095 55	4,841 46	11,956 35
Totals,	\$77,195 89	\$50,408 17	\$312,418 45	\$446,012 51	\$337,898 92	\$52,247 89	\$55,702 45	\$475,849 26
								\$41,402 14
								\$45,565 39
								20,538 08
								141 43
								\$337,898 92
								52,247 89
								86,702 45
								\$475,849 26

RECAPITULATION.

	DR.		CR.	
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.	Received during the year,	Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1904,
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1903,	\$77,195 89			
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1903,	50,408 17			
Paid during the year,	312,418 45			
	\$440,012 51			
Balance,	35,836 75			
	\$475,849 26			

* This account has been kept alive on the books since 1898, when the Phoenix Rattan Company failed. The affairs of that company have been in court ever since that time; and as there seems to be no prospect of an adjustment this amount is now transferred to a suspended account, and will not appear in the table again unless a settlement is made.

Details of Expenditure for State Prison Industries during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Box,	\$3,962 82	\$1,467 48	\$53 28	\$5,483 58
Brush,	9,419 51	2,335 06	15 25	11,769 82
Cloth and clothing,	32,002 31	3,270 01	165 66	35,437 98
Hand-made shoe,	16,353 25	2,002 54	548 35	18,904 14
Harness,	13,605 47	2,901 31	43 48	16,550 26
Hosiery,	4,718 00	1,171 24	1,127 49	7,016 73
Shoe,	197,677 60	9,842 48	3,278 43	210,798 51
Trunk,	5,075 95	1,333 74	47 74	6,457 43
Totals,	\$282,814 91	\$24,323 86	\$5,279 68	\$312,418 45

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison Industries Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Box,	\$1,039 97	\$310 85	\$1,350 82
Brush,	4,933 39	300 00	5,233 39
Cloth and clothing,	19,113 19	3,330 07	22,443 26
Hand-made shoe,	3,902 96	1,461 12	5,364 08
Harness,	9,925 99	876 88	10,802 87
Hosiery,	3,757 51	1,647 13	5,404 64
Shoe,	21,982 92	8,279 01	30,261 93
Trunk,	4,598 46	243 00	4,841 46
Totals,	\$69,254 39	\$16,448 06	\$85,702 45

Statistics of Prisoners.

Number of prisoners Oct. 1, 1903,	812
Received under warrants from the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904,	204
Returned by order of Prison Commissioners during the year,	4
Returned from State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	8
Returned from escape,	1
	<hr/> 217

Whole number in the year, 1,029

Discharged between Oct. 1, 1903, and Sept. 30, 1904:—

By expiration of shortened sentence (chapter 225, section 113, Revised Laws),	6
By expiration of minimum sentence,	111
Died,	7
Pardoned,	6
Released by permit (habitual criminals, chapter 225, section 116, Re- vised Laws),	4
Released by parole (chapter 225, section 114, Revised Laws),	3
Removed to State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	18
Escaped,	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	1
	<hr/> 157

Number remaining Sept. 30, 1904, 872

Largest number at any time during the year,	872
Smallest number at any time during the year,	806
Average daily number during the year,	834

Daily Average for Each Month.

October, 1903, 811	April, 1904, 836
November, 1903, 814	May, 1904, 840
December, 1903, 813	June, 1904, 847
January, 1904, 820	July, 1904, 854
February, 1904, 825	August, 1904, 856
March, 1904, 833	September, 1904, 858

Sentences of Prisoners received Last Year.

For 2½ to 3 years, 4	For 9 to 12 years, 3
2½ to 3½ years, 1	10 to 12 years, 1
2½ to 4 years, 9	10 to 13 years, 1
2½ to 5 years, 1	10 to 15 years, 7
3 to 3½ years, 1	11 to 14 years, 1
3 to 4 years, 20	12 to 15 years, 3
3 to 5 years, 25	13 to 15 years, 1
3 to 6 years, 2	14 to 17 years, 1
4 to 5 years, 23	14 to 20 years, 1
4 to 6 years, 8	15 to 20 years, 3
4 to 7 years, 8	18 to 25 years, 1
4½ to 5 years, 2	19 to 20 years, 1
5 to 6 years, 4	20 to 30 years, 1
5 to 7 years, 15	
5 to 8 years, 3	Total under maximum and
5 to 9 years, 1	minimum sentences, . . . 188
5 to 10 years, 1	
5½ to 7 years, 1	For 1½ years, U. S. prisoner, . . . 1
6 to 7 years, 1	3 years, U. S. prisoner, . . . 1
6 to 8 years, 5	5 years, U. S. prisoner, . . . 3
6 to 10 years, 3	13½ years, U. S. prisoner, . . . 1
6½ to 10 years, 1	20 years, habitual criminal, . . . 1
7 to 8 years, 4	Life, 9
7 to 10 years, 10	
8 to 10 years, 9	Total under definite sen-
8 to 12 years, 1	tences, 16

Sentences of prisoners now in the prison expire as follows:—

In 1904, 1	In 1916, 1
1905, 5	1918, 4
1906, 9	1920, 3
1907, 10	1922, 1
1908, 2	
1909, 1	50
1910, 2	
1911, 4	Maximum and minimum, . . . 746
1912, 2	Life, 76
1913, 2	
1914, 1	Total, 872
1915, 2	

Crimes and Former Commitments of Prisoners received in the Year.

CRIMES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS HAVING FORMER COMMITMENTS.	FORMER COMMITMENTS.			
			State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Jail or House of Correction.	State Prison in Other States.
Abortion,	3	1	-	1	-	-
Arson,	3	1	-	-	-	1
Assault, felonious,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault to abuse female child,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault to murder,	10	2	1	-	1	-
Assault to rape,	13	6	5	2	14	3
Assault to rob,	3	3	1	2	6	-
Assault and robbery,	2	1	-	1	-	-
Attempt to burn dwelling-house,	2	2	3	-	6	-
Breaking and entering,	43	36	11	31	50	9
Breaking and entering and larceny,	12	9	4	2	26	1
Burglars' tools, having in possession,	3	1	-	-	-	1
Carnal abuse,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common and notorious thief,	9	4	1	-	10	1
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery and uttering,	5	5	2	2	3	-
Habitual criminal,	1	1	2	1	2	-
Incest,	1	1	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	8	3	2	-	4	1
Larceny from the person,	11	8	-	2	18	2
Larceny in a building,	6	5	1	2	8	4
Larceny of letters from post-office,	2	1	1	-	-	-
Malicious burning,	1	1	-	-	2	-
Manlaughter,	4	-	-	-	-	-
Murder,	9	1	-	-	1	-
Perjury,	5	1	-	-	1	-
Polygamy,	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rape,	4	1	-	-	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	-	-	2	-
Robbery,	32	16	1	5	47	3
Sodomy,	1	1	-	1	-	-
Uttering and having counterfeit national bank notes,	4	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	204	112	35	52	204	26

Of 872 prisoners now in prison, 135 are recommitments, viz.:—

For the second time,	94
For the third time,	32
For the fourth time,	5
For the fifth time,	4

Total, 135

Details concerning Prisoners committed during the Year to the State Prison for the Third Time.

Prison Number.	When Sentenced.	From what County.	Term of Sentence.	Crime.	Age.	Where Born.	When Discharged.
10548	Oct. 24, 1887,	Worcester,	Years.	Attempt at abortion,	-	Mass.,	Mar. 29, 1892.
12789	Oct. 19, 1900,	Essex,	2½-4	Abortion,	-	-	April 18, 1903.
13804	Dec. 21, 1903,	Suffolk,	8-10	Assault with intent to rape,	55	-	-
10967	July 24, 1890,	Berkshire,	3	Breaking and entering,	-	Mass.,	Mar. 4, 1893.
12762	July 17, 1900,	Berkshire,	2½-4	Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	-	Feb. 9, 1903.
13328	Jan. 21, 1904,	Berkshire,	3-4	Attempt to burn a dwelling-house,	36	-	-
12113	Jan. 16, 1897,	Essex,	3-5	Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	N. S.,	July 16, 1900.
12859	Feb. 27, 1901,	Middlesex,	2½-3	Larceny in a building,	-	-	Aug. 27, 1903.
13404	May 31, 1904,	Essex,	18-25	Assault with intent to rape,	25	-	-
11491	Oct. 2, 1893,	Hampden,	3	Burglary,	-	Conn.,	June 1, 1896.
12551	May 17, 1899,	Worcester,	4-6	Breaking and entering,	-	-	May 17, 1903.
13406	June 13, 1904,	Middlesex,	20	Breaking and entering (habitual criminal),	34	-	-
9294	May 24, 1878,	Hampden,	3	Larceny in a building,	-	Mass.,	Mar. 5, 1881.
10514	June 27, 1887,	Hampshire,	10	Breaking and entering,	-	-	Aug. 7, 1895.
13426	June 24, 1904,	Hampshire,	12-15	Breaking and entering and larceny,	47	-	-
11363	Oct. 31, 1892,	Middlesex,	3	Attempt to commit larceny and attempt to steal from safe,	-	Ire.,	June 8, 1895.
12761	July 9, 1900,	Suffolk,	4-5	Larceny,	-	-	July 9, 1904.
13442	Aug. 8, 1904,	Suffolk,	8-10	Breaking and entering,	57	-	-

NOTE.—On Dec. 29, 1903, number 13254, already under sentence, was sentenced to serve 25 years as an habitual criminal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

The medical report of the State Prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Patients admitted to hospital during the year,	85
Days' residence in hospital,	4,508
Out-patients (total daily applicants),	4,268
Men excused from labor for a day,	960
Patients in hospital Sept. 30, 1904,	15

HOSPITAL CASES.

<i>Medical.</i>		<i>Surgical.</i>	
Arterio-sclerosis,	1	Abscess, tubercular,	1
Bronchitis,	1	Amputation, fingers,	3
Catarrh, gastric,	1	Calculi, renal,	1
Catarrh, gastro-intestinal,	2	Circumcision,	1
Diarrhoea,	3	Eczema,	2
Gastritis,	1	Fissura, ani,	1
Grip,	1	Fracture, humerus,	1
Heart disease,	2	Fracture, nose,	1
Hemiplegia,	1	Fracture, rib,	1
Hemoptysis,	2	Fracture, tibia and fibula,	1
Insanity, delusional,	5	Hemorrhoids,	3
Mania, acute,	1	Paronychia,	1
Melancholia,	1	Sprain, ankle,	1
Monomania,	8	Sprain, wrist,	2
Nephritis, chronic,	1	Syphilis,	1
Nephritis and pleurisy, acute,	1	Tænia,	1
Observation,	6	Urticaria,	1
Pleurisy, with effusion,	1	Wounds, incised,	1
Pneumonia,	2	Wounds, lacerated,	1
Pneumonia and nephritis,	1	Wounds, multiple,	1
Rheumatism,	2	Wounds, septic,	1
Rheumatism and cystitis,	1	Wounds, throat,	4
Sciatica,	1		—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	7	Total,	31
Typhoid fever,	1		
Total,	54		

There were seven deaths during the year, one a suicide, and two occurring suddenly from heart disease, outside of the hospital. Eighteen of the inmates were transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Bridgewater, in accordance with chapter 225, section 101, of the Revised Laws. Eight of the prisoners who had recovered from their insanity were returned to the prison.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH I. McLAUGHLIN,
Physician and Surgeon, Massachusetts State Prison.

OCT. 1, 1904.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

Life and its conditions at the State Prison have been unusually good during the past year. The disciplinary conditions have seemed more natural, steady and quiet. The mental conditions have been fraught with enterprising activity in study and reading, running in lines of improvement in a way to give higher promise of the future, in a more manly life. The chapel has been filled with attentive listeners, who have desired to know "what is truth" and what it can do for men like themselves. As formerly, the service of the mass is held at 8.30 Sunday mornings, followed by Sunday school at 9.30, and general service, with sermon or address, at 10.30. Mrs. M. B. Booth of the Volunteers of America, Miss F. B. Adams, evangelist, Rev. L. T. Townsend, D.D., and Prof. M. D. Buell, D.D., of Boston University, and several others, including musicians and singers, with the Ashman family, have placed us under vital obligations for helpful service not to be forgotten as to its character or lightly esteemed as to the sympathy and good-will they represented.

The Rev. A. D. Malley, who succeeds Rev. J. G. Anderson in the Catholic interests of the prison, is constant in gracious service, supplementing from time to time his chapel service with helpful and gratifying musical selections of high order. The chapel has evidently been a place of enjoyment to many in the gladness, peace, lightening of burdens, grateful rest within, and better hope for the morrow that have been gained by some to the good of prison life as a whole.

The prayer meeting, held in the school-room for fifty minutes Saturday afternoons and holiday mornings during the liberty allowed in the yard, has proved a source of interest and strength of heart to many.

The visits of Rev. S. Stanley Searing, monthly, to meet in com-

munion service those who in outside life learned to find comfort in the Episcopalian service, giving also such counsel as may be needed by any who meet him, have been exceedingly helpful to all who have responded to his coming. The Hebrews in the prison have enjoyed special services in their own faith on the days of Atonement and Passover, and also the collection of books in Yiddish, religious and otherwise, provided for their use. It has been the constant endeavor of the chaplain to furnish every one who desired it with a bible or such other portion of the scriptures as they asked for, with such aids to reading them as seemed needful. Men of every tongue known to the prison have been so supplied. A large collection of aids to reading and understanding the scriptures have been on hand and in use at all times.

The library is in active use always, and is in sad need of new books of all kinds, with catalogues. The impossibility of meeting demands from its resources has led to the formation of a separate collection with catalogue. The issues of the main library have numbered 30,822, classified as follows: fiction, 7,032; travel and adventure, 5,871; bound periodicals, 4,763; history, 3,555; biography, 3,343; general literature, 3,079; classic and scientific, 1,959; religious, 1,220. There are 7,813 volumes in the library, 31 books are worn out or lost, 295 books were added, 357 books were newly bound, and 2,278 were covered. There are 535 volumes in the separate library, 428 readers of same, and 5,788 books taken. The total issues of both libraries were 36,610, which, divided by the daily average number of prisoners, 834, allows over 43 volumes for the year to each prisoner. One hundred and seventy-four men take no books from the main library. Reference and text-books of all required kinds are kept in the library, and as needed are loaned for use in the prison. A good list of best magazines and papers, scientific and otherwise, are provided for the special use of all teachers of either school, editors of the "Mentor," assistants and printers. After being read they are preserved in permanent form for general use.

A purchase by the prison of the "Youth's Companion," 75 copies weekly, to which are added 75 copies as a gift from the publishers, brings 150 copies of that highly intelligent and instructive paper to the use of all prisoners who desire it; "Sabbath Reading," weekly, 50 copies, at expense of the prison; "Volunteer's Gazette," Mrs.

M. B. Booth's paper, weekly, 100 copies, a gift to the prisoners; "The Parish Visitor," monthly, 100 copies, gift from the publishers; "Christian Advocate," weekly, 10 copies; "Zion's Herald," weekly, 10 copies; "Union Signal," 10 copies; "Dumb Animals," monthly, 10 copies; "Mariner's Advocate," 10 copies; "Christian Herald," weekly, 10 copies; several copies of the "Life Boat," and occasional bundles of the "War Cry," gifts of friends or the publishers, together with miscellaneous lots of magazines of the best character from generous donors of many classes, come to the prison as helps in meeting demands for "something to read." How much these and the personal subscriptions by prisoners to weekly papers and the best magazines help us to get on with conditions of the library, and to minister to the quiet and content felt in the prison, may not be expressed in terms, but is gladly felt by all.

This, with what is furnished for the Teachers' Association, is a direct aid to the highest mentality of the prison, stimulating naturalness, sincerity and manliness. More of this literature could be used to the highest advantage of all concerned.

The "Youth's Companion," the "Volunteer's Gazette," and sometimes the "Parish Visitor" and "Sabbath Reading" are sent fortnightly, after being well read in the prison, to other institutions for similar use. Thus the Lyman School for Boys, State Industrial School for Girls, Reformatory Prison for Women, House of Reformation at Rainsford Island, and house of correction at New Bedford have, in their proportion, received of "Youth's Companion," 5,098, and "Volunteer's Gazette," 3,293 copies during the year.

None but those who feel the strain of prison life can fairly appreciate the good done by this literature and its kindred books. The touches of real life, incentives to better use of time, the corroboration of best purposes, the gain of mental balance, the satisfaction and peace of mind, and finally, the good heart to rise and try again for the truest good met in this reading, are facts well felt. To this, following the influence of the schools and the "Mentor," we owe very much for the happy conditions suggested in the beginning of this report.

The prison school for illiterates and foreign-born prisoners is held on four afternoons in each week for about nine months in the year, for one hour. Thirty or more men attend, who, as they are able to read readily are passed on to the correspondence school to make place for other illiterates and to proceed in pursuit of the knowledge

that will make them acceptable in the future, keeping them from trouble that brings men to prison. Experience shows this elementary school prolific of best results in this particular, as its graduates are not found among those who come again to prison. The school of correspondence has more than "held its own," improving its execution and standards and affording vital encouragement to hundreds who will find themselves indebted to it for whatever advantages knowledge may bring them in the future.

The "Mentor" has risen like a sun of life on our prison world as was hoped, stimulating, inspiring and correcting mental existence and accomplishments to a degree that perhaps very few foresaw or could expect. It is the product solely of prison mentality, and by the mimeograph made possible to the reading by every prisoner. The school of correspondence came into being through forces represented in the "Mentor." In the exposition at St. Louis, now on, the "Mentor," with the school of correspondence, stands as the star of our educational hope, and stands here, a challenge to intellectual activity and renewal, steadiness in life and character, stirring the prison to thought of better grade and good mental work. It is gratifying to learn that the educational exhibit of the prison has been awarded at the exposition the grand prize, and the school of correspondence with the "Mentor," a gold medal.

The Teachers' Association, comprising all teachers, editors and assistants of the schools, "Mentor" and printing office, 34 men, is allowed Wednesday afternoon of each week, ninety minutes in which, as a parliamentary body, they read papers and discuss questions suggested by the daily life or the one they hope for, as others have done whose needs and ambitions made it necessary that the ways of life should be fairly understood. Literature before referred to is procured for their special use, ostensibly in aid of any effort to achieve higher standards of thought and work.

The correspondence of the prisoners is a privilege extended to all who observe the rules of discipline in the prison, allowing one letter each month and two letters each third month, or 16 letters in the year. Each prisoner of this class can receive all letters of proper character that come to his address. Under this privilege, 8,234 letters have been written while 18,769 have been received. How much this means to helpful hope, in some cases, cannot be told. Evils of gravest kind befall the prisoner who has none of it.

Music, whether instrumental or vocal, has a mission in the prison

to the sensibilities, of the highest character; and what has seemed almost miracles of good feeling and good heart have come of its influence. In this line of service the prison orchestra and band have played a highly commendable part; standing as a support to our chapel services, they have conferred many favors especially in our congregational singing. In spite of many obstacles, peculiar to prison life mostly, they have made a creditable success for their organization without which our best life would be hindered.

The hospital has shown its vital relation to the welfare of the prison in the recovery of the sick, making useful the bones that were broken or out of joint, and making truly operative the "Suffer ye thus far" uttered to the wounded, all of whom have been happily cared for. The singers who have visited the chapel have also at the close of that service visited the hospital, to the enjoyment and satisfaction of its inmates.

The suffering in the families of prisoners has been more than usually urgent, and consequently more a source of pain and burden in the prison. The conditions of some have been pitiful. If the miseries caused by arrest and imprisonment could be weighed into atonement for the offence committed, some degree of satisfaction might be gained. Whatever is done to relieve the prisoner, we must still count upon the constant unhappy conditions with tendencies to fret, worry and despair. Upon some men the strain is dreadful, even to threatening the stability of the nervous system; the simple, unavoidable results of imprisonment thus become occasion of the keenest suffering. It has led many to cry out "My punishment is greater than I can bear." With such, as with others, attempts have been made to induce salutary mental conditions, and all possible effort has been made to reduce suffering without, calling for such aid as can be secured. The Volunteers of America with their homes for children and for women and their personal ministrations have been of signal assistance, as their Hope Halls have also been to prisoners discharged.

The sanitary conditions of the prison seem to be all that the situation will allow. Cleanliness is always insisted upon and is everywhere apparent. The yard everywhere shows care, under which, with proper soil, brightness and beauty would be in every place. What is done gives promise of the time when "the desert shall rejoice and blossom like the rose." The playground is not surpassed

as the place for baseball and prison outings. The manner of its improvement is life, health and strength to the average prisoner, a godsend to the prison population. Its appearance Saturday afternoons and holiday mornings attests all this as vital fact.

It is matter for congratulation that the naturalness of men and things in the prison is noticed by visitors, experts and others acquainted with life in prisons, and that the discipline permits and suggests it. The consciousness of the presence of men, erring, sinful or criminal, but men still, capable of becoming all that men should be, is an inspiration when mingling with them. The relations of officers and inmates with the chaplain were perhaps never more favorable to improved prison life than now. It is a positive satisfaction as one scans prison conditions to find so many encouragements, with a trend to still larger improvements, to take heart and to do well. This twenty-fourth year of the chaplain's connection with the prison, almost at its close, though marked by some disappointments and failures, yet bringing with it such helpful gains from the increased struggle for better mentality and higher life, goes out leaving the impression that it has been the best in its conditions and progress. For this devout thanks are offered to the Father of all mercies, and full acknowledgment of all aid afforded by the warden and the officers of the prison and other helpers who cannot be forgotten.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. F. BARNES.

STATE PRISON, October, 1904.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

CONCORD (post-office address, CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

I herewith present the twentieth annual report of the Massachusetts Reformatory for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904. Although I did not assume the duties of superintendent until the first day of December, 1903, I was entirely conversant with the affairs of the institution during the two months reported upon previous thereto. My incumbency as superintendent being the first under the provisions of chapter 223, section 30 of the Revised Laws, my commission bears the signature of the chairman of the Prison Commission, and my selection for this important trust is the act of the commission. It is a matter of satisfaction that those who have kept so closely in touch with prison work and conditions in the Commonwealth should have seen fit to indorse my former service by this promotion and appointment.

In the statistical tables accompanying this report may be found an analysis of the receipts and expenditures, and tables pertaining to population and industries.

Upon assuming the superintendency of the reformatory I found but a meagre balance of the appropriation for 1903 left, and a storehouse in which there was but little available for the balance of the year. It is but fair to say that this condition was brought about by the endeavor of my predecessor to complete the year without a deficiency. A reference to previous reports (and this one also) will indicate the difficulty under which he labored. Owing to the increased cost of fuel, over \$12,000 more was spent in keeping the institution properly heated and lighted than in any previous year.

The financial statement of the current year from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, which constitutes the institution year, is as follows:—

The appropriation for the calendar year of 1904 was \$216,600, of which \$165,676.11 have been expended. There remained unexpended from the appropriation for 1903, when the last report was made, \$48,819.26, of which there was expended \$48,042.96, making the total expenditure for the institution year, from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, \$213,719.07. The profits of the industries, \$19,124.27, and the amount received from rents and sales, \$5,663.55, deducted, leave the net cost of the reformatory for the institution year just closed \$188,931.25.

The average number of prisoners for the year was 932, making the gross per capita per diem cost \$0.628 and the net per capita per diem cost \$0.555.

This, as will be seen, leaves unexpended from the appropriation for 1904, \$50,923.89, a small balance for the completion of the financial year, but abandoning the increasing of the supplies on hand, the indications are that there will be no deficiency. When it is considered that the price of a barrel of flour of given quality is \$1 more than last January, and that other provisions are proportionally high, the unfavorable conditions under which this result has been accomplished may perhaps be realized. It should also be considered that the average population of the institution has been 74 more than for the year previous, equivalent to a percentage of 8.6.

There were unexpended from the special appropriations Sept. 30, 1903, the sum of \$177.65 for providing additional shop room, and \$2,815 for the purchase of domestic animals. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, the sum of \$164.80 was expended for providing additional shop room, \$2,720.25 for the purchase of domestic animals, and \$3,364.76 for providing new boilers and a new roof on the boiler house, thus leaving unexpended \$12.85 for providing additional shop room, \$94.75 for the purchase of domestic animals, and \$11,635.24 for providing new boilers and a new roof on the boiler house.

There will be required for the maintenance of the reformatory for the calendar year 1905, \$216,300. Slight changes are made in estimates from the amount of the appropriation granted for the previous year. The item for food is increased \$200, the present prices warranting the belief that a higher rate will be maintained than in years past for many of the necessities of life. The miscel-

laneous item is reduced from \$17,500 to \$17,000, as I believe it is possible by strict economy to lessen the amount to that sum.

The appropriation of the above amount should be asked of the Legislature, divided as follows :—

Salaries and wages :—	
Officers,	\$82,000 00
Instructors, teachers and other employees,	24,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$106,900 00
Current expenses :—	
Food,	\$38,900 00
Clothing and clothing material,	16,000 00
Heat, light and power,	19,000 00
Repairs and improvements,	11,000 00
Furnishings,	3,500 00
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,000 00
Miscellaneous :—	
Stationery and office supplies,	500 00
Water,	3,500 00
Medical supplies,	500 00
Trade and evening schools,	4,000 00
Incidental, contingent and travelling expenses,	8,500 00
	<hr/>
	109,400 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$216,300 00

Since the establishment of the reformatory there have been 14,239 commitments to it. Of these, 12,628 came directly from the courts ; 917 were transferred from other institutions ; 646 were returned for violation of permit ; and 48 from all other sources. During the same period there have been 13,285 releases : 11,646 were released by order of the Prison Commissioners upon permits ; 990 were released upon expiration of sentences ; 295 were transferred to other institutions ; 354 by pardon, escape, death, etc.

During the year 598 prisoners were committed by the courts ; 20 were returned by order of the Prison Commissioners ; 1 was removed from State Prison ; 14 were removed from the State Farm ; 24 were removed from jails and houses of correction ; 13 were removed from the Lyman School for Boys ; 1 was returned from State Asylum for Insane Criminals and 1 was returned from escape.

There were released during the year 621, which was an increase over last year of 33. There were released by order of the Prison Commissioners upon permit, 524 ; upon expiration of sentence, 65 ;

by transfer to other prisons, 11 ; by executive pardon, 10 ; by writ of habeas corpus, 1 ; 2 escaped and 1 died. Nearly all of these men were serving indefinite sentences, with a limit of 2 years for misdemeanants and 5 years for felons.

The critical time for a prisoner released from this institution or from any other prison comes almost immediately upon his departure from the prison. Many a man so departing is met by the companion of former days and invited to partake of refreshments, liquid or otherwise, or for other reasons detained from accomplishing immediately the object which he had in mind, of going to friends or to a situation, or in some other way getting directly upon the right path.

After many years of observation of the men who depart from this institution and others, I believe it to be a fact that nearly all of them leave with good intentions, but the good intentions, thought out perhaps through many weary and sleepless night hours in prison, need reinforcement upon the arrival of the individual in the outside world.

A great deal is done by Chaplain Batt and Rev. Father Twomey in communicating with clergymen, in the endeavor to have some one meet these young men when they arrive at their destinations, but the fact remains that in many cases the future of the discharged prisoner is practically determined within a few hours after he leaves an institution.

Prisons have always been considered as necessary to civilization. That they are so now, after many years of so-called civilization, is a painful fact, but one which cannot be controverted or ignored.

The prison or penitentiary idea has been that men were sent there solely for punishment for offences committed. Few efforts were made to rehabilitate as citizens men who were so committed. The reformatory idea primarily is that all may be reformed, and the secondary idea is that of confinement or punishment. Supplemented by the indeterminate sentence, this plan suggests itself to students of penological and social conditions as being to some degree ideal and effective. In these later days the difference between the reformatory and the old style prison is perhaps greater in the underlying idea than in its every-day administration of affairs.

It goes without saying that the man who steals five dollars and the man who steals fifty thousand dollars, or any other amount, may be morally on the same plane, and the only difference may be in

opportunity and capacity to do those things which by religion, morality and law are not to be permitted. It therefore follows that the different amounts abstracted should not furnish the measure of criminality or the length of time the offender should be sequestered from the ordinary walks of life.

When an individual is committed to a hospital it is that he may have skilful treatment, and with the hope that he may be cured of the physical ailment which causes him to be sent there. If one is committed to an insane asylum it is with the same idea. There can be no definite time limit in either case. It may be that in the hospital for physical ailments the indications of recovery may be more exact or more absolute than elsewhere. It may also be that in the asylum for the insane the return to sanity is more surely indicated than elsewhere; but the same principle should apply to a man committed to an institution for violation of the law, which in almost every case indicates moral insanity or inability to properly consider the rights of others.

When a man committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory has, by discipline, instruction or suggestion acquired the capacity to judge fairly the rights of others, and his personal relation to the great right upon which this nation is founded, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it is evident that he is fitted to return to society and assume his relationship to the body politic. It is immaterial whether he has abstracted from some individual of the body politic one dollar or some other sum; whether he has assaulted a man with his fist or with some other weapon; the central question with which the reformatory has to deal is the character and reformability of the man. There are many cases within the ken of the present superintendent, where, if offences were stated brusquely and simply they would sound serious or threatening, but when circumstances are looked into and compared with the every-day environment of the man, they will be found to be only mild, and perhaps ordinary derelictions.

That crime should be punished goes without saying. That it should be punished in such a way that the punishment should not only cause a present improvement but should have a future effect must suggest itself to any one who has made sociological questions a study. This is the problem which the reformatory of to-day has before it: to so deal with those who come to it that the protection

acquired by the incarceration of the criminal shall be extended beyond the date and time upon which he leaves the institution. The definite sentence in its result simply deals with the condition that has been. The reformatory idea deals with that which has been and which is to be.

There is no room for the pessimist in the reformatory theory ; he belongs elsewhere. No one who thinks ill of his race ; no one who believes that heredity cannot be overcome by environment, has any place in the reformatory or the ideas that lie behind it. The whole tendency, theory and accomplishment of the reformatory prison must be to uplift. No officer should be upon the roster of a reformatory institution who does not believe that, despite discouragement and despite failure, the prisoner committed to his charge can be brought into closer relation with right things.

To accomplish this end at the Massachusetts Reformatory agencies are employed which in all times and in all ages have been found to be effective ; instruction — religious, ethical, literary, intellectual, manual and physical. Of course, religious instruction and the religious idea occupy a primary place. With such a varied population as comes to the reformatory there is necessity that there should be varied religious influences.

The last Legislature passed an act to regulate religious instruction of prisoners. To carry out the purpose of that law an explanatory circular was prepared and issued to the officers, employees and prisoners.

The religious welfare of the inmates has had careful and faithful attention from the chaplain, Rev. Wm. J. Batt, and the Rev. Fathers Twomey and Scanlan, the former the rector and the latter the curate of the Concord parish. To them is especially due the thanks of the administration and of all those who have the welfare of the institution at heart. Mrs. Leland the organist, and the students from Andover Theological Seminary who come to us constantly throughout the year, are also deserving of commendation ; Mrs. Leland by her careful training of the prison choir adding much to the beauty and character of all the services.

The school statistics do not vary materially from former years. Perhaps the illiterates might be reduced a few in number by considering that they cannot speak the language of the country, but may be fairly educated in that of their own.

We have, as may be seen by reference to tables given elsewhere, inmates who come from Finland, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Syria and other countries, some of whom not only are not able to read or write in the English language, but cannot even express themselves in that language. It is my observation that the number of commitments of native born who are illiterate is continually decreasing, and of the number given in these tables as illiterates, I believe that not more than 10 per cent. are native born.

The kind of work done in the schools does not vary from former years. Schools of different grades, from the primary school classes to classes in moral ethics and civil government, are open to inmates of the reformatory. Attendance therein is compulsory, and practically the entire population attend from two to five evenings a week, according to their different needs.

Supplementing the school work of the reformatory, the societies, which are a distinctive feature of this institution, are an educational and reformatory measure of no little consequence. As an educational force they promote knowledge and good purposes, make the men self-reliant, mannerly, considerate and respectful, giving a zest to the members which stimulates them to greater effort and higher purposes, with benefit to both themselves and the institution. Saturday and Sunday evenings of each week are devoted to the meetings of these societies.

The different societies are conducted by the inmates under the constant supervision of the officers. First-grade men and such second-grade men as have had a good conduct record for two months are eligible to membership, and, upon approval by the superintendent, may be admitted. These societies have been in operation for years, under the most liberal restrictions, with no action which could cause regret, and have made most favorable progress towards excellence and efficiency. Their influence has gone with the men after leaving here, as again and again testified to by them, and many have attributed the beginning of their right purposes to the encouragement received in them.

There has been no material change in the industries or in the conditions surrounding them. The same classes of goods are made which are disposed of in the same way as formerly. Changes both in the trade schools and in the industries are contemplated at such times as they are deemed expedient and can be accomplished without material expense to the State.

The circulation of our library is over 1,500 volumes a week. It contains nearly 5,000 volumes of standard books, a large number having been added during the present year. There is also maintained a reading room, supplied with the current periodicals and magazines, to which a large number have access two evenings each week. The benefits derived from this and from the library are apparent. The influence of these books cannot be estimated, and they are "the silent companions of many a lonely hour."

From the printing department of the trade school "Our Paper" is issued each week. It is a sixteen-page paper, containing much of value to our population. The selected matter is taken from the current periodicals of the best type. The original matter is furnished by both officers and prisoners, on topics of special interest to our own people and in a good degree to the general reader. The reports which it contains of the different society meetings, and of the religious services which are given from time to time at the reformatory, are full and afford valuable reading. A copy of "Our Paper" is placed in the hands of every prisoner each week, and permission given to send it to friends after reading. Copies are also sent to State officials and people interested in penological matters throughout the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that there be asked from the Legislature a special appropriation of \$6,000 for repairs and improvements.

The iron work, bars, etc., of the cell house of the institution need repainting, as the rust is beginning to show. The wall surrounding the yard is in a precarious condition and I think there is no doubt but that portions of it will fall during the current winter and spring. There are other portions which need pointing in order to maintain their strength and efficiency.

The piggeries of the institution, which are a valuable adjunct to its plant, have become by time and usage much dilapidated. On account of their long usage and in connection with the increasing building of houses contiguous to the reformatory, they have created considerable of a nuisance, and it is not in accord with the spirit of the law, to say nothing of the letter, that they should remain where they are, within the reformatory enclosure. They should be removed to the farm instead, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. This will necessitate their being taken down and rebuilt. The barns also need repainting and roofs repaired.

The houses connected with the plant, which are at present paying to the State treasury an income equal to 10 per cent. of their original cost, need repainting and repairing in various ways. The walks in the vicinity of these houses, which the State has cared for, need relaying and general repairs.

For these purposes I believe the above appropriation to be necessary at this time, in order to prevent serious depreciation of the institution realty.

I desire to close this report with an expression of thanks, hearty and earnest, to the chairman and members of the Board of Prison Commissioners for their cordial support and interest in the affairs of the reformatory. I desire also to express my sincere appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the deputy superintendent, the clerks, officers and employees of the reformatory, who have given their best energies to this work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. HART,
Superintendent.

Names of Officers, with their Positions and Salaries.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Total Payments.
Joseph F. Scott,*	Jan. 20, 1892,	Superintendent,	\$3,500 00	\$582 34
Charles S. Hart,†	Dec. 1, 1903,	Superintendent,	3,500 00	2,916 66
	Feb. 1, 1892,	Deputy supt.,	2,000 00	333 34
Percy W. Allen,‡	Jan. 1, 1904,	Deputy supt.,	2,000 00	1,500 00
	Mar. 1, 1892,	Clerk,	2,000 00	500 00
Charles W. Wales,	Jan. 1, 1904,	Clerk,	2,000 00	1,500 00
William J. Batt,	May 13, 1885,	Chaplain,	2,000 00	2,000 00
Theodore Chamberlin,	Feb. 1, 1890,	Physician,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Peter H. Bullock,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Engineer,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Robert W. Browning,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Turnkey,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Walter S. Leland,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George V. Ball,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Willard A. Parsons,	Nov. 3, 1891,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frank H. Burrill,	Dec. 20, 1884,	Watchman,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Amos M. Eimes,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
B. Frank Howe,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Benjamin F. Russell,§	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	936 67
John Bordman,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John H. Loring,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Calvin S. Robinson,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William H. Wood,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Kenneth T. McKenzie,	Dec. 20, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Daniel N. Barrett,	Dec. 26, 1884,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Chaplin,	Feb. 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John L. Bruce,	Feb. 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Wayne W. Blossom,	Mar. 6, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Henry H. Qua,	Mar. 30, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George W. Young,	Mar. 31, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fred W. Gale,	May 1, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Daniel A. Laklin,	Oct. 31, 1885,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Josiah H. Chase,	Jan. 1, 1886,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Herbert L. Greene,	Mar. 7, 1886,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Elmer E. Shattuck,	May 9, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frank H. Watson,	May 13, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George W. Bourne,	June 1, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John D. Wilson,	Sept. 22, 1887,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George F. Knowles,	Jan. 26, 1888,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Alberto E. Payson,	Oct. 1, 1888,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
S. Thompson Blood,	Jan. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,166 66
Milo B. Stearns,	Jan. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Edgar H. Hatch,	May 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Alonzo Joy,	Aug. 1, 1889,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
George M. Bowker,	May 1, 1890,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles T. Judge,	Oct. 27, 1890,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John V. Chapman,	Sept. 1, 1891,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Franklin E. Emery,	Aug. 10, 1892,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Walter A. Wright,	July 1, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
David L. Ball,	July 4, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
James R. Lawrence,	July 7, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Ellis J. S. Miller,	July 11, 1893,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William A. Curley,	Jan. 24, 1894,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Patrick Prendergast,	April 24, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Robert Neff,	April 30, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John P. Allen,	May 6, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Frederick W. Reed,	May 6, 1895,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Wiener Park,	April 13, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
John Bowers,	April 20, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Patrick Bowen,	April 22, 1896,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Lawrence P. Fallon,||	May 4, 1896,	"	1,200 00	573 83
George W. Blake,	Feb. 16, 1898,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles H. Sweeney,	Feb. 21, 1899,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. Frank Fuller,	Feb. 19, 1900,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
James N. Chase,	July 12, 1900,	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
William Jenness,	Mar. 5, 1898,	"	1,200 00	1,114 43
Cornelius X. O'Connell,	May 2, 1904,	"	1,200 00	496 67
John J. Connorton,	July 1, 1899,	"	1,000 00	1,000 00
Marshall E. Wright,	Jan. 1, 1900,	"	1,000 00	1,000 00
Leon M. Harris,	Jan. 1, 1902,	"	1,000 00	1,000 00
Charles A. Kendall,	April 27, 1902,	"	800 00	800 00
Anson M. Hix,	May 17, 1904,	"	800 00	299 99

* Resigned Dec. 1, 1903.

† Appointed superintendent Dec. 1, 1903.

‡ Appointed deputy superintendent Jan. 1, 1904.

§ Resigned.

|| Died.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenditure for Maintenance.

DEPARTMENTS.	Amounts.
Salaries and wages,	\$105,843 76
Food,	38,166 66
Clothing and clothing material,	15,027 42
Furnishings,	3,704 81
Heat, light and power,	18,927 84
Repairs and improvements,	9,330 79
Farm, stable and grounds,	5,021 11
Miscellaneous:—	
Stationery and office supplies,	\$783 68
Water,	2,498 21
Medical supplies,	370 14
Trade and evening schools,	1,603 61
Incidental, contingent and travelling expenses,	12,441 04
	17,696 68
Total,	*\$213,719 07

* The receipts on account of maintenance for rent of houses, board of United States prisoners, etc., amounted to \$5,663.55.

Farm Account.

To inventory, Oct. 1, 1903, \$31,056 81	By inventory, Sept. 30, 1904, \$32,693 09
hay and grain, 3,056 44	milk raised, 5,274 18
tools, 299 10	produce raised, 2,734 38
veterinary services, 153 25	sale of cattle, 224 50
blacksmithing, 77 19	
paid for cattle, 2,720 25	
seeds and fertilizer, 1,044 41	
harness repairs, 56 89	
carriages, wagons and repairs, 86 66	
sundries, 247 17	
balance, 2,127 98	
Total, \$40,926 15	Total, \$40,926 15

Financial Statement of Massachusetts Reformatory Industries for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Dr.			Cr.			Gain.	
	Oct. 1, 1903.		Paid during Year.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	Sept. 30, 1904.		
	Stock on Hand.	Outstanding Accounts.				Outstanding Accounts.		Stock on Hand.
Chair casing,	-	\$210 33	-	\$210 33	\$35 74	-	\$1,531 23	
Cloth,	\$71,967 77	6,628 84	\$80,844 16	139,440 77	64,110 91	\$74,319 86	147,692 07	
Printing,	200 50	97 60	94 96	393 06	412 60	189 40	812 75	
Battan chair,	1,175 35	5,761 43	-	6,936 78	-	1,175 35	6,936 78	
Bush chair,	-	543 90	-	543 90	-	-	543 90	
Shoe,	35,974 93	20 94	135,419 36	171,415 23	148,713 98	26,861 87	175,770 73	
Sundries,	11,184 05	868 79	5,261 19	17,314 03	4,413 72	1,744 80	18,643 54	
Wood chair,	131 51	6,266 19	33,202 85	39,600 55	40,412 05	566 96	43,047 92	
Totals,	\$120,634 11	\$20,398 02	\$234,822 52	\$375,384 65	\$259,508 76	\$116,098 46	\$394,978 92	

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1903,	.	Received during the year,	.
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1903,	.	Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1904,	.
Paid during the year,	.	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1904,	.
Balance,	.		

Details of Expenditure for Massachusetts Reformatory Industries during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Cloth,	\$49,648 00	\$8,752 32	\$2,448 84	\$60,844 16
Printing,	68 50	-	26 46	94 96
Shoe,	120,495 18	13,795 48	1,128 70	135,419 36
Sundries,	4,037 81	1,200 00	23 38	5,261 19
Wood chair,	29,272 61	3,907 86	22 38	33,202 85
Totals,	\$203,522 10	\$27,655 66	\$3,644 76	\$234,822 52

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Industries of Massachusetts Reformatory Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Materials.	Tools and Implements.	Totals.
Cloth,	\$61,276 03	\$13,543 83	\$74,819 86
Printing,	-	189 40	189 40
Rattan chair,	-	1,175 35	1,175 35
Shoe,	21,781 36	5,080 51	26,861 87
Sundries,	9,415 52	3,069 50	12,485 02
Wood chair,	566 96	-	566 96
Totals,	\$93,039 87	\$23,058 59	\$116,098 46

Prisoners committed and discharged.

Number of prisoners in custody Oct. 1, 1903,	908
Committed by the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904,	598
Returned by order of the Prison Commissioners,	20
Removed from State Prison,	1
Removed from State Farm,	14
Removed from jails and houses of correction,	24
Removed from Lyman School for Boys,	13
Returned from State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	1
Returned from escape,	1
	<hr/> 672
Whole number during the year,	1,575
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	65
Discharged by permit,	524
Removed to State Farm,	3
Removed to houses of correction,	8
Removed to State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	7
Died,	1
Pardoned,	10
Escaped,	2
Habeas corpus,	1
	<hr/> 621
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1904,	954
Average daily number during the year,	932

Daily Average for Each Month.

October, 1903,	911	April, 1904,	935
November, 1903,	925	May, 1904,	938
December, 1903,	924	June, 1904,	927
January, 1904,	938	July, 1904,	926
February, 1904,	948	August, 1904,	928
March, 1904,	939	September, 1904,	946

Sentences of Prisoners committed in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Remainder of sentence (returned by Prison Commissioners),	20
Indeterminate sentence, limited to two years,	157
Indeterminate sentence, limited to five years,	434
Definite sentence (transfers and definite sentences by courts),	48
Minority (transferred from Lyman School for Boys),	13
Total,	<hr/> 672

Crimes and Ages of Prisoners sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 to 40*	Totals.
<i>1. — Against the Person.</i>															
Abuse of female child,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
Assault, indecent,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault to murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault to rape,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault to rob,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Assault and battery,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Ornial abuse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Totals,	1	-	2	5	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	27
<i>2. — Against Property.</i>															
Breaking and entering,	3	1	11	7	18	11	10	5	5	2	5	7	2	-	87
Breaking and entering and larceny,	4	12	6	9	2	2	6	2	7	-	4	2	-	-	56
Common and notorious thief,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
Defrauding innkeeper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Fraudulent conveyance of property,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	4	19	23	38	25	29	25	9	15	9	9	21	*7	-	235
Larceny from person,	-	-	3	-	1	4	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	13
Larceny from railroad car,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny in a building,	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	14
Malicious mischief,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unlawfully taking letters, intent to obstruct mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unlawful taking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	13	33	45	55	51	52	45	18	30	13	19	34	11	-	420
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>															
Abortion and accessory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	1	9	†4	-	34
False fire-alarm, giving,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery and uttering,	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	11
Idle and disorderly,	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	12
Lewdness,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Making and aiding in making photographs and prints of parts of U. S. bills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Rescue,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stubbornness,	5	18	13	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Tramps,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagrants,	1	3	4	6	4	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	25
Totals,	7	24	22	19	13	14	6	11	4	4	7	14	6	-	151

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person,	1	-	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	27
2. — Against property,	13	33	45	55	51	52	45	18	30	13	19	34	11	-	420
3. — Against public order, etc.,	7	24	22	19	13	14	6	11	4	4	7	14	6	-	151
Totals,	21	57	69	79	67	68	57	31	36	18	27	50	18	-	598

* Includes one prisoner 45 years old who was later transferred to the Deer Island house of correction.

† Includes one prisoner 48 years old who was later transferred to the Salem house of correction.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CONCORD, Sept. 30, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

I herewith respectfully present the twentieth annual report of the medical department of the Massachusetts Reformatory:—

Number of patients admitted to hospital during year,	580
Whole number of days' residence in hospital,	6,309
Average residence of each patient,	11 days.
Number of patients transferred to State Asylum for Insane Criminals, . .	7
Applications for treatment in the daily line,	8,603
Daily average applications,	23

DEATHS.

12806, J — B —, June 17, 1904, Pulmonary tuberculosis.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

<i>Medical.</i>			
Alcoholism,	5	Malaria,	4
Bronchitis,	6	Malingerer,	4
Cephalalgia,	3	Morphine habit,	2
Colds,	37	Observation,	15
Colic,	38	Pleurisy, dry,	5
Debility,	8	Pleurisy, with effusion,	3
Diarrhoea,	3	Rheumatism,	25
Ephemeral fever,	8	Syphilis,	16
Epilepsy,	1	Tonsillitis,	131
Heart, diseases of,	3	Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	6
Indigestion,	12	Miscellaneous,	9
<i>Surgical.</i>			
Abscess of various regions,	17	Cellulitis of various regions,	7
Amputation of finger,	1	Cervical adenitis,	2
Appendicitis,	1	Circumcision,	2
Burns,	2	Ear, diseases of,	12

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL—*Concluded.*

<i>Surgical</i> —Concluded.	
Epididymitis,	3
Erysipelas,	5
Extraction of teeth,	3
Eye, diseases of,	13
Fractures of various regions,	5
Furuncles,	2
Hemorrhoids,	2
Hernia,	1
Hydrocele,	2
Retention of urine,	2
Skin diseases,	65
Sprains of various regions,	17
Synovitis of knee,	2
Ulcer of leg,	1
Vaccination,	5
Wounds of various regions,	24
Miscellaneous,	18

The health of the institution continues to be good, there having been comparatively few cases of serious disease, only one death, and only two deaths in two years and a half.

The tubercular patients have done particularly well, for the reason probably that they have a large sun-room to themselves into which the out-door air freely enters night and day.

Respectfully,

THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.,

Physician.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

SHERBORN (post-office address, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

I have the honor to submit the twenty-seventh annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women.

During the past year many changes have occurred among the co-workers, occasioned by sickness principally, and in the case of my deputy followed later on by death; but the ranks are soon filled and the work moves on, all earnestly striving toward the uplifting of the women from their lives of degradation into which they have fallen either by inheritance or environment.

The indeterminate sentence is fully established and it is hoped that a good effect will be produced on the lives of the women after their release by this system, and that the law will have a strong hold on their future conduct.

The department which has heretofore been known as "probation" has been discontinued, and in its place there has been established a new department, which is called "hospital annex." Every woman entering the institution is placed in the annex, remaining there until her mental and physical condition has been determined, and if pronounced good she is immediately transferred to the second-grade wing and assigned work in one of the work-rooms. At any time should an epidemic arise in any part of the State extra precaution would be necessary to protect the institution. Whenever special treatment is required the patient is removed to the hospital. The number of patients who will require special care during their entire

term of confinement has never been larger, perhaps not so large, as at the present time. These cases have so greatly increased within the past two years that the growing necessity for a new hospital building, apart from the main building, is coming to be a question of great moment. Attention has been called to this need in previous reports.

By means of the appropriation granted by the Legislature last winter each tenement house has been provided with toilet and bathrooms, thereby making safe from danger the sanitary condition of each house.

The prisoners' tables have never been so frequently supplied with a variety of fruits and vegetables in their season as during this year, all raised on our farm. Pleasant days the women are often taken out on the grounds for an hour of fresh air and recreation; also, almost daily, different companies are sent out for out-of-door work.

I recommend the following appropriations for the maintenance of the institution for the year 1905 :—

Salaries,	\$25,000 00
Subsistence,	\$6,500 00
Clothing and bedding,	1,500 00
Furniture and furnishings,	1,500 00
Hospital cases,	500 00
Books and printing,	300 00
Fuel,	6,000 00
Lights,	200 00
Engineer's department,	1,500 00
Laundry,	500 00
General repairs,	2,000 00
Agriculture,	5,000 00
Stable and barns,	5,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	32,000 00
Total,	<hr/>
	\$57,000 00

The need of an addition to the stock barn is of very great importance, to make comfortable quarters for our milch cows.

The institution driveways are in a bad condition and need to be repaired in a substantial and enduring manner. A very careful estimate for doing this work properly, with crushed stone, is placed at \$3,000.

We are under renewed obligations to many friends who have rendered us valuable service in a variety of pleasant ways; I assure our friends that their continued remembrances will always meet with hearty appreciation. I desire also to make appreciative mention of the cordial co-operation of the Board during the past year.

Respectfully,

FRANCES A. MORTON,
Superintendent.

Names of Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women, Date of Appointment, Rank, Annual Salary, and Amount received during the Year.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Amount Received.
Frances A. Morton,	Dec., 1899,	Superintendent, . .	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Frances W. Potter,	Nov., 1896,	Physician,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Emily L. Herndon,	Dec., 1900,	Chaplain,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Emma A. Pond,*	Mar., 1900,	Deputy supt.,	1,000 00	666 67
Cora C. Macbrien,	June, 1904,	"	1,000 00	333 33
Susan P. Brooks,	May, 1884,	Olerk,	800 00	800 00
Gertrude Brannen,	Oct., 1879,	Matron,	400 00	400 00
Ada L. Batchelor,	Feb., 1899,	"	400 00	400 00
Lea R. Ballou,	Aug., 1891,	"	400 00	400 00
Jennie Mackie,	Aug., 1902,	"	400 00	400 00
Sarah P. Kibbe,	July, 1901,	"	400 00	375 50
Mary R. Fitch,	Mar., 1893,	Deputy matron, . . .	350 00	350 00
Augusta T. Martin,	May, 1896,	"	350 00	350 00
C. Louise Starratt,	Sept., 1899,	"	350 00	350 00
Helen B. Masters,	Oct., 1894,	Assistant matron, . .	300 00	300 00
Mary L. Partridge,	May, 1897,	"	300 00	300 00
Julia R. Thompson,	Feb., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Albina F. Ayres,	Aug., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Elizabeth E. Grant,	Dec., 1899,	"	300 00	300 00
Helen G. Brannen,	Jan., 1894,	"	300 00	300 00
Edith E. Wood,*	April, 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Lilla M. Hutchinson,	Aug., 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Suzie C. Stanley,	Nov., 1901,	"	300 00	300 00
Alice J. Hayes,	April, 1902,	"	300 00	300 00
Hattie B. Morton,	June, 1903,	"	300 00	300 00
Estelle Redington,	Mar., 1903,	"	300 00	300 00
Mary J. Sewall,*	Oct., 1901,	"	300 00	175 00
Mary Barrie,*	Oct., 1900,	"	300 00	75 00
Annie S. Murphy,*	Jan., 1904,	"	300 00	77 50
Adena E. Harvey,*	Oct., 1903,	Employee,	240 00	60 00
Lillian E. Whiton,*	Aug., 1904,	"	240 00	32 33
G. Henry Putnam,	May, 1890,	"	240 00	29 33
Harlan J. Davis,	Oct., 1893,	Engineer,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles G. Parker,	April, 1898,	Fireman,	700 00	700 00
Charles E. Leland,	July, 1901,	"	50 per mo.,	600 00
George A. Damon,	Dec., 1901,	"	50 "	600 00
Willard J. Turner,	Nov., 1900,	"	50 "	600 00
Irvine Mank,	May, 1901,	Stableman,	60 "	720 00
Frank G. Proctor,	Jan., 1893,	Carpenter,	75 "	900 00
George L. Works,	May, 1899,	Employee,	70 "	840 00
Charles E. Hall,	June, 1899,	Watchman,	2 per day,	722 00
J. Hendry Flett,	Feb., 1900,	"	2 "	722 00
George Phimister,	Feb., 1901,	Foreman,	1,000 00	1,000 00
John Grimbleston,*	July, 1898,	Farmer,	55 per mo.,	660 00
William Lambertson,	July, 1897,	"	55 "	635 33
Joseph H. Saunders,	April, 1901,	"	50 "	600 00
Joseph H. Wheeler,	May, 1892,	"	50 "	650 00
Orrin F. Stone,	Nov., 1901,	"	50 "	50 00
William L. Sheridan,	Nov., 1899,	"	50 "	150 00
	-	"	45 "	125 00
				\$24,773 99

* Resigned.

Expenditures for Maintenance.

Salaries,	\$24,773 99
Subsistence,	\$5,124 87
Clothing and bedding,	1,899 71
Furniture and furnishings,	1,472 47
Hospital,	521 96
Books, printing, etc.,	250 70
Fuel,	6,010 08
Lights,	18 20
Engineer's department,	2,043 07
Laundry,	846 47
General repairs,	1,901 78
Agriculture,	4,860 94
Stable and barns,	5,254 85
Miscellaneous,	1,599 58
	<hr/>
	31,794 63
	<hr/>
	\$56,568 62

Income from Small Sales.

Sale of milk and cream,	\$226 10
fruit and vegetables,	71 23
pigs,	552 00
beef and poultry,	64 17
wood,	219 75
electric ties,	212 70
eggs,	282 01
rags and junk,	53 03
farm tools, etc.,	70 96
sundries,	22 87
Rent of electric lights,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,794 82

Large quantities of vegetables and fruits have been raised on the farm, among the products being 1,272 bushels of potatoes, 445 bushels of turnips, 3,000 heads of cabbage, 113 bushels of beets, 77 bunches of asparagus, 150 heads of celery, 72 heads of cauliflower, 112 heads of lettuce, 160 barrels of apples, 738 boxes of strawberries, 75 boxes of blackberries, etc. Large amounts of poultry, pork, veal and beef were raised and used in the prison. Considerable wood was cut, part being used in the prison, and some sold. The farm produced 270 tons of hay, as well as rye straw and corn fodder. The sale of farm products amounted to a considerable sum, as will be noted in the preceding statement.

Financial Statement of Industries of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	Dr.						Cr.			Gain.		
	Oct. 1, 1903.		PAID DURING THE YEAR.				Receipts.	SEPT. 30, 1904.			Total Credits.	
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Imple- ments.	Totals.		Outstand- ing Accounts.	Stock on Hand.			
							Total Debits.					
Dairy,	-	-	\$3 00	-	\$6 49	\$9 49	\$1,317 06	-	-	\$1,317 06	\$1,807 59	
Laundry,	-	-	349 63	\$252 21	35 75	637 59	637 59	5,137 85	-	-	5,137 85	4,500 26
Sewing,	\$1,505 68	\$402 75	1,028 96	240 00	4 63	1,873 61	3,783 04	2,941 27	\$471 75	\$1,402 46	4,905 48	1,123 44
Shirt,	20,099 54	7,602 04	23,351 63	4,824 60	42 20	27,213 49	54,920 07	40,964 19	4,945 13	9,237 53	55,166 90	246 83
Totals,	\$21,406 22	\$5,004 79	\$24,333 24	\$5,316 81	\$89 13	\$29,739 18	\$69,349 19	\$50,890 39	\$8,416 88	\$10,730 04	\$67,027 31	\$7,678 12

RECAPITULATION.

	DR.			CR.		
	OCT. 1, 1903.			SEPT. 30, 1904.		
	Stock on Hand.	Outstand- ing Accounts.	Materials.	Salaries.	Tools and Imple- ments.	Totals.
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1903,				\$21,405 22		Received during the year,
Outstanding accounts Oct. 1, 1903,				8,004 79		Outstanding accounts Sept. 30, 1904,
Paid during the year,				20,789 18		Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1904,
Balance,				\$50,349 19		
				7,673 13		
				\$67,027 31		

Table showing the Number of Prisoners committed and discharged in All Ways during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Number of prisoners in custody Oct. 1, 1903,	219
Committed by the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904,	221
Committed from Industrial School for Girls,	4
Returned by revocation of permit,	5
Returned from insane hospital,	1
	<hr/> 231
Whole number during the year,	450
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	35
Discharged by shortened sentence,	49
Discharged by permit,	164
Removed to State Farm,	2
Removed to Industrial School for Girls,	1
Removed to insane hospital,	3
Pardoned,	5
Died,	1
	<hr/> 260
Number in custody Sept. 30, 1904,	190
Average daily number in custody,	203
Number in the prison Sept. 30, 1904,	190
Average daily number in prison,	194

Infants.

Number of infants admitted with mothers,	7
Number of infants born in the prison,	5
Number of infants died,	2
Number of infants remaining Sept. 30, 1904,	12

Crimes and Ages of Prisoners sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	Above 70.	Totals.
<i>1. — Against the Person.</i>													
Abandoning child,	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kidnapping,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Totals,	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
<i>2. — Against Property.</i>													
Arson, attempt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking glass,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	3	1	1	1	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	19
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	-	3	1	1	1	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	22
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>													
Abortion and accessory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	9
Common night-walker,	1	-	1	2	5	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	28
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Drunkenness,	-	-	1	1	1	25	13	23	9	3	2	1	70
Fornication,	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Idle and disorderly,	-	2	1	2	1	12	3	1	1	-	-	-	23
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	8
Lewdness,	1	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	11
Stubbornness,	1	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Vagrants,	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Totals,	3	10	8	12	12	59	29	35	15	5	2	1	191

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person,	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
2. — Against property,	-	3	1	1	1	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	22
3. — Against public order, etc.,	3	10	8	12	12	59	29	35	15	5	2	1	191
Totals,	3	14	10	13	13	72	33	40	15	5	2	1	221

NOTE. — There were 2 definite sentences this year, one for 7 years for abortion, the other 3 years for accessory to abortion after the fact.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

SHEEBORN, Oct. 1, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

The following is the twenty-seventh annual report of the medical work of the Reformatory Prison for Women : —

Daily average of prisoners,	194
Daily average having medicine, not in hospital,	31
Daily average sick in rooms,	1
Daily average on sick call,	13

HOSPITAL CASES.

Medical.

Adenitis (tubercular),	1	Malingeringer,	3
Asthma,	2	Menorrhagia,	3
Cardiac lesions (valvular),	2	Morphinism,	3
Cocainism,	1	Neuralgia,	2
Delirium tremens,	2	Neuritis,	1
Diabetes mellitus,	1	Pleurisy,	1
Diarrhœa,	2	Rheumatism,	2
Dysmenorrhœa,	2	Syphilis,	3
Gastritis,	3	Tonsillitis,	2
Hysteria,	2	Tuberculosis,	3

Surgical.

Abscess,	5	Herpes zoster,	1
Anal fissure,	2	Iritis,	2
Carcinoma,	1	Pruritis,	1
Eczema,	3	Scabies,	2
Erysipelas,	1	Sprain,	2
Erythema nodosum,	1	Tapeworm,	1
Furunculosis,	1	Urticaria,	1
Hemorrhoids,	1		

HOSPITAL CASES — *Concluded.*

Obstetrical.

Labor, 6	Miscarriages, 2
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One prisoner has died of pleurisy with cardiac complications. Two infants have died, one of inanition, the other a premature infant which lived two weeks. Three prisoners have been removed to the hospital for insane.

Respectfully,

FRANCES W. POTTER, M.D.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SENEBORN, Oct. 1, 1904.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

I submit herewith my annual report as chaplain of the Reformatory Prison for Women.

THE SCHOOL.

Number admitted during the year,	71
Number who could read and write imperfectly,	22
Number who could read and write in their own language,	11
Number of illiterates,	38

In former reports I have given the general plan of the school work. The privileges of the day school are accorded only to illiterates and foreigners. The latter who read and write in their own language are a particularly hopeful set of pupils and seem to progress far more rapidly than our native born Americans. Special attention is given to letter writing, so that nearly every woman upon leaving school has been able to write her own letters. The exceptions are those whom age, defective eye-sight or other existing conditions have rendered unfit for study. Our evening school sessions are well attended and the progress made is quite marked.

THE LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the general library,	1,381
Books replaced,	37
Books added (12 donated),	38
Number of volumes in the hospital library,	392
Books added (16 donated),	18

Many of our books are very much worn and are constantly needing to be repaired. With the aid of one of the women, I mend and cover many hundred volumes during the year. The increasing demand for reading matter is an evidence of the value of the library to the women. The addition of at least 100 volumes a year would not more than meet the demand and supply the deficit which a year of constant use occasions.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Father Garrahan has been untiring in his ministrations here. On several occasions he has brought some of his parish children with him and given entertainments in the chapel. He has also contributed literature and flowers, both of which have been much enjoyed by the women.

During the year I have endeavored to faithfully discharge all the duties connected with the chaplaincy, the details of which have been given in previous reports. I have, with the exception of two Sabbaths, personally conducted every service. I cannot help feeling that it would hardly be expected that the chaplain, Sunday after Sunday, could bring the gospel truths home to the hearts of these women as an occasional minister from the outside world would do.

I am happy, however, to report that there is deep interest shown in all our services, particularly in our Sabbath school lessons. There has been a large demand for Bibles, and I feel that there are those who have never before had any love or reverence for God's Word who will in the future make it a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path, and who can say with the Psalmist, "Thy Word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against Thee."

We are deeply grateful to all who at various times have kindly given entertainments and lectures and have contributed books, papers and flowers; these favors have been warmly appreciated by both officers and inmates.

Respectfully,

EMILY L. HERNDON,

Chaplain.

THE JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

There are 5 separate jails, 2 separate houses of correction, and 14 other county prisons, each having a jail and house of correction combined. In the paragraphs below any changes or improvements in these prisons since the last report are briefly described. The facts concerning the details of expenditures for maintenance and the receipts from various sources, including the earnings, are set out in tabulated statements immediately following the text.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.

For several years it has been stated in the annual report of this prison that the only work except to keep the land and buildings in order is furnished by pumping water into the tank at the top of the court house, but this will shortly be discontinued as a regular employment because a tank is being erected that will be supplied by a wind-mill, and all the water for the buildings will be distributed from this place. At the close of the year there were 6 prisoners in custody, 4 less than last year. The prison has been provided with new bath-tubs and toilets, and the whole place has the appearance of being clean and well kept.

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BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.

The appearance of this prison has been greatly improved during the year by putting ground glass in the windows of the women's prison in place of the painted glass that had been there a long time. Other improvements consist of placing new sinks in the cell-block, laying asphalt walks in the prison yard and cleaning and painting various parts of the prison. The workshop has been screened and protected. In the report last year reference was made to the situa-

tion of the bath-room in the women's prison, which is so placed that it cannot be properly ventilated and lighted. It would be a great improvement if this were moved to another part of the wing. On September 30 the number of prisoners in custody was 79, being 10 more than last year.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.

The prison population of this place shows a great decrease as compared with last year. On September 30 there remained in custody 192 prisoners, being 99 less than were held at the close of the preceding year. No extraordinary repairs have been made on the buildings during the year, but they have been kept in good order and their appearance shows the constant attention of the master. During the year the asphalt floors in the corridors have been painted, and this treatment gives them a smooth surface that is quite satisfactory.

Jail at Taunton.

This place also shows a diminished population as compared with last year, the number held on September 30 being only 50, against 57 the year before. The only extraordinary repairs on the buildings consisted of a few changes in the steam-heating apparatus, but the repairs and changes of a few years ago greatly improve the appearance of this jail. There is a fine chapel here, but during the hot days of summer services cannot be held in it owing to great heat radiated from the iron roof.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Jail at Edgartown.

A new keeper has been appointed at this jail, but he returns no prisoners in custody at the close of the year. The jail buildings, although small, are well built and are sufficient for any emergency that is likely to arise in this small county.

ESSEX COUNTY.

House of Correction at Ipswich.

The good appearance of this prison, which was noted in the report of last year, has been maintained during this year. The prison has been kept clean, and as much work as possible has been provided.

The large crop of vegetables produced on the land not only furnished occupation for the prisoners but reduced the cost of support. On September 30 there were 42 prisoners in custody, being 7 less than last year.

Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.

When this prison was built it was so constructed as to make it impossible to provide separate cells for the inmates except when the number of prisoners is very small. Nearly one-half the cells are of double size, and ordinarily the population is so large that 2 men must be kept in each of the larger cells. The condition in this respect is better than it was last year, there being on September 30 only 118 prisoners in custody, against 147 the year before. Extraordinary repairs during the year consisted of some work on the buildings at an expense of \$800, and the construction of a new fence which also cost \$800.

Jail at Newburyport.

The number of prisoners remaining in custody at the close of the year was only 7, being 10 less than last year. This jail is used mainly as a place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial, and it sometimes happens that only a few are held here. Occasionally, however, there will be a comparatively large number. The new prison, which was built about fifteen years ago, will furnish sufficient accommodations for this part of the county for a long time without using the old prison, which is always available in case of emergency. The only work is such as may be found about the buildings and in cultivating the exceedingly small lot of land connected with the jail.

Jail and House of Correction at Salem.

Like all the other prisons in this county, there is a reduction in the number of prisoners remaining as compared with last year. The number in custody here on September 30 was 129, whereas 137 were held at the close of the preceding year. Although the population shows this reduction, it is nevertheless a fact that the large number of commitments from the nearby cities and towns make an imperative need of more prison room at Salem. Some years ago a lot of land was purchased by the county commissioners for the purpose of making an enlargement, but nothing further has been done in this

direction. From time to time it has been suggested that one of the houses of correction in this county should be set apart exclusively as a women's prison. This prison is always clean and orderly, owing to the continued vigilance of the master and his assistants. A small expenditure has been made for retubing and resetting the boilers, and other slight repairs, such as painting and plumbing, have been done, but nothing has been accomplished towards making the important change of removing the boilers from under the prison buildings.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.

This prison has a larger number of inmates than at the close of last year, there being 49 in custody, against 31 in 1903. The farm has been cultivated to good advantage, and a large crop of vegetables has been raised for the consumption of the prisoners. The work here, besides farming, consists of cane-seating chairs, which is done in a large and well-lighted shop.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.

The changes in the ventilating apparatus which were mentioned in the last report have been completed during the year. Other repairs consist of new locks for the prison. This is one of the best of the county prison buildings, and is always clean and well kept. The number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 191, being a reduction of 40 as compared with the preceding year.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.

The changes at this place mentioned in the last report have been completed during the year at a cost of a little less than \$10,000. Under the immediate direction of the sheriff the prison has had a thorough overhauling, and presents a much better appearance than it has shown for a long time. The new heating apparatus adds greatly to the convenience of the prison. At the close of the year there were 46 prisoners in custody, 4 more than last year.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.

The premises of this prison are exceedingly restricted and there is no possibility of enlarging the area of the yard. All the available space, however, is utilized, and during the year an improvement has been made by the addition of a two-story brick building, to be used as a visiting and receiving room for prisoners. The place for visitors is the best room of the kind to be found in any prison in the State. The entire cost of the building was about \$1,300. Other repairs on the buildings to the amount of \$8,000 were made so as to keep them in good condition. The number of prisoners in custody on September 30 was 269, a decrease of 26 as compared with last year.

Jail at Lowell.

Although commitments to the prison department of the Lowell poor farm ceased during the year, and that department was closed entirely at the end of September, it is interesting to note that there has been no material increase in the number of prisoners in Middlesex County. This jail had 111 prisoners in custody at the close of the year, 27 more than last year, a gain that is off-set by the decrease at Cambridge. Repairs here consisted of the installation of a new drying-room in the laundry, at an expense of something over \$600. Ordinary repairs on the buildings to keep them in proper condition amounted to an expenditure of about \$3,000. In this prison it has been necessary to put 2 men in a few of the cells. This might have been avoided by transfers to Cambridge, but, on account of the short terms imposed, it was not thought advisable to put the county to the expense of transferring prisoners back and forth.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Nantucket.

There is nothing to say about this place except to repeat what has been said time and again. There were no prisoners in custody at the close of the year, and the only one committed during the year was a woman who had been sentenced to Sherborn, and was held in the jail pending her transportation to the mainland.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.

The only repairs here during the year were such as have been necessary to keep the prison up to the good condition which was given to it a few years ago by the entire renovation that was made under the direction of the sheriff. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 65, being 18 less than last year.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Plymouth.

Since the last report some repairs have been made here which were recommended several years ago. New bath-tubs have been provided, plumbing has been put into the men's hospital, and a new hospital has been set apart for women. The laundry also has been refitted. These changes have added to the improved condition of this prison, which has been marked in recent years. The place is clean, orderly and well kept in every respect. At the close of the year there were 87 prisoners in custody, being 40 more than last year.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Jail at Boston.

In the report of last year there was quoted a letter of the sheriff in regard to the new prison, the construction of which completed the changes that have been in progress here for some years. Everything about the place at present is quite conveniently arranged with the exception of the hospital in the new prison, which is in the top of the building and unfortunately has no elevator. This jail receives a great many prisoners during the year, mostly those committed for trial, but only enough sentenced prisoners to keep the place in order. The number of prisoners in custody on September 30 was 223, being 12 less than last year.

House of Correction at Deer Island.

The largest prison in the State is situated on Deer Island in Boston harbor. At the close of the year there were 1,793 prisoners in custody, being 120 more than were held on Sept. 30, 1903. The greatest increase in the commitments to county prisons is found here, but the relative addition is not as great as in some other places. No

extraordinary expenditures are reported, but general repairs and improvements were made at an expense of about \$8,000. During the year the new prison for women has been occupied. It differs in construction from any other prison in the State, and is probably one of the most elaborate structures ever prepared for such a purpose. It contains enough separate cells for the imprisonment of as many women as are likely to be sent to this place for a long time, and its use will further improve the condition of this well managed prison.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.

No special repairs have been made on the buildings here during the year, but a small sum has been expended for keeping the buildings in good order. Some years ago the commitments of women to this place were discontinued, and female prisoners in this county are all kept at Worcester. The small tract of land is cultivated by the prisoners, and yields good returns for their labor. Other inmates are employed in the shops at cane-seating chairs. At the close of the year the number of prisoners remaining was 112, as against 118 the year before.

Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.

The repairs on this prison consisted of doing some work on the stable, the roof of the prison, etc., at a cost of \$620. For a long time during the year no work was available here, but at the date of this report the prisoners are quite well employed in cane-seating chairs. The number of prisoners in custody on September 30 was 219, being 29 less than last year. Both the prisons in Worcester County are always kept in good order, and are economically managed.

As a rule, the county prisons are clean and well kept, but in a few instances great improvement in the appearance could be shown if the keepers and masters were allowed to make a small outlay at regular intervals for paint and like materials.

On the pages immediately following will be found tables of expenses and receipts, also a statement of prisoners received and discharged in all the jails and houses of correction.

Expenditures for Maintenance of Jails and Houses of Correction in Detail for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

PRISONS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Salaries of Officers, including Chaplains.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Fuel and Lights.	Instruction of Prisoners, not including Chaplains.	Expenses for Reading Matter.	Allowed to Discharged Prisoners.	All Other Purposes.	Total Amount expended.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction.	10	\$960 00	\$1,035 51	\$103 70	\$9 00	\$22 65	\$130 00	-	\$155 53	\$25 85	\$126 87	\$2,005 53
Boston Jail.	227	28,664 98	14,989 91	1,956 97	189 33	292 95	5,944 17	-	59 85	3 00	5,996 21	57,623 05
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction.	293	33,323 10	18,843 30	6,594 43	898 91	374 60	\$17,321 66	\$32 76	59 85	285 92	6,806 13	85,511 16
Dedham Jail and House of Correction.	90	8,353 36	3,917 15	650 23	32 83	136 16	-	-	-	52 34	2,065 94	15,208 06
Deer Island House of Correction.	1,452	58,048 33	76,166 29	19,630 25	3,280 56	2,999 19	19,467 56	37 58	196 47	759 72	22,401 41	202,777 36
Edgartown Jail.	-	200 00	365 00	12 75	-	-	23 00	-	-	-	3 93	603 68
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction.	108	8,358 43	2,318 81	350 85	4 51	90 64	2,410 21	-	100 00	230 00	2,846 08	17,226 53
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction.	41	4,460 00	1,192 50	449 71	53 84	53 60	718 39	-	5 00	11 85	1,761 07	8,705 96
Ipwich House of Correction.	56	6,618 33	3,705 38	433 15	15 63	75 88	2,331 10	-	-	145 19	2,101 33	14,475 99
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction.	133	6,650 00	10,469 88	835 95	-	289 79	2,001 09	-	-	214 45	3,181 32	23,675 43
Lowell Jail.	108	9,179 85	3,765 96	756 81	92 31	285 90	2,103 93	-	-	109 79	1,724 96	18,958 51
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction.	-	50 00	19 80	-	-	-	1 33	-	-	-	9 64	80 32
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction.	237	21,194 27	10,908 29	1,211 99	52 84	340 12	5,433 18	-	139 76	407 05	3,761 73	43,454 22
Newburyport Jail.	16	2,877 11	1,051 26	165 45	44 67	25 15	640 25	-	-	1 00	547 08	5,351 97
Northampton Jail.	40	3,134 00	3,037 87	299 30	177 02	28 80	1,466 73	-	-	-	1,049 92	9,193 54
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction.	72	7,931 42	6,000 74	1,254 34	205 79	631 98	4,993 20	25 00	-	88 06	2,179 29	22,869 82
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction.	69	7,800 00	3,994 63	439 51	292 87	53 10	1,030 22	-	-	13 45	1,895 56	14,895 56
Salem Jail and House of Correction.	147	8,334 68	6,985 99	652 12	91 28	159 06	3,142 92	-	-	444 21	2,447 81	21,890 26
Springfield Jail and House of Correction.	189	10,921 57	7,132 03	993 61	363 59	336 06	6,086 45	-	-	7,070 03	7,070 03	32,155 90
Taunton Jail.	46	6,708 00	2,388 56	145 50	60 22	36 95	1,420 85	-	18 50	86 96	10,547 96	10,547 96
Worcester Jail and House of Correction.	247	13,622 15	7,031 53	1,023 42	303 83	229 93	2,403 12	-	97 40	409 65	2,721 01	28,332 04
Totals.	3,481	\$245,245 58	\$185,921 79	\$37,712 19	\$6,138 53	\$6,112 50	\$75,348 11	\$115 34	\$772 50	\$3,541 05	\$99,319 25	\$832,757 54

* Fuel and lights are furnished for the county buildings.

† County commissioners expended \$5,927.76 for fuel and lights which are furnished in connection with the court house.

Expenditures, Receipts and Cost of Support in Jails and Houses of Correction for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

PRISONS	EXPENDITURES.			RECEIPTS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS OF FINES AND COSTS.			Average Num-ber of Prison-ers.	COST FOR EACH PRISONER.		
	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses.	Totals.	Earnings from Industries.	From Other Sources.	Totals.		Balance, being of Net Cost of Support.	Gross.	Net.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, Boston Jail, Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, Dedham Jail and House of Correction, Deer Island House of Correction, Edgartown Jail, Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, Ipswich House of Correction, Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, Lowell Jail, Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, Newburyport Jail, Northampton Jail and House of Correction, Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, Salem Jail and House of Correction, Springfield Jail and House of Correction, Taunton Jail, Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	\$960 00 28,564 98 33,323 10 8,353 36 58,048 38 200 00 8,355 43 4,400 00 5,618 33 6,650 00 9,179 85 50 00 21,194 27 2,877 11 3,184 00 7,931 42 7,800 00 8,354 68 10,921 57 5,708 00 13,662 15	\$2,046 58 28,688 07 50,588 06 6,854 70 144,729 03 403 68 8,841 10 4,245 96 8,857 66 17,025 48 8,878 66 80 82 22,239 95 2,474 86 6,059 64 14,938 40 7,008 86 12,925 58 21,834 33 4,859 95 14,819 89	\$3,006 58 57,252 05 83,911 16 15,208 06 202,777 36 603 68 17,226 53 8,705 96 14,475 99 23,675 48 18,058 51 80 82 43,434 22 5,351 97 9,193 61 22,869 82 14,808 86 21,290 26 32,755 90 10,547 95 28,382 04	- - \$1,771 58 860 23 4,516 06 - 3,520 36 964 06 - - 1,415 78 - 5,094 06 - 384 88 - 643 76 1,332 14 4,064 51 - 2,097 78	\$321 77 2,042 60 20,098 64 176 00 3,091 60 - 857 53 631 35 445 51 330 75 331 36 - 489 86 - 212 00 18 89 994 02 576 47 89 24 275 99	\$231 77 2,042 60 21,870 22 1,036 23 7,607 66 - 4,377 94 1,595 41 14,030 48 330 75 1,757 14 - 5,583 92 - 626 83 60 95 662 65 2,326 16 4,640 98 10,468 71 2,373 77	\$2,784 81 55,380 45 62,040 94 14,171 83 195,169 70 603 68 12,548 59 7,120 55 14,030 48 23,344 73 16,321 37 80 82 37,850 30 5,351 97 8,566 76 22,318 97 14,146 91 18,934 10 28,114 92 10,468 71 26,008 37	\$900 66 252 96 286 39 168 95 130 66 - 156 50 212 34 258 50 175 63 167 21 - 183 27 334 50 239 84 317 64 214 62 144 63 175 31 239 30 114 91	\$278 48 243 97 211 74 157 46 125 75 - 118 97 175 67 250 54 175 63 151 12 - 159 71 334 50 214 17 316 93 205 02 128 80 148 76 237 36 106 39	
Totals,	\$245,256 58	\$388,561 26	\$633,757 84	\$26,665 20	\$30,944 58	\$57,609 78	3,681	\$172 17	\$156 52	

AVERAGE COST OF PRISONERS.

The preceding table gives the average cost of support in each jail and house of correction. The conditions in the different prisons are so varied that this table does not form a fair basis of comparison; no just estimate can be made without taking into account all the circumstances, such as the stock on hand, products from the land, etc. Moreover, in dividing the expenses, the larger prisons will always make the better showing. Similar considerations apply to the State institutions, in which the average net cost of support for the year was as follows: State Prison, \$143.86; Massachusetts Reformatory, \$202.72; Reformatory Prison for Women, \$242.76.

FINES AND COSTS.

Number committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs, and Amount received.

PRISONS.	Number committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs.	Number who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . .	11	7	\$164 14
Boston Jail,	359	177	2,306 00
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,237	359	2,188 00
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . .	241	101	1,788 00
Deer Island House of Correction,	5,111	857	6,611 00
Edgartown Jail,	1	1	15 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . .	279	48	555 00
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	59	16	330 00
Ipswich House of Correction,	17	1	10 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . .	756	167	920 00
Lowell Jail,	981	233	1,727 30
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . .	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . .	1,023	202	2,221 00
Newburyport Jail,	121	20	120 25
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . .	181	59	479 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	359	42	332 84
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . .	340	51	363 60
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	906	185	1,496 00
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,245	274	2,717 00
Taunton Jail,	585	142	1,048 00
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . .	1,189	262	2,782 00
Totals,	15,061	3,164	\$28,173 13

* This applies only to fines paid to the masters and keepers.

Showing Number of Prisoners committed and discharged in Each Jail and House of Correction, in the Year ending
Sept. 30, 1904.

PRISONS.	Number of Prison- ers Oct. 1, 1903.	Committed from Courts during the Year.	Returned for Viola- tion of Permit.	Removed from Other Prisons.	Returned from Es- cape.	Returned from Insane Asylum.	Total Number in Prison during the Year.	Released on Permit or Otherwise					Died.	Escaped.	Paroled.	Re-moved to In- sane Asylum.	Re-moved to Other Prisons.	Total Number Dis- charged during the Year.	Number in Cas- tody Sept. 30, 1904.	Average number in Jails and Houses of Correction.
								Released on Permit	Discharged.	or Otherwise										
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	10	63	-	-	-	-	63	57	6,636	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6,036	223	9
Boston Jail,	285	6,624	12	125	2	1	6,899	2,896	2,947	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,947	269	237
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	295	2,761	1	43	2	1	3,216	1,604	1,604	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,604	90	298
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	88	691	1	6	1	1	678	12,658	10,690	16	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	48	618	66
Deer Island House of Correction,	1,673	10,639	40	6	1	1	12,658	10,690	10,690	16	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	10,766	1,798	1,652
Edgartown Jail,	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	118	588	-	135	-	-	588	691	691	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	724	112	108
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	81	184	1	267	1	-	217	166	166	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	168	49	41
Ipawitch House of Correction,	49	78	2	32	-	-	386	340	340	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	344	42	56
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	147	1,249	2	25	-	-	1,430	1,261	1,261	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1,811	118	138
Lowell Jail,	84	1,484	2	25	-	-	1,595	1,369	1,369	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,484	111	108
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	291	1,680	2	26	-	-	1,999	1,766	1,766	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	1,807	192	237
Newburyport Jail,	17	214	-	20	-	-	231	229	229	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	244	7	16
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	42	382	-	-	-	-	424	376	376	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	378	46	40
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	69	661	-	-	-	-	731	648	648	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	652	79	72
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	47	676	-	33	-	1	723	630	630	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	635	87	69
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	137	1,742	9	1	-	1	1,922	1,807	1,807	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,793	129	147
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	231	2,442	6	1	-	-	2,690	2,475	2,475	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2,489	191	189
Taunton Jail,	57	948	-	35	-	-	1,035	983	983	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	985	60	46
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	248	2,601	2	33	-	-	2,884	2,470	2,470	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2,666	219	247
Totals,	3,806	36,829	77	730	6	2	40,609	35,776	35,776	31	14	35	8	36,721	3,788	3,681				

* Includes one removed on habeas corpus.

† Pardoned by the President.

† Includes one discharged on habeas corpus.

‡ Includes one released on requisition by the Governor.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners received and discharged in All Prisons, with the Removals to and from the Prisons included in this Report, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Number of prisoners Oct. 1, 1903,	6,669	
Committed from the courts,	38,832	
Returned for violation of permit,	477	
Received from other institutions,*	16	
Removed from : —		
State Prison,	1	
Massachusetts Reformatory,	11	
Reformatory Prison for Women,	2	
State Farm,	18	
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners,	10	
Jails and houses of correction,	857	
Reform schools,	17	
Returned from : —		
State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	12	
Escape,	15	
		40,268
		46,937
Released on permit or otherwise discharged,	38,904	
Removed to : —		
Massachusetts Reformatory,	52	
Reformatory Prison for Women,	3	
State Farm,	9	
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners,	121	
Jails and houses of correction,	730	
Reform school,	1	
State Asylum for Insane Criminals,	95	
Died,	70	
Escaped,	27	
Pardoned by Governor,	34	
Pardoned by President,	1	
		40,047
Number in custody Sept. 30, 1904,	6,890	
Average number in prison,	6,633	

* Includes 13 from the Lyman School for Boys and 3 from the State Industrial School for Girls; 1 was removed to the State Industrial School for Girls.

The foregoing statement shows the number of commitments to and discharges from all the prisons in the State, together with the State Farm and the Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904. All prisoners sentenced or received by transfer and all persons held for trial or as witnesses are included. The number committed, as compared with last year, shows an increase of 3,100. The number of prisoners in custody at the date of this report was 6,890, an increase of 221 over the number in all the prisons in the State a year ago. The following statistics refer to sentenced prisoners:—

Commitments to Jails, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.												Aggregates.		
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—Against the person, .	174	7	44	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	227
2.—Against property, .	172	18	76	16	24	8	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	278
3.—Against public order, etc.	1,008	164	552	122	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,189
Totals,	1,954	179	672	137	60	14	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2,694

Commitments to Houses of Correction, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.												Aggregates.		
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—Against the person, .	561	17	368	11	77	-	40	1	22	-	16	1	2	-	1,081
2.—Against property, .	786	87	826	54	286	18	153	4	68	2	24	1	-	1	2,142
3.—Against public order, etc.	11,144	801	6,200	1,231	566	211	89	29	20	1	6	-	-	-	18,024
Totals,	12,490	856	7,389	1,296	928	229	282	34	110	3	46	2	2	1	21,247

Commitments to Jails and Houses of Correction, by Sentences and Sex of Prisoners, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.														
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1. — Against the person, .	735	24	407	11	84	-	41	1	22	-	17	1	2	-	1,308
2. — Against property, .	957	55	902	69	310	21	158	4	68	2	25	1	-	1	2,420
3. — Against public order, etc.,	12,752	955	6,752	1,353	594	222	89	29	20	1	6	-	-	-	20,213
Totals,	14,444	1,034	8,061	1,433	988	243	288	34	110	3	48	2	2	1	23,041
															2,750
															26,091

Commitments to Jails and Houses of Correction, by Counties, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Population by Census of 1900.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		
		M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	27,826	4	-	4	1	-	1	12	2	14	17	2	19
Berkshire,	95,667	38	-	38	40	1	41	492	10	502	570	11	581
Bristol,	252,029	125	8	128	229	15	244	1,645	291	1,936	1,999	809	2,808
Dukes County,	4,561	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Essex,	357,030	179	2	181	252	5	257	2,236	266	2,502	2,667	273	2,940
Franklin,	41,209	5	-	5	23	1	24	123	2	125	151	3	154
Hampden,	175,643	56	-	56	174	3	177	1,606	178	1,784	1,836	181	2,017
Hampshire,	58,820	11	-	11	9	-	9	217	7	224	237	7	244
Middlesex,	565,696	134	3	137	287	17	304	2,582	242	2,824	3,003	262	3,265
Nantucket,	3,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	151,539	35	1	36	60	1	61	342	13	355	437	15	452
Plymouth,	113,985	58	3	61	36	1	37	398	23	421	492	27	519
Suffolk,	611,417	575	24	599	1,105	101	1,206	8,552	1,453	10,005	10,232	1,578	11,810
Worcester,	346,958	88	1	89	203	8	211	2,007	73	2,080	2,298	82	2,380
Totals,	2,805,346	1,308	37	1,345	2,420	153	2,573	20,213	2,560	22,773	23,941	2,750	26,091

Commitments to the State Farm, by Crimes and Sex of Prisoners, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

[Sentences are indeterminate.]

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Common night-walker, .	-	2	2	Tramps,	73	-	73
Drunkenness,	1,481	81	1,562	Vagabonds,	12	-	12
Escape,	6	-	6	Vagrants,	280	8	288
Idle and disorderly, . .	31	3	34				
Lewdness,	1	1	2	Totals,	1,886	95	1,980
Pilferer,	1	-	1				

Sentences of Prisoners committed to the Jails and Houses of Correction in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

PRISONS.	SENTENCES.															
	Fine and Costs.		Loss than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and More.		Aggregates.		Tot.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	10	-	3	2	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	2	19	-
Boston Jail,	364	47	246	64	21	21	29	6	1	-	-	-	682	114	746	-
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	1,218	29	597	51	94	21	9	1	2	-	-	-	1,947	107	2,084	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	226	6	187	7	12	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	437	16	463	-
Deer Island House of Correction,	4,989	363	3,914	923	486	159	129	20	53	1	2	1	9,600	1,464	11,064	-
Edgartown Jail,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	278	-	148	1	7	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	443	-	443	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	60	-	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	151	8	164	-
Ipwich House of Correction,	15	1	60	6	3	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	78	6	84	-
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	663	76	296	83	23	3	9	-	2	-	-	-	983	173	1,166	-
Lowell Jail,	844	94	188	50	21	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,056	166	1,211	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	881	166	302	73	71	16	9	3	2	-	-	-	1,266	258	1,523	-
Newburyport Jail,	108	6	59	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	7	172	-
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	130	2	89	6	13	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	237	7	244	-
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	337	4	295	6	16	6	1	6	2	-	-	-	570	11	581	-
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	339	13	121	10	15	4	8	1	6	-	-	-	492	27	519	-
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	953	47	405	34	43	6	26	-	4	1	-	-	1,431	87	1,518	-
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	1,225	113	655	62	23	6	19	-	12	1	-	-	1,836	181	2,017	-
Taunton Jail,	559	81	160	20	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	61	785	-
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	1,254	44	477	30	88	7	24	1	9	-	-	-	1,866	82	1,987	-
Totals,	14,444	1,084	8,061	1,433	983	243	283	34	110	3	43	2	23,941	2,750	26,691	-

Showing Number of Prisoners committed for Non-payment of Fines and Costs and on Term Sentences in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.													
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.														
Abuse of female child, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Accessory after the fact to murder, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assault,	70	1	78	3	11	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	166	4
Assault, indecent,	2	-	2	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Assault on female child, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Assault on officer,	17	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	44	-
Assault to carnally abuse, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assault to murder,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Assault to rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Assault to rescue,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assault to rob,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Assault with dangerous weapon,	16	-	27	1	11	-	13	-	5	-	-	-	77	1
Assault and battery,	598	23	269	7	44	-	14	-	3	-	2	-	930	30
Libel,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Robbery and accessory, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	4	1	15	1
Threats,	22	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	34	-
Throwing missiles,	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
Totals,	735	24	407	11	64	-	41	1	22	-	17	1	1,317	37
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.														
Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Breaking and entering, . . .	1	-	5	-	18	-	42	-	35	1	8	-	112	1
Breaking and entering and larceny,	1	-	2	-	4	-	15	-	6	-	3	-	31	-
Breaking glass,	34	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	4
Cheating and defrauding, . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Cigars, selling not properly stamped,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common and notorious thief,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	6	-
Concealing leased property, .	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Concealing stolen property, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Defacing buildings,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Defrauding boarding house or inn keeper,	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Embezzlement of letter, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Embezzlement of U. S. money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Evading fare,	91	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-
False pretences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fraudulent conveyance of property,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Larceny,	668	41	767	60	234	16	64	2	14	-	6	1	1,763	121
Larceny from a conveyance, . .	1	-	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Larceny from person,	-	1	25	5	23	4	15	2	6	1	2	-	71	13
Larceny from railroad car, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny from reality,	2	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Larceny in a building,	1	-	9	1	12	-	10	-	3	-	1	-	36	1
Larceny of letters from post-office,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-

* Sentenced for life.

Number of Prisoners committed, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.																
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.—CON.																	
Food laws, violating, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forgery and uttering, . . .	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	17	-	17
Fornication, . . .	81	90	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	107	198
Gaming and present at, . . .	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Giving liquor to prisoner, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Habitual criminal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Health laws, violating, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Highway, obstructing, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . .	2	3	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12
Idle and disorderly, . . .	11	3	69	35	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	45	131
Indecent exposure, . . .	14	-	19	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46
Junk collecting, unlicensed, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	2	-	4	8	4	11	5	4	-	-	-	-	25	13	38
Lewdness, . . .	10	5	11	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	23	45
Liquor, keeping and selling, illegally, . . .	49	13	23	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	18	94
Liquor laws, violating, . . .	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Liquor nuisance, keeping, . . .	9	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	21
Liquor, transporting, illegally, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Loitering around railroad station, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Loitering on street, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Lord's Day, violating, . . .	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	44
Lottery and advertising, . . .	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Making and aiding in making photographs and prints of parts of U. S. bills, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Milk laws, violating, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Neglect of family, . . .	82	-	77	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	181
Obscene language, using, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Obscene letters, depositing in mail, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Officer, assuming to be, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Officer, obstructing, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Opium laws, violating, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Park rules, violating, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Peddling, unlicensed, . . .	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	30
Perjury, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	6
Physician, unregistered, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Playing ball in street, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Polygamy, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10
Profanity, . . .	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	25
Railroad, obstructing, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Refusing to aid officer, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Rescue, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Smuggling, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sodomy, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Street musician, unlicensed, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Stubbornness, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tickets, selling, unlawfully, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tramps, . . .	-	-	25	-	35	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	63
Unnatural act, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Uttering and having counterfeit national bank notes, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	4
Vagabonds, . . .	-	-	11	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	17
Vagrants, . . .	16	2	462	-	19	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	30	536
Walking on railroad, . . .	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	222
Totals, . . .	12,762	956	6,762	1,353	594	222	89	29	20	1	9	1	5	1	20,221	2,562	22,783

Number of Prisoners committed, etc. — Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.														
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
1. — Against the person, .	735	24	407	11	84	-	41	1	22	-	17	1	11	-	1,317
2 — Against property, .	957	55	902	69	310	21	160	4	68	2	25	1	4	1	2,426
3. — Against public order, etc.	12,752	955	6,752	1,353	504	222	89	29	20	1	9	1	5	1	20,221
Totals,	14,444	1,034	8,061	1,438	988	243	290	34	110	3	51	3	20	2	28,964
															2,752
															26,716

In the foregoing table the whole number of persons committed either for the non-payment of a fine and costs or upon a definite sentence is presented. In addition to these there have been 2,978 committed to serve indefinite sentences who were received at the different institutions as follows: to the State Prison, 188; to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 591; to the Reformatory Prison for Women, 219; to the State Farm, 1,980, making a total of 29,694 persons who have been committed upon a sentence to all the prisons in the State during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904. As compared with last year this is an increase of 2,350. The difference in the total number as compared with the statement upon page 60 is due to the fact that the above table includes only prisoners committed under sentence, while the figures in the statement on that page cover all the prisoners received whether under sentence of imprisonment, for non-payment of fines and costs, held to await trial or as witnesses. In the following table the crimes for which prisoners have been sentenced, together with information as to the number committed, are set forth:—

Showing the *Number of Male and Female Prisoners* committed under Sentence to *All Prisons* in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	State Prison. Massachusetts Reformatory. Reformatory Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.												
Abandoning child,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Abuse of female child,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Accessory after the fact to murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Assault,	-	5	-	-	-	-	166	4	170	171	4	175
Assault, felonious,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault, indecent,	-	3	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	16	-	16
Assault on female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Assault on officer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	44	-	44
Assault to abuse female child,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault to carnally abuse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Assault to murder,	10	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	14	-	14
Assault to rape,	13	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	16	-	16
Assault to rescue,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Assault to rob,	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	6
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	3	-	-	-	-	77	1	78	80	1	81
Assault and battery,	-	4	1	-	-	-	930	30	960	934	31	965
Assault and robbery,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carnal abuse,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Kidnapping,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Libel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Manslaughter,	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	3	9
Murder,	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Rape,	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	8	-	8
Robbery and accessory,	32	5	-	-	-	-	15	1	16	62	1	63
Threats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	34	-	34
Throwing missiles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
Totals,	80	27	8	-	-	-	1,308	37	1,345	1,415	45	1,460
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.												
Arson and attempt,	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7
Breaking and entering,	43	37	-	-	-	-	109	1	110	239	1	240
Breaking and entering and larceny,	12	56	-	-	-	-	31	-	31	99	-	99
Breaking glass,	-	-	1	-	-	-	45	4	49	45	5	50
Burglars' tools, having in possession,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Cheating and defrauding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Cigars, selling, not properly stamped,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Common and notorious thief,	9	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	17	-	17
Concealing leased property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7
Concealing stolen property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Defacing buildings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Defrauding boarding-house or inn keeper,	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	9	1	10
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3
Embezzlement of letter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Embezzlement of U. S. money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Evading fare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	92	92	-	92
False pretences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	State Prison. Massachusetts Reformatory. Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY — Con.												
Fraudulent conveyance of property.	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	-	5
Larceny,	8	235	19	-	-	-	1,753	121	1,874	1,996	140	2,136
Larceny from a conveyance.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Larceny from person, . .	11	18	-	-	-	-	71	18	89	95	13	108
Larceny from railroad car, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
Larceny from realty, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15
Larceny in a building, . .	6	14	-	-	-	-	86	1	87	66	1	67
Larceny of letters from post-office.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malicious burning, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	8	-	-	-	-	62	7	69	65	7	72
Pilferer,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, . .	1	4	1	-	-	-	22	8	25	27	4	31
Selling property held on conditional sale.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Stealing a ride,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
Stealing contents of letter from U. S. mail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Trespass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	1	72	71	1	72
Unlawfully taking letters with intent to obstruct mail.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlawful taking,	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	16	-	16
Unlawful use of horse, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	22	-	22
U. S. mail, using to defraud,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Totals,	102	420	22	1	-	1	2,420	153	2,573	2,943	175	3,115
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.												
Abortion and accessory, . .	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Adultery,	-	1	9	-	-	-	39	19	58	40	28	68
Affray,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Bastardy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Bathing rules, violating, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Begging,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Bonfires, making,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Caucus and election laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1	55	54	1	55
Common night-walker, . . .	-	-	28	-	2	2	-	99	99	-	129	129
Common nuisance, keeping, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Common railer and brawler, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4
Contempt of court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	3	45	42	3	45
Cruelty to animals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28	28	-	28
Dangerous weapon, armed with, when arrested.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7
Default on recognizance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Disorderly house, keeping, . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	25	24	49	25	28	53
Disorderly in public conveyance.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	16
Distributing circulars, unlawfully.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Disturbing a meeting, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7
Disturbing the peace, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	404	43	447	405	43	448

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC. — Con.												
Dog, keeping, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	1	6
Drunkenness, .	-	34	79	1,481	81	1,562	17,935	2,109	20,044	19,450	2,269	21,719
Erecting awning without permit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Escape, .	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	12	-	12
False affidavit, making, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
False fire-alarm, giving, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	-	5
False statements, making, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
False statements, making, in obtaining marriage license.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Fast driving, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Fire-arms, using, unlawfully.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Flah and game laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Food laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Forgery and uttering, .	6	11	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	33	-	33
Fornication, .	-	-	8	-	-	-	91	107	193	91	115	206
Gaming and present at, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	23	-	23
Giving liquor to prisoner, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
Habitual criminal, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Health laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
Highway, obstructing, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	6
House of ill-fame, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	8	12
Idle and disorderly, .	-	12	23	31	3	34	86	46	131	129	71	200
Incest, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent exposure, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	46	-	46
Junk, collecting, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, .	-	-	8	-	-	-	25	13	38	25	21	46
Lewdness, .	-	1	11	1	1	2	22	23	45	24	35	59
Liquor laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	20	128	108	20	128
Loitering around railroad station.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Loitering on street, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Lord's Day, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	44	43	1	44
Lottery and advertising, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7
Making and aiding in making photographs and prints of parts of U. S. bills.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Milk laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Neglect of family, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	181	181	-	181
Obscene language, using, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Obscene letters, depositing in mail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Officer, assuming to be, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Officer, obstructing, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Opium laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3
Park rules, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Peddling, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	30	29	1	30
Perjury, .	5	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	12	1	13
Physician, unregistered, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Playing ball in street, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Polygamy, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	11	1	12
Profanity, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	25	24	1	25
Railroad, obstructing, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Rescue, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	-	6
Smuggling, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1

Number of Male and Female Prisoners, etc. — Concluded.

CRIMES.	State Prison. Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.			State Farm.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.—Con.												
Sodomy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4
Street musician, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Stubbornness,	-	65	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	57	12	69
Tickets, selling, unlawfully,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Tramps,	-	1	-	78	-	78	63	-	63	137	-	137
Unnatural act,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Uttering and having coun- terfeit national bank notes,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	12	-	12	14	3	17	26	3	29
Vagrants,	-	25	5	280	8	288	506	30	536	811	43	854
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	222	222	-	222
Totals,	22	151	191	1,884	95	1,979	20,213	2,560	22,773	22,270	2,846	25,116

RECAPITULATION.

1.—Against the person,	80	27	8	-	-	-	1,308	87	1,345	1,415	45	1,460
2.—Against property,	102	420	22	1	-	1	2,420	153	2,573	2,943	175	3,118
3.—Against public order, etc.	22	151	191	1,884	95	1,979	20,213	2,560	22,773	22,270	2,846	25,116
Totals,	204	598	221	1,885	95	1,980	23,941	2,750	26,691	26,628	3,066	29,694

COMPARISON WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Under the present regulation of the reports, it is not permissible to print extended tables of comparative statistics, but the rule has been sufficiently relaxed in regard to this report to allow a comparison with the year immediately preceding, and on the next page there will be found a comparison of the commitments to the different institutions named in this document. It will be seen that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, there was a smaller number of commitments for crimes against the person but a slightly increased number for crimes against property, and a considerable increase for crimes against public order. A reference to the table on page 75 shows that the additional commitments for the offence of drunkenness made a very large part of the increase in the commitments in the third class.

Comparison of Commitments to the Various Institutions in the Last Two Years, classified by Sex of Prisoners.

MALES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.		2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.		3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.		AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.		
State Prison,	73	80	78	102	19	22	170	204	34	-
Massachusetts Reformatory,	29	27	393	420	135	151	557	598	41	-
State Farm,	1	-	2	1	1,464	1,384	1,467	1,335	413	-
Jails and houses of correc- tion.	1,339	1,308	2,272	2,420	18,654	20,213	22,265	23,941	1,676	-
Totals,	1,442	1,415	2,745	2,943	20,272	22,270	24,459	26,628	2,169	-

FEMALES.

Reformatory Prison for Women.	4	8	30	22	180	191	214	221	7	-
State Farm,	-	-	-	-	107	95	107	95	-	12
Jails and houses of correc- tion.	42	37	130	163	2,392	2,560	2,564	2,750	186	-
Totals,	46	45	160	175	2,679	2,846	2,885	3,066	193	12

MALES AND FEMALES.

State Prison,	73	80	78	102	19	22	170	204	34	-
Massachusetts Reformatory,	29	27	393	420	135	151	557	598	41	-
Reformatory Prison for Women.	4	8	30	22	180	191	214	221	7	-
State Farm,	1	-	2	1	1,571	1,979	1,574	1,980	406	-
Jails and houses of correc- tion.	1,381	1,345	2,402	2,573	21,046	22,773	24,829	26,691	1,862	-
Totals,	1,488	1,460	2,905	3,118	22,951	25,116	27,344	29,694	2,350	-

Ages of Prisoners committed in the Year.

PRISONS.	15 to 16 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 to 25 Years.	26 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	51 to 60 Years.	61 to 70 Years.	Above 70 Years.	Age Unknown.	Totals.
State Prison,	-	-	1	-	9	7	56	42	53	17	11	6	2	-	204
Massachusetts Reforma- tory,	21	57	69	79	67	68	169	50	18	-	-	-	-	-	598
Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	3	14	10	13	18	72	33	40	15	5	2	1	-	221
State Farm,	2	-	5	12	14	14	141	215	594	529	311	119	19	5	1,980
Jails and houses of cor- rection,	71	48	136	208	316	345	2,943	3,849	8,909	6,273	2,781	750	92	10	26,691
Totals,	94	106	225	309	419	447	3,386	4,189	9,614	6,839	3,058	877	114	15	29,694

Birthplaces of Prisoners committed in the Year.

BIRTHPLACES.	State Prison.	Massachu- setts Reforma- tory.	Reforma- tory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Massachusetts,	79	321	86	913	10,325	11,729
Other places in United States,	56	117	45	232	4,122	4,572
Australia,	-	-	-	3	13	15
Austria,	2	2	-	4	67	75
Belgium,	-	-	-	1	10	11
British provinces,	12	73	32	144	2,714	2,975
Denmark,	-	2	-	-	18	20
England,	5	16	13	110	1,325	1,469
Finland,	1	2	-	7	106	116
France,	2	-	-	4	33	39
Germany,	6	2	2	6	138	154
Greece,	1	5	-	-	20	26
Ireland,	11	14	25	471	6,122	6,643
Italy,	9	6	2	5	262	284
Norway,	-	-	-	1	53	54
Poland,	1	5	3	9	161	179
Portugal,	-	1	-	3	13	17
Russia,	10	14	2	1	161	188
Scotland,	1	5	5	29	490	530
Sweden,	-	5	6	25	332	368
Turkey,	-	1	-	-	11	12
Wales,	-	-	-	3	58	56
Western Islands,	1	1	-	1	25	28
West Indies,	-	2	-	1	47	50
At sea,	1	-	-	-	9	10
Miscellaneous,	6	3	-	1	51	61
Unknown,	-	1	-	2	10	13
Totals,	204	598	221	1,980	26,691	29,694

Parentage of Prisoners committed in the Year.

PARENTAGE.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
American,	69	122	51	4,091	4,333
Foreign,	111	314	140	21,232	21,847
Mixed,	22	134	27	1,235	1,418
Unknown,	2	28	3	63	116
Totals,	204	598	221	26,601	*27,714

* There were 1,980 prisoners at the State Farm, which, added to this number, gives 29,694 as the total number of prisoners committed under sentence.

Conjugal Condition of Prisoners committed in the Year.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Married,	83	50	111	748	9,481	10,423
Single,	120	548	110	1,225	17,249	19,252
Unknown,	1	-	-	7	11	19
Totals,	204	598	221	1,980	26,601	29,694

Education of Prisoners committed in the Year.

EDUCATION.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Read or write,	193	552	204	1,811	23,647	26,407
Illiterate,	10	46	17	162	3,037	3,272
Unknown,	1	-	-	7	7	15
Totals,	204	598	221	1,980	26,601	29,694

Habits of Prisoners committed in the Year.

HABITS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Intemperate,	89	150	142	1,978	26,090	28,449
Temperate,	114	448	79	2	599	1,242
Unknown,	1	-	-	-	2	3
Totals,	204	598	221	1,980	26,691	29,694

Former Commitments of Prisoners committed in the Year.

PRISONS.	NUMBER OF FORMER COMMITMENTS.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 30.	51 to 100.	100 and More	None.	Totals.
State Prison,	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	204
Massachusetts Reforma- tory.	56	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	598
Reformatory Prison for Women.	31	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	221
State Farm,	311	163	97	51	47	62	-	-	-	-	1,249	1,980
Jails and houses of cor- rection.	2,351	2,888	1,892	1,334	1,028	4,175	1,081	199	68	2	11,723	26,691
Totals,	2,772	3,029	1,992	1,385	1,075	4,237	1,081	199	68	2	13,854	29,694

Comparison of Commitments for Drunkenness in the Last Two Years.

COUNTIES.	OCT. 1, 1902 TO SEPT. 30, 1903.			OCT. 1, 1903 TO SEPT. 30, 1904.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	6	-	6	5	-	5
Berkshire,	408	11	419	423	4	427
Bristol,	1,794	395	2,089	1,398	216	1,614
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	1,961	182	2,143	2,000	215	2,215
Franklin,	80	3	83	61	2	63
Hampden,	1,441	123	1,564	1,379	142	1,521
Hampshire,	177	6	183	211	5	216
Middlesex,	2,233	213	2,501	2,251	214	2,465
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	240	8	248	198	7	205
Plymouth,	207	5	212	334	12	346
Suffolk,	5,994	996	6,990	7,931	1,235	9,166
Worcester,	1,942	62	2,004	1,744	57	1,801
Total to jails and houses of correction.	16,533	1,909	18,442	17,935	2,109	20,044
Massachusetts Reformatory,	44	-	44	34	-	34
Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	87	87	-	79	79
State Farm,	1,142	95	1,237	1,481	81	1,562
Totals,	17,719	2,091	19,810	19,450	2,269	21,719

Ages of Prisoners committed for Drunkenness to All the Penal Institutions in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

AGES.	Massachusetts Reformatory.		STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
12 to 15 years,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
16 years,	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5	-	5
17 years,	1	-	1	-	1	17	-	17	19	-	19
18 years,	1	1	-	-	-	43	-	43	44	1	45
19 years,	3	1	6	-	6	79	5	84	87	6	93
20 years,	3	1	5	1	6	142	4	146	150	6	156
21 to 25 years,	13	25	85	8	93	1,423	156	1,579	1,521	189	1,710
26 to 30 years,	13	13	152	12	164	2,358	848	2,706	2,519	373	2,902
31 to 40 years,	*4	23	481	31	512	6,221	864	7,085	6,706	918	7,624
41 to 50 years,	-	9	427	16	443	4,770	518	5,288	5,197	548	5,745
51 to 60 years,	-	3	225	11	236	2,186	157	2,343	2,411	171	2,582
61 to 70 years,	-	2	86	2	88	616	47	663	702	51	753
Above 70 years,	-	1	12	-	12	67	10	77	79	11	90
Age unknown,	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	8	9	-	9
Totals,	34	79	1,481	81	1,562	17,935	2,109	20,044	19,450	2,269	21,719

* Includes one prisoner 48 years old who was later transferred to the Salem house of correction.

Birthplaces of Prisoners committed for Drunkenness to All the Penal Institutions in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

BIRTHPLACES.	Massachusetts Reformatory.		STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Massachusetts,	26	25	735	25	760	7,130	601	7,731	7,891	651	8,542
Other places in United States,	3	15	139	4	143	2,523	245	2,768	2,665	264	2,929
Austria,	-	-	1	-	1	32	1	33	33	1	34
British provinces,	2	8	103	6	109	1,760	215	1,975	1,865	229	2,094
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
England,	-	9	72	12	84	821	195	1,016	893	216	1,109
Finland,	1	-	6	-	6	88	-	88	95	-	95
France,	-	-	1	-	1	15	2	17	16	2	18
Germany,	-	-	3	-	3	83	2	85	86	2	88
Ireland,	2	15	376	28	404	4,530	761	5,291	4,908	804	5,712
Italy,	1	-	2	-	2	48	2	50	50	3	53
Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	38	3	41	38	3	41
Poland,	-	-	6	-	6	88	3	91	94	4	98
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	65	3	68	55	3	58
Scotland,	-	4	17	4	21	332	57	389	349	65	414
Sweden,	1	-	15	1	16	256	9	265	271	11	282
Wales,	-	-	2	1	3	36	8	44	38	9	47
West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	18	-	18
Miscellaneous,	-	-	3	-	3	65	2	67	68	2	70
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Totals,	34	79	1,481	81	1,562	17,935	2,109	20,044	19,450	2,269	21,719

**Former Commitments of Prisoners committed for Drunkenness
to All the Penal Institutions in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.**

NUMBER OF TIMES PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	STATE FARM.			JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1 time,	8	15	243	17	260	1,594	136	1,730	1,845	168	2,013
2 times,	1	6	136	8	144	2,012	230	2,242	2,149	244	2,393
3 times,	-	2	84	3	87	1,340	101	1,441	1,424	106	1,530
4 times,	-	-	41	2	43	989	155	1,144	1,080	157	1,187
5 times,	-	-	33	2	40	770	122	892	808	124	932
6 to 15 times,	-	-	57	1	58	3,186	464	3,650	3,243	465	3,708
16 to 30 times,	-	-	-	-	-	835	136	971	835	136	971
31 to 50 times,	-	-	-	-	-	162	27	189	162	27	189
More than 50 times,	-	-	-	-	-	51	16	67	51	16	67
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8
Total recommitments,	9	23	599	33	632	10,942	1,477	12,419	11,550	1,533	13,083
Number of first commitments,	25	56	832	48	930	6,993	682	7,625	7,900	736	8,636
Whole number of commitments,	34	79	1,431	81	1,562	17,935	2,159	20,044	19,450	2,269	21,719

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Showing Crimes of Prisoners removed by the Board of Prison Commissioners to the Reformatories, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Assault with dangerous weapon,	1	-	1
Breaking and entering,	10	-	10
Breaking and entering and larceny,	4	-	4
Breaking glass,	1	-	1
Forgery and uttering,	2	-	2
Larceny,	14	-	14
Lewdness,	-	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1
Robbery,	1	-	1
Stubbornness,	3	2	5
Tramps,	2	-	2
Vagrants,	13	1	14
Totals,	52	4	56

Showing Number of Male and Female Prisoners in All Prisons at Certain Dates.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

COUNTY.	PRISON.	SEPT. 30, 1908.				
		Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, .	3	2	4	1	10
Berkshire, . . .	Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, .	14	2	51	2	69
Bristol, . . .	New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, .	16	2	222	51	291
	Taunton Jail,	52	5	-	-	57
Dukes County, . .	Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-	-	-
	Ipswich House of Correction,	-	-	45	4	49
Essex, . . .	Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	9	1	113	24	147
	Newburyport Jail,	17	-	-	-	17
	Salem Jail and House of Correction, . .	20	-	102	15	137
Franklin, . . .	Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, .	7	-	23	1	31
Hampden, . . .	Springfield Jail and House of Correction, .	27	1	182	21	231
Hampshire, . . .	Northampton Jail and House of Correction, .	6	-	33	3	42
	Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, .	33	6	235	21	295
Middlesex, . . .	Lowell Jail,	72	12	-	-	84
Nantucket, . . .	Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, .	1	-	-	-	1
Norfolk, . . .	Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	9	1	69	4	83
Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	25	2	19	1	47
Suffolk, . . .	Boston Jail,	184	51	-	-	235
	Deer Island House of Correction, . . .	-	-	1,388	285	1,673
Worcester, . . .	Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, .	14	-	104	-	118
	Worcester Jail and House of Correction, .	29	-	200	19	248
	Totals,	538	85	2,790	452	3,865

STATE PRISONS.

LOCATION.	PRISON.	SEPT. 30, 1908		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Boston (Charlestown),	State Prison,	812	-	812
Concord, . . .	Massachusetts Reformatory,	903	-	903
Sherborn, . . .	Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	219	219
Bridgewater, . .	State Farm,	821	49	870
Rutland, . . .	Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners, .	-	-	-
	Totals,	2,536	268	2,804
Recapitulation, .	Number in jails and houses of correction, .	3,328	537	3,865
	Number in State prisons,	2,536	269	2,804
	Totals,	5,864	805	6,669

Showing Number of Male and Female Prisoners in All Prisons at Certain Dates.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

DEC. 31, 1903.					MARCH 31, 1904.					JUNE 30, 1904.					SEPT. 30, 1904.				
Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.	Jails.		Houses of Correction.		Totals.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
-	-	8	2	10	5	-	6	-	11	1	-	3	-	4	4	1	1	-	6
26	2	43	1	72	8	-	56	2	66	21	2	48	2	73	9	1	66	3	79
4	1	196	47	247	6	2	159	45	212	6	1	169	89	215	26	8	181	27	192
42	4	-	-	46	48	6	-	-	54	51	7	-	-	58	44	6	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	89	6	95	-	-	50	5	55	-	-	39	5	44	-	-	37	5	42
12	2	106	19	138	14	-	111	13	138	13	-	94	14	121	6	-	88	24	118
24	-	-	-	24	19	-	-	-	19	9	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	7
39	2	112	9	162	19	2	114	11	146	16	-	101	15	132	12	-	108	14	129
8	1	31	2	42	2	-	34	2	38	8	-	35	2	45	4	-	44	1	49
12	2	168	13	195	17	-	158	20	190	10	1	160	13	184	11	-	164	16	191
1	-	38	2	41	4	-	32	1	37	2	-	25	1	28	6	-	39	1	46
20	4	244	30	298	11	5	256	31	303	20	8	208	33	269	43	11	187	28	269
82	15	-	-	97	75	16	-	-	91	92	23	-	-	114	92	19	-	-	111
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	2	31	2	102	29	5	64	4	102	15	2	54	2	73	13	-	47	5	65
16	1	34	1	52	17	2	50	3	72	12	-	60	8	80	40	3	35	9	87
201	35	-	-	236	188	44	-	-	232	198	45	-	-	243	186	37	-	-	223
-	-	1,251	261	1,512	-	-	1,225	240	1,465	-	-	1,245	323	1,568	-	-	1,446	347	1,793
5	-	121	-	126	11	-	96	-	107	12	-	78	-	90	6	-	106	-	112
30	4	230	12	276	29	9	206	18	282	18	6	187	14	225	24	4	172	19	219
539	75	2,750	407	3,771	503	91	2,612	395	3,601	506	94	2,506	471	3,577	533	90	2,666	499	3,788

STATE PRISONS.

DEC. 31, 1903.			MARCH 31, 1904.			JUNE 30, 1904.			SEPT. 30, 1904.		
Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.	Males.	Fe-males.	Totals.
821	-	821	838	-	838	855	-	855	872	-	872
937	-	937	933	-	933	927	-	927	954	-	954
-	213	213	-	189	189	-	176	176	-	190	190
997	45	942	863	48	911	967	41	1,008	986	56	1,042
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	44	-	44
2,655	258	2,913	2,634	237	2,871	2,791	217	3,008	2,856	246	3,102
3,299	482	3,771	3,115	486	3,601	3,012	566	3,577	3,199	589	3,788
2,656	258	2,913	2,634	237	2,871	2,791	217	3,008	2,856	246	3,102
5,944	740	6,684	5,749	723	6,472	5,803	782	6,585	6,065	835	6,900

Prisoners committed to All Prisons upon Sentences from United States Courts, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.							Totals.
			Boston.	Cambridge.	Dorham.	Greenfield.	Lawrence.	Pittsfield.	Worcester.	
Concealing property,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Counterfeiting and uttering national bank notes,	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Counterfeiting U. S. notes and having same in his possession.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement of letter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement of U. S. money,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Forgery of signature,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Making and aiding in making photographs and prints of parts of U. S. bills.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Selling cigars not properly stamped,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smuggling,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stealing contents of letter from U. S. mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stealing letters from post-office,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unlawfully taking letters, intent to obstruct mail.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unmailable matter, depositing in mail,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U. S. mail, using to defraud,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals,	6	8	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	23

RELATING TO PRISONERS HELD IN CUSTODY SEPT. 30, 1904.

On Sept. 30, 1904, there were 6,890 prisoners in custody in all the prisons in the State, an increase of 221 as compared with last year. The State Prison shows an increase of 60; the Massachusetts Reformatory an increase of 51; the Reformatory Prison for Women a decrease of 29; the State Farm an increase of 172; the Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners, established this year, had 44 in custody; and in the jails and houses of correction there was a decrease of 44 in the number of sentenced prisoners, and of 33 in those awaiting trial. The tables which immediately follow refer to prisoners remaining in custody at the close of the year covered by this report.

*Showing Whole Number of Prisoners remaining in All Prisons
Sept. 30, 1904.*

INSTITUTIONS.	SENTENCES.			FINES AND COSTS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
State Prison,	872	-	872	-	-	-	872	-	872
Massachusetts Reformatory,	954	-	954	-	-	-	954	-	954
Reformatory Prison for Women,	-	190	190	-	-	-	-	190	190
State Farm,	986	56	1,042	-	-	-	986	56	1,042
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners,	44	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	44
Jails and houses of correction,	2,412	484	2,896	495	59	554	2,907	543	3,450
Awaiting trial in jails,	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	46	338
Totals,	5,268	730	6,098	495	59	554	6,056	835	6,890

*Showing Crimes of Sentenced Prisoners remaining in Jails and
Houses of Correction Sept. 30, 1904.*

PRISONS.	1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATE CRIMES OF ALL CLASSES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor- rection,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Boston Jail,	5	-	5	17	1	18	50	10	60	72	11	83
Cambridge Jail and House of Cor- rection,	34	4	38	75	6	81	107	28	135	216	38	254
Dedham Jail and House of Cor- rection,	8	1	9	19	-	19	22	4	26	49	5	54
Deer Island House of Correction,	81	5	86	366	22	388	999	320	1,319	1,446	847	1,793
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor- rection,	12	-	12	25	-	25	69	-	69	106	-	106
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor- rection,	3	-	3	9	1	10	34	-	34	46	1	47
Ipswich House of Correction,	3	-	3	11	-	11	23	5	28	37	6	42
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor- rection,	17	-	17	30	-	30	42	24	66	89	24	113
Lowell Jail,	9	-	9	19	2	21	57	15	72	85	17	102
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor- rection,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	22	1	23	42	-	42	67	26	93	131	27	158
Newburyport Jail,	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	6	-	6
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	6	-	6	1	-	1	32	1	33	39	1	40
Pittsfield Jail and House of Cor- rection,	10	-	10	14	-	14	43	3	46	67	3	70
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor- rection,	5	-	5	10	-	10	28	9	37	43	9	52
Salem Jail and House of Correc- tion,	14	-	14	34	1	35	55	13	69	104	14	118
Springfield Jail and House of Cor- rection,	8	-	8	43	-	43	113	16	129	164	16	180
Taunton Jail,	4	-	4	2	-	2	27	6	33	38	6	39
Worcester Jail and House of Cor- rection,	7	-	7	31	1	32	135	18	153	173	19	192
Totals,	249	11	260	750	34	784	1,908	498	2,406	2,907	543	3,450

Showing Sentences of Prisoners remaining in Jails and Houses of Correction Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	SENTENCES.																
	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 Months.		6 and Less than 12 Months.		1 Year and Less than 2 Years.		2 Years and Less than 3.		3 Years and Less than 5.		5 Years and More.		Aggregates.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	12	1	29	1	12	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	70
Berkshire,	46	9	58	15	37	5	10	3	5	2	2	1	-	67	3	1	164
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	197
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	54	7	87	26	32	7	32	1	17	2	11	-	3	236	43	279	
Franklin,	4	-	14	-	18	-	7	1	1	-	1	1	-	46	1	47	
Hampden,	45	6	69	6	18	3	14	-	16	1	4	-	-	164	16	180	
Hampshire,	1	-	23	1	9	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	39	1	40	
Middlesex,	61	3	116	28	54	15	28	5	22	-	12	2	*2	301	56	356	
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	3	-	21	3	4	1	8	1	6	-	4	-	3	-	49	5	54
Plymouth,	15	-	7	5	6	7	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	43	9	52	
Suffolk,	174	31	770	220	272	77	129	20	102	1	64	5	7	1,618	358	1,976	
Worcester,	80	2	111	13	36	1	26	2	15	1	11	-	1	279	19	298	
Totals,	496	59	1,305	318	492	112	268	35	202	5	120	7	25	7	2,907	848	3,750

* One prisoner had life sentence.

*Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining under Sentence in All Prisons
Sept. 30, 1904.*

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.		MASS. REFORM- ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.		TEMPORARY IN- DUSTRIAL CAMP FOR PRISONERS.	JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.			F.	M.		F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
I. — AGAINST THE PERSON.													
Abandoning child,	12	1		3									3
Abuse of female child,		5											5
Assault,													
Assault, felonious,	1												1
Assault, indecent,		3											3
Assault on female child,													
Assault on officer,		1											1
Assault to abuse female child, . .	6												6
Assault to carnally abuse,	2												2
Assault to murder,	59												59
Assault to rape,	33	1											34
Assault to ravish,	2												2
Assault to rob,	13	7											20
Assault to rob, armed,	4												4
Assault and battery,		7	1	1	1	1	1	75	4	79	84	5	89
Assault and robbery,	2												2
Assault with dangerous weapon, .	3	3						87		87	43		43
Attempt to kill by mingling poison with drink,	1										1		1

Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining, etc. — Continued.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.	MASS. REFORM- ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.			TEMPORARY IN- DUSTRIAL CAMP FOR PRISONERS.	JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	M.	F.	Tot.		M.	F.	Tot.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON —														
Con.														
Blackmail,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carnal abuse,	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Manslaughter,	34	2	2	1	-	1	-	4	2	6	-	41	4	45
Manslaughter, accessory,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mayhem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Murder,	63	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	65	2	67
Murder, accessory,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Murder on high seas,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rape,	47	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	54	-	54
Robbery,	113	9	1	-	-	-	-	18	3	21	-	140	4	144
Robbery, accessory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
Robbery, armed,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Threats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4
Totals,	409	44	9	4	-	4	1	218	11	229		676	20	696
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.														
Arson and attempt,	16	4	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	23	2	25
Breaking and entering,	131	144	-	1	-	1	-	155	1	156	-	481	1	482
Breaking and entering, armed,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Breaking and entering and lar- ceny,	81	101	1	-	-	-	-	37	-	37	-	219	1	220
Breaking glass,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Burglars' tools, having,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Burglary,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Burglary,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Burning insured property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burning standing trees,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cigars, selling, not properly stamped,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Common and notorious thief,	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	34	1	35
Concealing leased property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Concealing personal property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
Defrauding inn-keeper,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Embezzlement,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	13	-	13
Embezzlement of U. S. money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Entering building and putting in fear,	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
False pretences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3
Fraudulent conveyance of prop- erty,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Larceny and attempt,	40	393	16	1	-	1	1	358	19	377	-	793	35	828
Larceny from conveyance,	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	11	-	11
Larceny from person,	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	58	8	66	-	106	8	114
Larceny from railroad car,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3
Larceny from realty,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	8	-	8
Larceny in a building,	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	64	-	64
Malicious burning,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Malicious mischief,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	6
Opening letters deposited in U. S. mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Pilferer,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	8	10	2	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	-	22	3	25
Selling property held on condi- tional sale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2
Stealing letters from post-office,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4
Unlawful conveyance of property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Unlawful taking,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4
Unlawful use of horse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6
U. S. mail, using, in scheme to defraud,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3
Totals,	376	716	22	4	-	4	1	695	31	726		1,792	53	1,845

Showing Crimes of Prisoners remaining, etc. — Concluded.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.	MASS. REFORM-ATORY.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.			TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CAMP FOR PRISONERS.	JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.													
Abortion and accessory, . . .	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
Adultery, . . .	2	1	6	-	-	-	2	28	18	46	33	24	57
Bigamy, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Caucus and election laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
City ordinance or town by laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Common night-walker, . . .	-	-	22	-	1	1	-	24	-	24	-	47	47
Common railer and brawler, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Contempt of court, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Counterfeit money, forging and having, . . .	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Dangerous weapon, armed with, when arrested, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Disorderly house, keeping, . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	10	7	17	10	11	21
Disturbing the peace, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	16	14	3	17
Drunkenness, . . .	-	31	64	681	42	723	39	1,201	344	1,545	1,952	450	2,402
Escape, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	9	-	9
False affidavit, making, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
False fire-alarm, giving, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
False testimony, giving, at court, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Forgery and uttering, . . .	21	19	1	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	63	1	64
Fornication, . . .	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	9	11
Habitual criminal, . . .	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	12	19	27	4	31	-	21	13	34	60	36	96
Incest, . . .	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	14	15	-	15
Inducing women to immorality, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	18	6	24	19	12	31
Lewdness, . . .	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	3	5	8	3	17	20
Liquor laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	19	16	3	19
Lottery and advertising, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Making and aiding in making photographs and prints of parts of U. S. bills, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Neglect of family, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	29	-	29	30	-	30
Perjury, . . .	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	19	-	19
Polygamy, . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	15	18	1	19
Railroad, obstructing, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Rescue, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
Smuggling, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Sodomy, . . .	7	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	11	-	11
Stubbornness, . . .	-	64	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	66	11	77
Tramps, . . .	-	3	-	54	-	54	-	19	-	19	76	-	76
Unnatural act, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	11	-	11
Vagabonds, . . .	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	1	6	10	1	11
Vagrants, . . .	-	49	5	201	8	209	-	48	11	59	298	24	323
Totals, . . .	87	194	150	978	56	1,034	42	1,499	442	1,941	2,900	657	3,457

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person, . . .	409	44	9	4	-	4	1	218	11	229	678	20	696
2. — Against property, . . .	376	716	22	4	-	4	1	695	31	726	1,792	53	1,845
3. — Against public order, etc., . . .	87	194	159	978	56	1,034	42	1,499	442	1,941	2,900	657	3,457
Totals, . . .	872	954	190	986	56	1,042	44	2,412	484	*2,896	5,268	730	5,998

* There were also 554 held on fines and 338 awaiting trial. Of those held for non-payment of fines, 308 were committed for drunkenness.

Showing Crimes of Prisoners awaiting Trial, etc. — Concluded.

MALES AND FEMALES — Concluded.

CRIMES.	JAILS.												
	Barnstable	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Lawrence.	Newburyport	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.
Lewd cohabitation,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Obscene letters, depositing in mail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peddling, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor debtors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing information as to parentage of child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Setting fires,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, non-payment of,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
U. S. mail, using, in schemes to defraud,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vagrants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	5	9	34	11	5	1	11	2	11	6	15	9	11

Showing Crimes of Prisoners under Sentence for Life in All Prisons.

CRIMES.	STATE PRISON.	REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.	STATE FARM.	CAMBRIDGE JAIL.	AGGREGATES.		
	M.		M.		M.	F.	Tot.
Accessory to murder,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arson,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Assault to ravish,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attempt to kill by mingling poison with drink,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Murder, death penalty remitted,	5	-	-	1	5	1	6
Murder in second degree,	58	1	2	-	60	1	61
Murder on the high seas,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rape,	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, armed,	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Totals,	76	1	3	1	79	2	81

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Showing Removals of Prisoners to Insane Asylums during the Last Two Years.

PRISONS.	1903.			1904.		
	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number removed to Insane Asylum.	Number returned from Insane Asylum.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number removed to Insane Asylum.	Number returned from Insane Asylum.
Barnstable,	14	1	-	10	-	-
Boston Jail,	208	-	-	227	-	-
Cambridge,	817	3	-	293	5	1
Dedham,	73	1	-	90	3	-
Deer Island House of Correction,	1,274	4	-	1,552	-	-
Edgartown,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	114	-	-	108	-	-
Greenfield,	31	-	-	41	2	-
Ipawich,	41	-	-	56	1	-
Lawrence,	124	-	-	133	2	-
Lowell,	106	1	1	108	1	-
Nantucket,	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford,	301	3	-	237	3	-
Newburyport,	14	-	-	16	-	-
Northampton,	32	-	1	40	-	-
Pittsfield,	68	4	-	72	4	-
Plymouth,	61	1	-	69	3	-
Salem,	135	2	-	147	5	1
Springfield,	193	2	-	189	-	-
Taunton,	53	3	-	46	4	-
Worcester,	271	2	-	247	2	-
Total in jails and houses of correction.	3,432	27	2	3,681	35	2
State Prison,	811	*13	4	834	18	8
Massachusetts Reformatory,	868	10	-	932	7	1
Reformatory Prison for Women,	210	1	-	194	3	1
State Farm,	833	39	-	949	32	-
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners,	-	-	-	43	-	-
Total in all prisons,	6,144	90	6	6,683	95	12

* One removed to the Government Hospital for Insane Criminals, Washington, D. C.

ARRESTS.

The three tables immediately following this statement have been prepared from information contained in the reports made by the police commissioners of the city of Boston, the chiefs of police or city marshals of other cities, the chiefs of police in towns, and from officers making arrests in towns not having a chief of police. There has been an increase of 6,734 in the total arrests during the year as compared with the preceding year. The arrests for drunkenness show an increase of 5,765, while there were 969 more arrests for other crimes. The total number arrested in cities increased 5,521,

and in the towns 1,213 more were reported than last year. The whole increase in arrests appears in the number arrested for crimes against public order, as a decrease is shown both in the number arrested for crimes against the person and crimes against property. The total number of arrests for the year was 113,162.

Showing Number of Arrests in Cities and Towns for Each of the Three Classes of Crimes in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

WHERE ARRESTED.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
In cities,	5,918	485	6,403	8,431	732	9,163	72,666	8,067	80,733	87,016	9,284	96,299
In towns,	1,586	72	1,658	1,973	82	2,055	12,699	451	13,150	16,258	605	16,863
Totals,	7,504	557	8,061	10,404	814	11,218	85,365	8,518	93,883	103,273	9,889	113,162

Showing Number of Arrests for all Crimes in Each County in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Barnstable,	21	1	22	16	2	18	51	2	53	88	5	93
Berkshire,	266	18	283	268	9	277	2,498	79	2,577	3,081	106	3,187
Bristol,	578	45	623	798	77	875	5,743	378	6,021	7,119	1,000	8,119
Dukes County,	13	-	13	31	1	32	39	1	40	83	2	85
Essex,	1,198	43	1,241	1,229	64	1,293	10,647	910	11,557	13,074	1,017	14,091
Franklin,	54	5	59	57	3	60	385	4	389	496	12	508
Hampden,	378	31	409	517	33	550	3,909	368	4,277	4,804	432	5,236
Hampshire,	63	3	66	76	6	82	599	20	619	738	29	767
Middlesex,	986	82	1,068	1,830	107	1,937	11,642	1,020	12,662	14,457	1,209	15,666
Nantucket,	3	1	4	1	-	1	15	1	16	19	2	21
Norfolk,	331	13	344	524	12	536	2,271	81	2,352	3,126	106	3,232
Plymouth,	218	11	229	257	9	266	2,822	112	2,934	3,292	132	3,424
Suffolk,	2,763	262	3,025	3,933	435	4,368	36,947	4,650	41,597	43,643	5,347	48,990
Worcester,	639	42	681	867	56	923	7,797	392	8,189	9,303	490	9,793
Totals,	7,504	557	8,061	10,404	814	11,218	85,365	8,518	93,883	103,273	9,889	113,162

Showing Arrests for Drunkenness and for Other Crimes in Each City and in Towns in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CITIES.	POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1900.	NUMBER OF ARRESTS.								
		FOR DRUNKENNESS.			FOR OTHER CRIMES.			AGGREGATES.		
		M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Beverly, . . .	18,884	169	5	174	108	5	108	272	10	282
Boston, . . .	560,892	29,535	3,550	33,085	11,094	1,682	13,326	41,229	5,182	46,411
Brockton, . . .	40,063	1,155	33	1,188	841	59	900	1,996	92	2,088
Cambridge, . . .	91,886	1,434	105	1,539	1,471	74	1,545	2,905	179	3,084
Chelsea, . . .	34,072	1,267	82	1,349	700	66	766	1,967	148	2,115
Chicopee, . . .	19,167	306	13	319	182	22	204	488	35	523
Everett, . . .	24,336	253	9	262	156	12	168	409	21	430
Fall River, . . .	104,863	1,666	380	2,046	1,608	240	1,848	3,274	620	3,894
Fitchburg, . . .	31,581	338	15	353	328	23	351	666	38	704
Gloucester, . . .	26,121	751	31	782	288	10	298	989	41	1,030
Haverhill, . . .	37,175	1,035	86	1,121	482	58	536	1,517	139	1,656
Holyoke, . . .	45,712	815	80	895	542	39	581	1,357	119	1,476
Lawrence, . . .	62,559	1,314	221	1,535	781	97	828	2,045	318	2,363
Lowell, . . .	94,969	2,829	482	3,311	1,132	141	1,273	3,961	623	4,584
Lynn, . . .	68,513	2,775	234	3,009	1,221	90	1,311	3,996	324	4,320
Malden, . . .	33,664	191	13	204	178	17	195	369	30	399
Marlborough, . . .	13,609	319	2	321	119	3	122	438	5	443
Medford, . . .	18,244	102	7	109	103	5	108	205	12	217
Melrose, . . .	12,962	86	8	94	88	2	90	174	10	184
New Bedford, . . .	62,442	999	157	1,156	674	93	767	1,673	250	1,923
Newburyport, . . .	14,478	377	24	401	216	20	236	593	44	637
Newton, . . .	33,587	464	13	477	297	38	335	761	51	812
North Adams, . . .	24,200	628	23	650	299	24	323	927	46	973
Northampton, . . .	18,643	335	4	339	69	9	78	404	13	417
Pittsfield, . . .	21,766	813	12	825	333	11	344	1,146	23	1,169
Quincy, . . .	23,899	447	11	458	304	21	325	751	32	783
Salem, . . .	35,956	824	42	866	424	17	441	1,248	59	1,307
Somerville, . . .	61,643	821	45	866	664	48	712	1,485	93	1,578
Springfield, . . .	62,059	1,441	160	1,601	711	72	783	2,152	232	2,384
Taunton, . . .	31,036	1,308	48	1,356	258	24	282	1,566	72	1,638
Waltham, . . .	23,481	213	10	223	175	20	195	388	30	418
Woburn, . . .	14,254	507	18	525	110	11	121	617	29	646
Worcester, . . .	118,421	3,615	214	3,829	1,432	160	1,592	5,047	364	5,411
In cities, . . .	1,880,067	59,182	6,136	65,268	27,883	3,148	31,081	87,015	9,234	96,299
In towns, . . .	925,259	7,361	224	7,585	3,897	381	4,278	16,258	605	16,863
Totals, . . .	2,805,346	66,493	6,360	72,853	36,780	3,529	40,309	103,273	9,839	113,162

PROBATION.

Complete reports, as required by section 85 of chapter 217 of the Revised Laws, and chapter 196 of the Acts of 1902, have been received from all the probation officers excepting one, whose records were destroyed by fire and who has sent no reports for the last few months. The statistics of probation work which are printed on the pages immediately following have been prepared from the returns of the officers. Tables of comparison cannot be included in this report, but it may be interesting to note, as showing the extension of the probation system, that there was a considerable increase in the number of cases investigated by the probation officers, and that the number of cases taken on probation in the lower courts was 8,790, an increase of 650 over the preceding year. The number in the superior courts was 1,402, being 147 more than last year. It was noted last year that a number of the officers did not keep such records as would enable them to answer questions as to the results of cases taken on probation, but in consequence of the inquiries then made on this subject, and owing to the conferences of the probation officers, the records are now kept in a way to give quite satisfactory information in this regard.

In the report of last year reference was made to a conference held in October, 1903, when a committee of probation officers was appointed to take into consideration the methods of exchanging information and of keeping suitable records. That committee made a very careful study of the subjects referred to it, and prepared a complete report which was submitted to the chairman of the Prison Commission in May last. The report was printed at the Massachusetts Reformatory, and was distributed to the justices and probation officers, so that they could have an opportunity to examine it before the meeting of the probation officers was called to consider the subjects to which it referred. In June a conference of probation officers was held, and all the matters embodied in the report were thoroughly canvassed. These subjects may be briefly summarized as continuance of probation, suspended sentence, indefinite probation, probationary fines, reports to prison commissioners, special investigations, surrender warrants and like subjects. From recent inquiries it appears that about one-half the probation officers in the State have supplied themselves with nearly all the record books and blanks recommended

by the committee, and such as have not obtained them in consequence of this report were already using forms that were sufficient. Aside from the benefits that would be derived from systematized records, the conferences have also been useful in making the probation officers better acquainted, and giving some of the less experienced the advantage of comparing notes with the probation officers of the larger jurisdictions. The chairman of the Board has had a few conferences with the justices of the superior court on the subject of the probation law during the year, and upon several occasions has discussed the matter with some of the justices of the lower courts.

It is difficult to reconcile the various opinions as to what may be done to improve the probation service; but from occasional conferences of probation officers, and the continued exchange of information, the plan that appears to be the most useful will meet with general adoption.

In addition to the statistics contained in the reports, some of the officers add interesting notes as to their work. A curious note from one probation officer in Franklin County is that "there has not been a case placed in the hands of the probation officer in the last year." The officer of the Worcester central court says: "More than 40,000 persons have been interviewed by me with more or less care, and the results, if not wholly satisfactory, have been encouraging. The hardest thing to resist is the appeals of friends and oftentimes attorneys to help those who have failed to redeem their pledges to live a correct life. This court offers as good a chance to succeed in this work as any, I am sure, and the consideration of the chief of police and the help of his officers is a source of great encouragement. Not all are helped by leniency, and I think courts and officers often err in that direction when, after a fair trial, defendants have forgotten their pledges. Sure punishment after that is a better remedy."

The probation officer in South Boston reports that he has a great many non-support cases put under his care, and that he has collected many thousands of dollars for the support of the families of the men whose cases are disposed of in this way. In one instance the officer has collected nearly two thousand dollars from a defendant, in the last five years, and has paid the sum over to the family.

*Showing Cases of Drunkenness investigated by the Probation Officers
from Oct. 1, 1903 to Sept. 30, 1904.*

COURTS.	STATEMENTS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.				Number of Cases of Drunkenness investigated by Order of the Court. (R. L., c. 212, § 40.)
	Number referred to Probation Officer.	Number found to be True.	Number found to be Untrue.	Number reported as Doubtful.	
MUNICIPAL.					
Boston,	22,882	20,374	2,508	-	12,066
Brighton,	390	141	249	-	332
Charlestown,	2,282	2,060	172	-	-
Dorchester,	805	722	83	-	-
East Boston,*	1,245	1,206	39	-	525
Roxbury,	2,694	1,418	1,276	-	977
South Boston,	2,161	1,878	283	-	2,161
West Roxbury,	486	420	66	-	8
Brookline,	169	169	-	-	241
POLICE.					
Brockton,	1,189	1,189	-	-	1,091
Chelsea,	1,601	1,549	52	-	874
Chicopee,	346	346	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	367	336	18	18	311
Holyoke,	889	884	5	-	546
Lawrence,	1,492	1,437	55	-	612
Lee,	14	8	6	-	-
Lowell,	2,244	2,189	55	-	1,244
Lynn,	2,976	2,658	318	-	2,075
Marlborough,	322	285	8	79	-
Newburyport,	379	248	131	-	311
Newton,	478	460	18	-	360
Somerville,	138	121	17	-	859
Springfield,	927	886	41	-	735
Williamstown,	4	4	-	-	1
DISTRICT.					
Barnstable, First,	-	-	-	-	-
" Second,	1	1	-	-	-
Berkshire, Central,	315	289	26	-	834
" Northern,	4	4	-	-	122
" Southern,	-	-	-	-	-
" Fourth,	403	403	-	-	256
Bristol, First,	1,344	1,297	5	42	-
" Second,	2,055	1,284	771	-	1,444
" Third,	1,190	1,190	-	-	1,173
" Fourth,†	123	120	3	-	8
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	10
Essex, First,	453	422	31	-	1,128
" Second,	141	140	1	-	-
" Northern (Central),	1,153	1,144	14	-	-
" Eastern,	752	610	142	-	68
Franklin,	8	8	-	-	2
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	37
" Western,	218	195	8	10	170
Hampshire,	51	49	2	-	-
" Eastern,	79	75	4	-	-
Middlesex, Central,	107	107	-	-	-
" First Northern,	-	-	-	-	54
" First Eastern,	705	691	14	-	504
" Second Eastern,	835	304	31	-	27
" Third Eastern,	1,466	1,334	132	-	116
" Fourth Eastern,	40	40	-	-	27
" First Southern,	187	186	1	-	-

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

† The Fourth District Court of Bristol, with jurisdiction in the towns of Attleborough, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton, and with sittings in the town of Attleborough, was established by chapter 214, Acts of 1903, that took effect on the first of January, 1904.

Showing Cases of Drunkenness, etc. — Concluded.

COURTS.	STATEMENTS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.				Number of Cases of Drunkenness Investigated by Order of the Court. (R. L., c. 212, § 40.)
	Number referred to Probation Officer.	Number found to be True.	Number found to be Untrue.	Number reported as Doubtful.	
DISTRICT—Con.					
Norfolk, Northern,	268	211	52	-	358
" East,	-	-	-	-	719
" Southern,	101	97	4	-	69
" Western,	96	95	1	-	43
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	-
" Third,	31	31	-	-	76
" Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central,	2,499	1,605	894	-	361
" First Northern,	271	261	10	-	123
" First Eastern,	66	62	4	-	-
" Second Eastern,	258	258	-	-	13
" First Southern,	321	307	14	-	288
" Second Southern,	101	96	5	-	-
" Third Southern,	-	-	-	-	-
" Western,	-	-	-	-	-
Winchendon,*	26	25	1	-	4
Totals,	61,698	53,879	7,870	144	33,347

* The District Court of Winchendon, with jurisdiction in the town of Winchendon, and with sittings at Winchendon, was established by chapter 372, Acts of 1904, that took effect on the first of July, 1904.

Showing Cases taken on Probation under Chapter 217 of the Revised Laws in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COURTS.	CRIMES.													Totals.
	Assault and battery.	Breaking and entering.	Common night-walker.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.	Larceny.	Malignant mischief.	Neglect of family.	Stubbornness.	Trespass.	Truancy.	Miscellaneous.		
MUNICIPAL.														
Boston,	21	1	117	1	1,489	96	3	25	11	2	4	92	1,862	
Brighton,	3	1	-	-	20	2	-	3	2	-	-	1	32	
Charlestown,	-	-	-	2	82	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	
Dorchester,	10	3	-	1	25	11	-	2	3	-	-	13	68	
East Boston,*	-	-	-	-	501	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	
Roxbury,	46	23	-	1	126	59	4	19	23	1	37	35	379	
South Boston,	5	-	-	-	178	2	-	14	3	-	-	5	207	
West Roxbury,	1	5	-	-	46	10	2	5	7	1	4	8	89	
Brookline,	15	1	-	1	65	20	1	2	1	27	-	19	152	
POLICE.														
Brockton,	7	-	-	7	331	35	2	6	3	1	-	53	445	
Chelsea,	8	21	-	-	322	10	2	1	3	10	2	25	404	
Chilcopee,	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	
Fitchburg,	3	6	-	4	123	13	2	12	2	3	-	8	176	
Holyoke,	2	-	-	2	115	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	130	

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

Showing Cases taken on Probation, etc. — Concluded.

COURTS.	CRIMES.												Totals.
	Assault and battery.	Breaking and entering.	Common night-walker.	Disturbing the peace.	Drunkenness.	Larceny.	Malicious mischief.	Neglect of family.	Stubbornness.	Trespass.	Treason.	Miscellaneous.	
POLICE — Con.													
Lawrence,	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Lee,	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Lowell,	8	7	-	1	223	48	4	35	23	-	-	17	366
Lynn,	4	6	1	-	74	16	1	33	9	-	1	-	162
Marlborough,	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Newburyport,	-	5	-	-	25	2	7	1	1	-	-	3	44
Newton,	11	2	-	7	83	13	1	6	-	6	-	13	142
Somerville,	15	10	-	8	168	16	8	3	5	13	2	14	262
Springfield,	-	-	-	-	152	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	154
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
DISTRICT.													
Barnstable, First,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
" Second,	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Berkshire, Central,	-	2	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
" Northern,	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
" Southern,	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
" Fourth,	1	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Bristol, First,	-	1	-	-	51	8	-	3	1	-	-	6	70
" Second,	56	14	-	62	55	92	22	42	34	5	13	63	458
" Third,	4	-	-	3	58	5	-	4	2	-	-	2	78
" Fourth,	4	1	-	8	31	3	-	1	3	-	-	3	54
Dukes County,	1	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Essex, First,	4	1	-	-	238	10	2	1	1	-	-	8	320
" Second,	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
" Northern (Central),	3	3	-	2	196	4	1	3	3	8	1	2	226
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
" Western,	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Hampshire,	-	-	-	1	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
" Eastern,	1	-	-	-	11	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	18
Middlesex, Central,	3	4	-	1	69	7	1	-	-	-	-	9	94
" First Northern,	2	-	-	-	10	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	18
" First Eastern,	2	-	-	3	102	6	5	1	1	-	-	1	121
" Second Eastern,	1	2	-	2	75	5	-	2	-	-	-	6	92
" Third Eastern,	12	10	-	23	122	40	1	9	4	-	-	12	238
" Fourth Eastern,	2	-	-	-	36	8	1	1	1	1	-	5	55
" First Southern,	2	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
Norfolk, Northern,	1	3	-	-	30	8	1	-	2	-	1	8	54
" East,	11	4	-	5	35	12	2	4	5	-	5	8	91
" Southern,	1	-	-	-	14	2	1	-	-	3	-	4	25
" Western,	5	-	-	1	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	29
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Third,	-	1	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
" Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central,	1	-	-	-	146	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	153
" First Northern,	2	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
" First Eastern,	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
" Second Eastern,	1	-	-	-	31	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
" First Southern,	3	-	-	1	29	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	39
" Second Southern,	4	-	-	3	42	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	53
" Third Southern,	-	-	-	1	95	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	100
" Western,	3	-	-	5	53	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	72
Winchendon,	1	-	-	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	14
Totals,	293	144	118	158	6,348	605	87	242	167	87	76	465	8,790

Showing *Ages* of Persons taken on *Probation* in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	AGES.															Totals.
	Under 10 Years.	10 to 12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 to 26 Years.	27 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	Over 50 Years.	
Arson,	-	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Assault,	1	3	1	4	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	9	17	-	-	58
Assault, Indecent,	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assault on officer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault and battery,	6	16	8	12	6	8	3	4	5	2	4	60	45	31	13	232
Bonfires, making,	1	8	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Bread, illegal sale of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	6
Breaking and entering,	12	32	11	17	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Breaking and entering and larceny,	6	21	9	10	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	50
Breaking glass,	2	3	2	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	19
City ordinance, violating,	5	8	5	7	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	44
Common night-walker,	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	5	5	12	75	11	-	-	118
Common rafter and brawler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Conveying leased property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Cruelty to animals,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	6
Disorderly in public conveyance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Disturbing the peace,	-	1	4	7	6	9	6	13	10	2	2	19	44	24	11	156
Dog, keeping unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Drunkenness,	-	-	1	-	3	16	25	47	65	88	115	1,573	2,155	1,424	835	6,346
Evading fare,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
False fire-alarm, giving,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Fast driving,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Fire-works, using unlawfully,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fornication,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	1	13
Fraudulent conveyance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gaming and present at,	1	2	1	4	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	5	2	-	37
Health laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Idle and disorderly,	-	-	2	1	7	6	4	3	8	7	3	16	7	3	-	67
Indecent exposure,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	5
Indecent language, using,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Junk dealer, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny,	32	121	67	43	37	27	44	32	24	18	18	72	42	14	3	504
Larceny from railroad car,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny from the person,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny in a building,	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lewd cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Lewdness,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	5
Liquor laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	2	11
Loitering,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lord's Day, violating,	-	-	1	6	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	21
Malevolent mischief,	11	18	16	7	8	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Neglect of family,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	14	75	97	43	9	243
Opium laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Park rules, violating,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peddling, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Playing ball in street,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Profanity,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	8
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
Refusing information to assessor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Removing baggage, unlawfully,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Rules of board of aldermen, violating,	-	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
School laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	9
Stealing a ride,	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Street, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stubbornness,	-	8	6	19	26	36	31	25	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	167
Threats,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	1	13
Throwing missiles,	6	6	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Trespass,	6	31	14	5	7	7	4	1	-	2	-	6	3	-	1	67

Showing Ages of Persons, etc. — Concluded.

CRIMES.	AGES.															Totals.
	Under 10 Years.	10 to 12 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 to 50 Years.	Over 50 Years.	
Truancy.	11	41	22	1		1										76
Unlawful use of horse.		4							1							7
Vagabonds.										2					1	7
Vagrants.		1		2	2	2	3	6	4	1		12	3		2	42
Walking on railroad.	4	9			2			1	1							16
Miscellaneous.		2					2	2	1			2	2			11
Totals.	108	868	179	168	149	147	149	158	161	138	178	1,974	2,474	1,571	*888	8,790

* Includes 7 whose ages were unknown.

Results in Probation Cases reported during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COURTS.	Number surrendered to the Court for violating the Terms of Probation.	Number disappeared and defaulted.	Number arrested for New Offences during Probation.	Number who had their Probation extended.	Number of Cases on File or discharged at Expiration of Probation.
MUNICIPAL.					
Boston,	317	295	1	49	1,165
Brighton,	-	1	2	1	23
Charlestown,	8	23	9	4	29
Dorchester,	2	10	-	16	47
East Boston,*	21	-	24	-	165
Roxbury,	35	7	1	-	245
South Boston,	12	-	1	-	223
West Roxbury,	5	13	2	36	52
Brookline,	3	5	-	2	44
POLICE.					
Brockton,	14	23	-	-	14
Chelsea,	82	-	1	-	283
Chicopee,	3	-	4	-	36
Fitchburg,	20	13	-	4	146
Holyoke,	7	-	12	2	111
Lawrence,	3	-	25	-	40
Lee,	-	-	5	-	20
Lowell,	54	-	1	44	25
Lynn,	13	3	5	3	65
Marlborough,	-	-	-	-	4
Newburyport,	-	-	-	-	12
Newton,	4	7	2	25	110
Somerville,	10	21	4	36	131
Springfield,	16	3	2	13	232
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	4
DISTRICT.					
Barnstable, First,	-	-	-	-	-
" Second,	-	-	-	-	29
Berkshire, Central,	-	-	1	1	19
" Northern,	1	20	-	4	70
" Southern,	-	1	-	-	15
" Fourth,	3	-	1	-	34

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

Results in Probation Cases, etc. — Concluded.

COURTS.	Number rendered to the Court for violating the Terms of Probation.	Number disappeared and defaulted.	Number arrested for New Offences during Probation.	Number who had their Probation extended.	Number of Cases on File or discharged at Expiration of Probation.
DISTRICT — Con.					
Bristol, First,	-	-	12	-	43
" Second,	45	50	8	-	395
" Third,	5	9	-	29	80
" Fourth,	6	5	1	2	26
Dukes County,	-	-	-	-	5
Essex, First,	1	-	13	-	322
" Second,	3	5	3	1	17
" Northern (Central),	4	1	3	11	171
" Eastern,	4	5	8	3	147
Franklin,	1	-	-	8	6
" Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	1	3	2	-	68
" Western,	5	-	-	6	8
Hampshire,	3	-	1	-	31
" Eastern,	-	2	-	6	16
Middlesex, Central,	-	2	2	1	94
" First Northern,	2	-	1	-	9
" First Eastern,	6	5	4	24	73
" Second Eastern,	12	2	1	6	57
" Third Eastern,	17	9	3	33	155
" Fourth Eastern,	3	-	1	18	28
" First Southern,	1	2	2	1	11
Norfolk, Northern,	6	6	-	11	74
" East,	5	1	-	-	80
" Southern,	2	2	-	7	50
" Western,	3	5	1	4	39
Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	-	-
" Third,	-	5	-	-	77
" Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central,	8	-	-	345	20
" First Northern,	1	-	1	2	22
" First Eastern,	-	3	2	6	15
" Second Eastern,	3	13	9	27	44
" First Southern,	1	17	-	63	31
" Second Southern,	-	-	1	29	18
" Third Southern,	3	-	-	-	51
" Western,	-	1	-	3	2
Winchendon,	-	1	-	-	5
Totals,	734	604	177	896	5,732

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

In the report of 1903 there was a slight reference to the French system of probation, wherein the court first imposes the sentence and then suspends execution of it and places the defendant in the custody of the probation officer. This procedure is authorized by section 1 of chapter 220 of the Revised Laws, but it has not yet been generally approved in the practice of the courts, although during the year this method has been more freely used in a few courts than heretofore. The Brockton police court and the Lowell police court seem to take the lead in this matter, and they report for the year 359 and 293 cases, respectively, which were disposed of by probation after the sentence had been imposed and suspended.

PROBATION IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are now ten officers holding their appointments from the superior courts, and all the counties have an officer for the superior court, except the four western courts of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire, where there is no officer specially assigned to the probation work of the superior court. In addition to the court work of these officers, they are occasionally called upon to investigate the cases of persons under imprisonment, and may in their discretion recommend release, which can be granted by the county commissioners with the approval of the district attorney. Complete returns as to this part of the work have not been received, but the officer in the north Middlesex court reports that upon his recommendation 28 prisoners were released from the house of correction, and the other officer in Middlesex County says that 10 persons have been released on his recommendation. It is the custom in the superior court to make the probation indefinite, and one officer says that of the 204 now under his care, 85 have been on probation for three years and 63 for two years. It is stated in one of the reports that of the 134 probationers, 14 have been rearrested for new offences, and 29 have been surrendered to the court for violating the terms of their probation.

Showing Cases taken on Probation in the Superior Courts in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	JURISDICTION IN COUNTIES.						
	Barnstable, Bristol,Dukes County and Nantucket.	Essex.	Middlesex.	Middlesex Northern.	Norfolk and Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Totals.							
Abandoning child.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Abuse of female child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adultery.	17	7	-	4	2	2	44
Arson.	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Assault.	-	1	1	1	2	5	10
Assault to rape.	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Assault to rob.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Assault with dangerous weapon.	-	2	-	1	1	1	5
Assault and battery.	5	7	5	5	80	4	51
Breaking and entering.	2	39	10	13	22	102	18
Breaking and entering railroad car.	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Breaking and entering and larceny.	10	1	2	12	-	16	41
Carnal abuse.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Common night-walker.	4	-	-	-	-	34	38
Concealing mortgaged or leased property.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Conspiracy.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Conspiracy to burn building.	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Cruelty to animals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disorderly house, keeping.	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Disturbing the peace.	2	-	1	1	1	2	7
Drunkenness.	36	29	11	64	38	400	580
Embezzlement.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
False affidavit, making.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
False pretences.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Forgery and uttering.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Game laws, violating.	3	4	-	-	5	1	14
Gaming.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Idle and disorderly.	5	3	-	-	1	-	9
Larceny.	10	21	7	15	6	85	145
Larceny from person.	-	2	-	1	-	4	7
Larceny in building.	2	3	2	-	-	4	9
Larceny in railroad car.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lewd cohabitation.	3	1	-	-	-	12	16
Lewdness.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violating.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lord's Day, violating.	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Lottery tickets, selling.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious burning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious mischief.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter.	-	-	-	-	-	10	14
Neglect of family.	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pay-slips, padding.	1	-	-	2	-	9	12
Perjury.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Physician, practising illegally.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy.	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Rape.	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Receiving stolen goods.	1	1	-	2	-	2	6
Robbery.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
School laws, violating.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stubbornness.	1	-	-	-	-	5	6
Threats.	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Trespass.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Truancy.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unlawful use of team.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unnatural act.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vagrants.	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Totals.	107	125	35	134	83	508	1,002

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

From reports of criminal cases that have been received from all the courts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, as provided by section 6 of chapter 222 of the Revised Laws, the following statistics of criminal prosecutions have been prepared. In the report of last year, reference was made to the establishment of the Fourth District Court of Bristol. The reports from this court date from Jan. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1904. By chapter 372 of the Acts of 1904 the District Court of Winchendon was established, and the first session of this court was held July 1, 1904. The returns of criminal cases for the three months ending September 30 are included in the tables for the present year.

Chapter 259 of the Acts of 1904 provides that the towns of Ashburnham, Lunenburg and Princeton be annexed to and made a part of the judicial district of the police court of Fitchburg. Chapter 264 of the Acts of 1904 provides that the towns of Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough, in the county of Middlesex, be annexed to and made a part of the judicial district and subject to the jurisdiction of the police court of Lowell.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

In the tables of statistics all the cases of murder that were before the courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, have been included. The details concerning the trials for murder are set forth in the following paragraphs:—

GEORGE WILLIAM HERBERT, *alias* Gottlieb W. Huber, *alias* Gottlieb William Huber, was indicted in Berkshire County, Jan. 15, 1903, for the murder of Gertrude Ottillie Bertha Rentel, *alias* Huber, on Sept. 14, 1902, in the town of Monterey. Upon being brought to trial the defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea being accepted by the government, Herbert was, on Jan. 22, 1904, sentenced to the State Prison for life.

ANGLES SNELL was indicted in Bristol County, Nov. 6, 1903, for the murder of Tillinghast Kirby in the town of Westport. The defendant was brought to trial Sept. 6, 1904, and on Sept. 15, 1904,

a verdict of guilty was found. The case has been carried to the Supreme Judicial Court on exceptions which have not yet been decided.

JOHN E. GALLAGHER was indicted in Bristol County, Feb. 8, 1904, for the murder, in the second degree, of Joseph F. McMahon, on Nov. 21, 1899, in the city of Taunton. The defendant was brought to trial Feb. 15, 1904; on the following day he was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

PANTELOS CALAVUTINOS was indicted in Bristol County, June 9, 1904, for the murder, in the second degree, of Constantine Chipouras, in the city of Taunton. The defendant was brought to trial June 20, 1904, and on June 23, 1904, the jury returned a disagreement and was discharged.

NICOLO FIORE was indicted in Essex County, Jan. 16, 1903, for the murder of Benedetto D'Pietro, on Dec. 3, 1902, in the city of Haverhill. Upon being brought to trial, Feb. 2, 1903, the defendant pleaded not guilty. The case was continued until the October term of the same year, when the defendant was indicted for manslaughter and pleaded guilty; he was, on Oct. 15, 1903, sentenced to the State Prison for a term of not less than fourteen nor more than seventeen years.

ANDREAS SAMICZKI, *alias*, was indicted in Hampden County, Sept. 25, 1902, for the murder of Anna Samiczki, on Sept. 14, 1902, in the town of Southwick. On Dec. 29, 1903, the defendant retracted a former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea being accepted by the government, Samiczki was thereupon sentenced to the State Prison for life.

CONSTANT KROBECK was indicted in Norfolk County, April 8, 1903, for the murder, in the second degree, of Fred A. Peterson, on March 15, 1903, in the city of Quincy. Upon being brought to trial, Dec. 18, 1903, the defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea having been accepted by the government, he was, on Jan. 4, 1904, sentenced to the State Prison for life.

ROSARIO DISANO was indicted in Norfolk County, April 8, 1904, for the murder, in the second degree, of Hiram H. Poole, on Aug. 2, 1903, in the town of Canton. Upon being brought to trial, April 28, 1904, the defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and the government accepting this plea, Disano was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

SELMA AKERSON was indicted in Norfolk County, Dec. 9, 1903, for the murder of her infant child on Sept. 10, 1903, in the city of Quincy. Upon being brought to trial the defendant pleaded guilty of manslaughter. This plea having been accepted by the government, she was, on April 5, 1904, sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women.

BESSIE L. MOODY was indicted in Norfolk County, Sept. 9, 1904, for the murder, in the second degree, of her infant child, on May 26, 1904, in the city of Quincy. Upon being brought to trial the defendant pleaded guilty of manslaughter, which plea was accepted by the government, and she was, on Sept. 23, 1904, sentenced to the house of correction for one year.

EMIDIO DE LUCCA was indicted in Norfolk County, Sept. 11, 1903, for the murder, in the second degree, of Domenico Mangini, on July 2, 1903, in the town of Stoughton. The defendant was brought to trial Dec. 28, 1903, and a verdict of not guilty was found.

CYRUS L. RYAN was indicted in Plymouth County, Feb. 4, 1904, for the murder of Soo Hoo Yee Yoke, on Jan. 28, 1904, in the town of Hanover. The defendant was brought to trial June 6, 1904, when he pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea having been accepted by the government, Ryan was, on June 15, 1904, sentenced to the State Prison for life.

JOHN MARROTTA was indicted in Suffolk County, June 6, 1903, for the murder of Katherine J. Keenan, on April 6, 1903, in the city of Boston. When brought to trial, Oct. 27, 1903, the defendant pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and upon the following day was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of not less than ten nor more than thirteen years.

EMANUEL T. BURNETT was indicted in Suffolk County, April 9, 1904, for the murder of Martha Chandler, *alias* Mattie Burnett, on March 23, 1904, in the city of Boston. Upon being brought to trial the defendant pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea was accepted by the government, and on May 20, 1904, Burnett was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

RAY C. JOHNSON was indicted in Suffolk County on Feb. 6, 1904, for the murder of Sarah A. Peters at Boston, on Jan. 5, 1904. When brought to trial, on June 27, 1904, the charge of murder in the first degree was *nol pros'd*, and Johnson was tried for murder in the second degree. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and on July 2, 1904, Johnson was sentenced to the State Prison for life. Pending exceptions taken at the trial, the execution of the sentence was stayed.

ALMA A. LOVELY was indicted in Worcester County, May 11, 1904, for the murder, in the second degree, of a male infant, on Jan. 15, 1904, in the town of Sterling. Upon being brought to trial the defendant pleaded guilty of manslaughter. The plea having been accepted by the government, she was, on Aug. 24, 1904, sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women.

Summarizing the above it will be seen that there have been sixteen cases of murder brought to trial during the year. Six of the sixteen defendants pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, two were tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and all were sentenced to the State Prison for life. Five pleaded guilty of manslaughter; of this number, two were sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women, and two to the State Prison for long terms, and one received a sentence of one year in the house of correction. In one case the jury disagreed; one was found not guilty, and one case is still pending the final decision of the court on exceptions taken at the trial.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

Statement of Criminal Cases Pending in the Superior Courts Oct. 1, 1903, and of such Cases Begun in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1903.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1903.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1903.	Cases begun.	Totals.	Cases pending Oct. 1, 1903.	Cases begun.	Totals.
Barnstable,	14	2	16	26	11	37	24	7	31	64	20	84
Berkshire,	12	42	54	21	51	72	25	59	84	58	152	210
Bristol,	121	68	189	174	101	275	453	232	685	748	401	1,149
Dukes County,	3	1	4	7	14	21	5	1	6	15	16	31
Essex,	124	134	258	112	196	308	191	311	502	427	641	1,068
Franklin,	5	8	13	9	17	26	22	14	36	36	59	75
Hampden,	9	35	45	44	67	111	61	48	109	114	151	265
Hampshire,	9	12	16	15	20	35	36	66	72	45	68	113
Middlesex,	9	119	128	19	243	262	61	351	412	89	718	802
Nantucket,	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	2	6	6	5	11
Norfolk,	23	38	61	37	88	125	44	111	155	104	237	341
Plymouth,	20	46	66	18	49	67	113	192	305	161	237	438
Suffolk,	35	458	493	85	891	974	123	1,832	1,955	241	8,181	8,422
Worcester,	12	116	127	9	169	178	44	464	508	65	748	813
Totals,	293	1,080	1,473	554	1,919	2,483	1,206	3,660	4,866	2,163	6,659	8,822

Statement of Criminal Cases commenced before the Grand Jury, and of such Cases coming to the Superior Courts by Appeal in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.			2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			AGGREGATES.		
	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.	Grand Jury Cases.	Appealed Cases.	Totals.
Barnstable,	2	-	2	11	-	11	5	2	7	18	2	20
Berkshire,	23	9	32	43	8	51	23	33	56	102	50	152
Bristol,	23	45	68	63	38	101	46	186	232	131	270	401
Dukes County,	-	1	1	14	-	14	-	1	1	14	2	16
Essex,	72	62	134	164	32	196	69	242	311	305	336	641
Franklin,	7	1	8	15	2	17	7	7	14	29	10	39
Hampden,	27	9	36	62	5	67	22	26	48	111	40	151
Hampshire,	9	3	12	18	7	25	7	29	36	20	39	59
Middlesex,	58	61	119	185	58	243	56	295	351	299	414	713
Nantucket,	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	4	1	5
Norfolk,	15	23	38	75	13	88	21	90	111	111	126	237
Plymouth,	25	21	46	43	6	49	23	169	192	91	196	287
Suffolk,	188	270	458	571	320	891	175	1,657	1,832	934	2,247	3,181
Worcester,	46	69	115	117	52	169	52	412	464	215	533	748
Totals,	605	575	1,080	1,378	541	1,919	510	3,150	3,660	2,393	4,266	6,659

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS—*Continued.*

Table showing the Crimes in Cases Pending Oct. 1, 1903, and Cases Begun in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, in the Superior Courts.

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Abandoning child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Abuse of female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	13	-	30
Accessory after fact to murder, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault,	16	135	3	162	7	20	6	71	2	30	40	8	42	542	542
Assault, felonious,	13	32	24	1	19	2	7	6	81	-	8	15	101	13	272
Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	35	267
Blackmail,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Boxing matches, giving and aiding.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Conditioning or putting in fear to steal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Conspiracy,	1	-	4	-	25	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	44
Kidnapping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	3	-	9
Libel,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Manslaughter,	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	7	12	35
Mayhem,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Murder,	-	1	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	2	16	3	37
Poisoning,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prize-fighting,	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	19
Rape,	-	2	11	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	7	8	43
Robbery and attempt,	1	2	5	-	12	1	11	-	8	-	1	5	70	10	126
Threats,	1	-	1	-	5	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	15	2	31
Throwing missiles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Totals,	16	54	189	4	258	13	45	16	128	3	61	65	493	127	1,473
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Arson and attempt,	-	4	5	-	6	1	5	1	8	-	17	3	3	1	54
Attempt to procure railroad tickets to be stamped.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Breaking and entering,	21	28	102	10	107	4	55	11	123	1	65	27	298	67	919
Breaking and entering and larceny.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Breaking glass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Burglar's tools, having,	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	16
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
Burning insured property,	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burning wood,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defacing buildings,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Defrauding boarding-house or inn keeper.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Destroying trees,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electricity, unlawful diversion of.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	14
Entering building to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Evading fare,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	6
Fraud, cheating and false pretences.	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	12
Larceny,	6	31	131	9	159	10	29	11	107	1	31	28	559	65	1,177
Larceny from person,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Larceny in building,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	15
Malignous mischief,	1	3	10	-	10	1	3	-	9	-	1	1	14	11	64
Receiving stolen goods,	-	3	6	-	8	2	4	-	3	-	1	2	14	5	48
Registered bottles and cans, illegal use of.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Selling mortgaged or leased property.	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	6	2	21
Selling property held on conditional contract.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stealing a ride,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Timber, cutting, unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS — *Continued.**Cases Pending and Begun in the Superior Courts — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.															Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.—Con.																
House of ill-fame, keeping,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	36	
Idle and disorderly,	-	1	19	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	73	-	106	
Incest,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	
Indecent exposure,	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	15	
Inducing women to immorality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Insurance laws, violating,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	
Junk dealer, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Labor laws, violating,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	
Lewd cohabitation,	-	1	1	-	14	4	8	6	8	-	-	1	33	6	96	
Lewdness,	-	1	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	11	
Liquor laws, violating,	11	7	99	1	86	4	46	7	91	3	58	111	123	108	785	
Lord's Day, violating,	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	10	30	5	70	
Lottery, advertising, etc.,	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	9	-	17	
Marrying without authority,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Milk laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	36	1	46	
Motor vehicle laws, violating,	-	2	-	-	8	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	9	1	20	
Neglect of family,	-	1	27	1	7	1	8	2	14	-	1	7	34	7	105	
Obcenity,	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	18	
Officer, obstructing,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Oleomargarine laws, violating,	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	23	11	55	
Opium nuisance, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Park rules, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	
Pawnbroker, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Peddling, unlicensed,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	11	
Perjury,	1	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	4	1	31	-	47	
Physician, unregistered,	-	3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	
Picnic grove, keeping, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Polygamy,	1	1	12	-	6	2	-	-	4	-	-	3	11	5	45	
Profanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	
Railroad, obstructing,	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	3	18	
Rescue,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	
School laws, violating,	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	
Seduction,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Sodomy and attempt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
Soliciting to corrupt juror,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Stubbornness,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	8	
Trade laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
Tramps,	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	9	
Truancy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	
Unlawful contract, making,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Unnatural act,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	10	
Vaccinated, refusing to be,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	
Vagrants,	-	5	8	-	11	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	40	8	84	
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Totals,	31	84	685	6	502	36	109	72	412	6	155	305	1,955	508	4,966	

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person,	16	54	189	4	258	13	45	16	128	3	61	66	493	127	1,473
2. — Against property,	37	72	275	21	308	26	111	25	262	3	125	67	974	178	2,483
3. — Against public order, etc.,	31	84	685	6	502	36	109	72	412	6	155	305	1,955	508	4,966
Totals,	84	210	1,149	31	1,068	75	265	113	802	11	341	438	3,422	813	8,522

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS — *Concluded.*

Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year and of such Cases Begun in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, in the Superior Courts.

COUNTIES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Indictments found.	No Indictments.	On File before Trial.	Not pros'd or quashed for Informality.	Brought to Trial.	Pleas of Guilty.	Pleas of Nolo Contendere.	VERDICTS.			Sentences imposed.	On File after Trial.	Pending for Sentence.	Untried at Close of Year.	Defendants in Default.
										GUILTY.	NOT GUILTY.	DISAGREEMENTS.					
Barnstable,	64	20	59	10	-	-	6	27	-	4	1	1	6	-	8	59	-
Berkshire,	58	152	103	23	65	8	35	75	-	20	15	1	61	-	-	28	-
Bristol,	748	401	109	22	219	188	44	154	20	26	16	8	111	190	124	303	32
Dukes County, . .	18	16	14	-	-	1	2	12	-	1	1	-	5	-	6	20	-
Essex,	427	641	277	28	108	35	81	810	16	60	17	1	240	-	154	362	-
Franklin,	36	39	39	2	11	8	18	23	-	12	3	3	21	2	12	18	-
Hampden,	114	151	93	17	73	84	-	77	2	20	6	-	80	2	21	37	8
Hampshire, . . .	45	68	-	-	11	2	8	24	-	6	-	2	25	-	22	21	-
Middlesex, . . .	89	713	275	26	45	31	66	556	9	88	29	-	312	150	38	37	12
Nantucket, . . .	6	6	3	1	1	-	6	1	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	104	237	101	10	119	24	37	90	6	17	16	1	82	4	29	58	11
Plymouth, . . .	151	237	85	6	23	23	77	101	12	53	19	6	151	80	8	98	2
Suffolk,	241	3,181	649	203	398	199	374	2,081	19	265	146	10	1,248	265	107	182	80
Worcester, . . .	66	748	-	-	482	1	66	201	3	51	17	5	170	-	2	110	37
Totals,	2,168	6,659	1,805	348	1,550	549	818	3,682	86	575	288	87	2,504	666	525	1,328	191

Disposition of Cases for Violation of Liquor Laws, commenced before the Grand Jury and coming to the Superior Courts by Appeal, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Indictments found.	No Indictments.	On File before Trial.	Not pros'd or quashed for Informality.	Brought to Trial.	Pleas of Guilty.	Pleas of Nolo Contendere.	VERDICTS.			Sentences imposed.	On File after Trial.	Pending for Sentence.	Untried at Close of Year.	Defendants in Default.
										GUILTY.	NOT GUILTY.	DISAGREEMENTS.					
Barnstable,	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-
Berkshire,	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
Bristol,	63	31	-	3	5	1	6	8	2	1	1	4	11	9	18	51	4
Dukes County, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Essex,	47	39	-	-	10	5	6	27	-	2	4	-	21	-	29	18	-
Franklin,	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hampden,	38	8	-	-	-	31	-	5	1	-	-	-	9	-	2	8	1
Hampshire, . . .	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Middlesex, . . .	29	62	-	-	-	-	23	38	-	11	12	-	34	19	15	11	2
Nantucket, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	19	39	-	-	10	1	13	17	1	5	7	1	25	1	4	11	5
Plymouth, . . .	34	77	1	-	2	36	17	6	22	13	1	-	54	7	1	28	5
Suffolk,	22	101	-	-	1	-	54	45	1	11	45	1	56	10	10	12	5
Worcester, . . .	13	95	-	-	42	4	24	30	1	21	8	-	44	-	-	8	3
Totals,	293	462	1	3	69	44	167	197	13	76	91	8	261	46	80	164	23

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS.

Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, Police and District Courts, and before Trial Justices, in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Abandoning child,	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	1	16
Abuse of female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	14
Administering a drug,	1	21	5	-	22	3	4	2	38	-	6	14	55	7	178
Assault, felonious,	40	262	631	13	1,305	67	415	81	987	4	304	236	2,816	769	8,070
Assault and battery,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5
Blackmail,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	14
Boxing matches, giving,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carnal knowledge of female child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confining and putting in fear,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Habeas corpus,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intimidation,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	10
Libel,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5
Manslaughter,	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	6	7	23
Mayhem,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Murder and accessory,	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	18	2	30
Rape and attempt,	1	5	6	-	5	4	5	2	4	-	5	2	15	12	68
Robbery,	-	-	3	-	15	-	1	3	12	-	3	6	127	6	178
Threats,	-	8	10	-	39	-	5	-	50	2	23	7	55	32	270
Throwing missiles,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	-	17
Totals,	42	304	663	13	1,401	74	436	89	1,121	6	436	320	3,174	837	8,916
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Arson,	1	1	18	-	3	7	6	3	7	-	17	7	13	7	85
Breaking and entering,	24	16	126	9	215	-	80	13	214	1	78	71	738	59	1,644
Breaking and entering and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Breaking glass,	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	-	25	-	-	7	16	30	97
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burning insured property,	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Burning woods,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Concealing or conveying property held on conditional contract of sale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Concealing or selling mortgaged or leased property,	-	6	13	-	11	-	3	-	26	-	2	8	31	10	100
Cutting public shade trees,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	7
Cutting woods,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Defacing buildings,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
Defrauding boarding-house or inn keeper,	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Embezzlement,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	1	1	12
Evading fare,	-	2	29	-	22	8	1	1	15	-	31	7	33	35	171
Exposing poison to animals,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Extortion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
False entries in corporation book,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
False pretences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fraud,	-	8	12	-	23	4	-	3	22	-	9	4	8	19	117
Fraudulent use of transfer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gas meter, disconnecting, unlawfully,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny,	18	153	629	14	788	43	408	53	1,186	1	275	174	3,344	728	7,814
Malevolent mischief,	3	31	102	3	155	8	33	8	100	-	61	17	300	136	1,021
Receiving stolen goods,	-	2	11	-	15	1	14	2	24	-	2	6	44	16	126
Refusing to labor after food and lodging at almshouse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Registered bottles and cans, illegal use of,	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	38	-	17	-	37	4	112

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS—*Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY															
—Con.															
Removing baggage, unlawfully.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	18
Stealing a ride,	-	2	8	-	3	-	11	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	30
Trade-marks, illegal use of.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trespass,	1	27	34	1	91	3	24	6	162	1	75	15	251	67	758
Unlawful taking, . . .	-	2	19	-	12	2	2	-	25	-	10	-	50	3	134
Unlawful use of horse and team.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Totals,	47	266	1,000	27	1,374	75	601	85	1,936	3	567	319	4,926	1,120	12,346
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.															
Abduction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Abortion and accessory, .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	18
Admitting minor to pool-room.	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	15	4	36
Adulterating food, . . .	-	-	-	5	12	-	18	-	52	-	6	1	130	7	231
Adultery,	3	15	30	3	63	1	13	7	41	-	12	27	58	43	306
Affray,	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	4	33	9	61
Attorney, practising illegally as.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Auctioneer, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bestardy,	6	14	48	-	41	2	8	1	86	-	20	15	104	72	417
Bicycle laws, violating, .	-	3	13	-	13	-	8	-	7	-	4	6	-	3	62
Bonfires, making, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	13	-	26	2	48
Bread laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	11
Building laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burial laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	8
Butter laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	16
Cattle laws, violating, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Census and election laws, violating.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	28	-	32
Cemetery, desecrating, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cigarettes, selling, to minors.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	1	17
City ordinance or town by-laws, violating.	3	36	113	-	169	2	110	-	276	-	32	104	1,401	132	2,428
Coal and coke, selling, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common night-walker, . .	-	4	27	-	9	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	194	1	241
Common nuisance, keeping.	-	-	26	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	62	3	103
Common rafter and brawler.	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	19
Concealing birth or death of child.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Contempt of court, . . .	-	10	8	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	19	2	46
Contempt of U. S. flag, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Conveying tools to house of correction.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8
Cruelty to animals, . . .	5	12	33	1	54	6	9	4	44	3	28	14	130	35	378
Dangerous dog, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	15
Dangerous weapon, armed with, when arrested.	-	5	2	-	9	-	2	1	4	-	3	3	8	10	47
Detection of tax accounts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disorderly house, keeping.	-	8	23	-	23	2	11	-	10	-	2	1	22	12	114
Disorderly in public conveyance.	-	-	9	-	34	-	13	4	13	-	35	-	11	-	119
Disturbing a meeting, . .	-	4	6	-	9	-	-	-	7	-	5	-	1	-	33
Disturbing the peace, . .	7	214	516	6	232	36	144	24	558	-	240	175	208	451	2,861
Dog, keeping, unlicensed, .	2	7	18	-	15	2	4	2	47	-	5	3	24	16	147
Drunkenness,	16	1,959	4,354	20	8,653	237	3,269	532	9,414	10	1,527	2,110	34,516	6,103	73,210
Eavesdropping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
3.— AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC. — Con.															
Engineer, unlicensed, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Escape, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	4	1	6	27
Explosives, keeping and selling, illegally, . . .	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	15
False affidavit of assessment of poll tax, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
False fire-alarm, giving, . . .	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	1	-	17
False measures, using, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Fast driving, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ferry, operating, unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Firearms, selling, to minors, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fireworks, discharging, unlawfully, . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Fish and game laws, violating, . . .	4	9	55	6	16	3	17	3	19	-	15	10	8	37	202
Food laws, violating, . . .	-	-	64	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	78
Forgery and uttering, . . .	1	1	6	-	5	2	8	2	12	-	1	6	64	2	110
Fornication, . . .	1	16	60	1	28	-	62	5	37	-	-	5	222	40	477
Fugitives from justice, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	12	-	26
Funeral proceedings, interrupting, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gaming and present at, . . .	2	19	120	-	402	3	31	-	77	-	47	134	699	17	1,551
Giving liquor to prisoner, . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Harbor laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Health laws, violating, . . .	-	10	25	-	10	-	5	-	39	-	6	-	6	-	101
Highway, obstructing, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Hotel, keeping, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	20	1	-	31
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	6	54	-	103	1	-	-	25	-	15	4	218	11	437
Incest, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	8
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	5	12	2	15	4	6	-	15	-	3	5	36	16	119
Indecent language, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Inducing women to immorality, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspection and sale of articles, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Insurance laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Junk dealer, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
Labor laws, violating, . . .	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	1	-	14	1	15	2	9	4	13	-	-	4	51	12	126
Lewdness, . . .	-	5	39	-	95	2	1	-	23	-	5	11	8	11	200
Liquor laws, violating, . . .	3	23	83	4	173	3	62	8	505	-	117	256	268	213	1,718
Lobster laws, violating, . . .	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	35
Loitering around railroad station, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lord's Day, violating, . . .	-	7	90	-	75	-	44	-	240	-	40	124	991	151	1,762
Lottery and advertising, . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	45	-	64
Lying in hospital, keeping, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Marriage laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Milk laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	4	-	1	9	187	2	217
Motor vehicle laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	107	-	29	-	219	-	23	86	109	8	591
Neglect of family, . . .	4	37	211	1	160	4	57	6	268	-	56	62	394	115	1,375
Obscenity, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	23	-	35
Officer, assuming to be, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6
Officer, obstructing, . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Oleomargarine laws, violating, . . .	-	1	24	-	21	-	-	1	14	-	5	8	21	47	142
Opiu n laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Park rules, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	36	-	85	34	29	1	186
Pawnbroker, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Peddling, unlicensed, . . .	-	7	11	-	45	-	21	1	63	-	10	11	39	19	237
Perjury, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	21	1	28

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Number of Cases Begun in Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	COUNTIES.														Totals.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes Co.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC. — Con.															
Physician, unregistered, . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	2	8
Pilot, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Polygamy,	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	12	4	31
Pool-room, keeping, unlicensed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poor debtors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Procuring female for prostitution.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Profanity,	-	1	2	-	15	-	1	-	4	-	10	5	133	-	171
Public exhibition, promoting.	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Railroad laws, violating, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	86	4	102
Railroad, obstructing, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	12
Refusing information to assessor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Refusing to aid officer, . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	3	2	21
Refusing to make returns of births to Secretary of Commonwealth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rescue,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	3	25
Rescue of animals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Road laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
School laws, violating, . . .	-	5	3	-	7	3	4	3	1	-	3	5	9	14	57
Seduction,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sewer laws, violating,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sodomy,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	3
Stubbornness,	2	21	70	1	61	1	17	-	120	-	17	17	186	47	560
Tobacco laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco, selling, to minors, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Tramps,	-	-	65	-	20	4	-	3	60	-	17	15	15	4	203
Truancy,	-	37	40	1	45	37	36	-	111	-	22	24	313	54	720
Unnatural act,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	8
Vaccinated, refusing to be, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabonds,	-	-	31	-	6	-	4	1	12	-	-	9	17	-	80
Vagrants,	-	46	32	1	116	15	191	2	211	-	134	8	472	216	1,444
Vicious life, leading,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victualler, unlicensed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vinegar laws, violating, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
Walking on railroad,	-	-	-	-	42	17	83	-	84	-	9	-	39	51	325
Water supply, polluting, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Totals,	61	2,573	6,897	53	11,091	391	4,329	633	12,866	14	2,656	3,398	41,892	8,048	94,902

RECAPITULATION.

1. — Against the person, .	42	304	663	13	1,401	74	436	89	1,121	6	436	320	3,174	637	8,916
2. — Against property, . .	47	268	1,000	27	1,374	75	601	85	1,938	3	567	819	4,926	1,120	12,346
3. — Against public order, etc.	61	2,573	6,897	53	11,091	391	4,329	633	12,866	14	2,656	3,398	41,892	8,048	94,902
Totals,	150	3,143	8,560	93	13,866	540	5,366	807	15,923	23	3,659	4,037	49,992	10,005	116,164

NOTE. — There were also 743 neglected children before the courts in the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS—Continued.

*Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year and of such Cases Begun in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, in the Municipal, Police and District Courts, and before Trial Justices.**

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Quashed or disposed of before Trial.	PLEAS.		FINDINGS.		
				GUILTY.	Not Guilty.	GUILTY.	Not Guilty.	Bound Over.
MUNICIPAL.								
Boston,	51	30,289	14,504	11,416	3,316	13,868	761	550
Brighton,	-	659	13	474	190	606	22	15
Charlestown,	96	3,492	79	2,490	829	592	181	79
Dorchester,	-	1,330	46	941	292	1,146	63	23
East Boston,†	109	2,861	156	1,467	567	1,929	133	27
Roxbury,	-	5,161	24	3,477	1,472	4,434	349	140
South Boston,	4	3,438	555	1,934	817	611	153	62
West Roxbury,	-	883	155	425	283	630	47	34
Brookline,	-	517	6	356	153	473	87	4
POLICE.								
Brookton,	-	2,310	172	1,302	662	1,830	182	56
Chelsea,	-	2,389	17	1,776	722	2,266	173	40
Chicopee,	-	507	6	445	55	478	17	10
Fitchburg,	7	813	7	523	231	661	77	16
Holyoke,	18	1,497	-	1,306	169	1,411	56	16
Lawrence,	-	2,338	27	1,598	613	506	65	45
Lee,	23	135	-	98	59	129	18	11
Lowell,	171	4,830	699	3,306	717	3,751	126	68
Lynn,	36	4,909	108	3,737	814	4,179	166	91
Marlborough,	-	453	75	296	80	70	19	12
Newburyport,	-	638	22	433	171	589	41	24
Newton,	143	809	293	412	214	575	30	10
Somerville,	-	1,629	50	1,114	418	1,399	68	37
Springfield,	-	2,608	77	2,234	322	2,386	79	25
Williamstown,	15	79	11	33	36	53	11	1
DISTRICT.								
Barnstable, First,	-	77	2	30	51	57	7	15
" Second,	-	73	4	34	40	47	6	15
Berkshire, Central,	-	1,143	122	731	291	975	25	20
" Northern,	-	985	44	741	197	831	49	11
" Southern,	1	257	8	173	74	236	11	11
" Fourth,	-	544	20	378	139	54	35	9
Bristol, First,	1	1,909	449	1,088	356	1,321	101	24
" Second,	-	4,045	1,582	1,589	1,106	2,219	266	73
" Third,	2	2,084	56	1,505	380	1,873	58	84
" Fourth,	-	522	12	283	221	405	71	25
Dukes County,	-	93	14	44	30	50	8	15
Essex, First,	-	1,931	125	1,236	441	1,545	120	41
" Second,	-	267	14	179	69	209	29	8
" Northern (Central),	322	1,788	101	1,355	441	1,580	78	40
" Eastern,	-	1,063	284	576	286	767	59	38
Franklin,	-	454	10	299	143	392	40	15
" Eastern,	-	86	7	54	21	54	11	6
Hampden, Eastern,	-	267	2	191	68	237	13	8
" Western,	97	487	9	300	131	399	49	14
Hampshire,	40	672	46	521	142	583	29	29
" Eastern,	-	135	7	93	39	29	9	1
Middlesex, Central,	1	506	24	346	206	459	76	22
" First Northern,	23	225	7	78	106	141	47	11
" First Eastern,	74	1,441	78	984	448	1,219	110	29
" Second Eastern,	84	715	73	394	193	503	53	21
" Third Eastern,	-	2,804	48	2,170	852	2,680	237	72
" Fourth Eastern,	-	996	5	740	223	861	63	14
" First Southern,	60	478	36	284	175	367	15	3
Norfolk, Northern,	-	1,006	15	554	399	863	53	31
" East,	26	1,493	154	696	433	921	131	27
" Southern,	-	810	12	201	111	281	22	9
" Western,	49	333	8	114	176	238	44	12

* For number of sentences imposed see table following.

† This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.**Disposition of Criminal Cases Pending and Begun, etc. — Concluded.*

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	Cases pending at Beginning of Year.	Cases begun during Year.	Quashed or disposed of before Trial.	PLEAS.		FINDINGS.		
				Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Guilty.	Not Guilty	Bound Over.
DISTRICT — Con.								
Plymouth, Second,	-	1,021	-	669	265	872	53	12
" Third,	152	525	102	311	176	425	48	17
" Fourth,	-	181	26	88	63	135	9	7
Worcester, Central,	-	5,750	1,625	2,722	1,124	3,590	288	121
" First Northern,	-	463	1	338	99	393	80	15
" First Eastern,	2	153	11	92	41	120	9	8
" Second Eastern,	-	545	23	337	154	484	31	13
" First Southern,	53	656	32	434	150	111	30	29
" Second Southern,	75	849	15	183	102	285	21	2
" Third Southern,	-	448	8	357	57	404	16	1
" Western,	5	289	7	187	100	259	21	7
Winchendon,	-	49	1	45	4	46	3	-
TRIAL JUSTICES.								
Essex,	3	1,232	33	672	483	989	133	34
Middlesex,	6	1,027	35	817	163	905	64	13
Nantucket,	-	23	1	10	13	18	3	1
Worcester,	-	490	17	329	138	432	40	13
Totals,	1,704	116,164	22,367	67,294	24,321	76,351	5,588	2,396

* This number includes 15,737 cases of drunkenness that were released from arrest without arraignment. The only large number of such cases appears in the Boston Municipal Court, where 14,357 cases were disposed of in that way.

Number of Sentences imposed by Municipal, Police and District Courts, and Trial Justices, in Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	SENTENCES FOR CRIMES.					Aggregate of Sentences.
	1. — Against the Person.	2. — Against Property.	3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			
			Drunkenness.	Other Crimes in this Class.	All Crimes in this Class.	
MUNICIPAL.						
Boston,	942	1,082	6,241	3,195	9,436	11,480
Brighton,	28	42	278	136	414	484
Charlestown,	102	252	1,262	222	1,484	1,838
Dorchester,	47	88	694	117	811	946
East Boston,*	51	140	664	231	895	1,086
Roxbury,	277	409	2,051	559	2,610	3,296
South Boston,	159	186	1,291	341	1,632	1,977
West Roxbury,	50	51	300	109	409	510
Brookline,	29	59	159	65	224	312
POLICE.						
Brockton,	77	51	984	451	1,435	1,563
Chelsea,	117	111	1,215	265	1,480	1,708
Chicopee,	41	19	242	44	286	346
Fitchburg,	24	47	248	122	370	441
Holyoke,	135	155	837	175	1,012	1,303
Lawrence,	141	89	1,313	265	1,578	1,808
Lee,	9	10	67	29	96	115

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS—*Continued.**Number of Sentences imposed by Municipal, etc., Courts, etc. — Concluded.*

COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.	SENTENCES FOR CRIMES.					
	1.—Against the Person.	2.—Against Property.	3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.			Aggregate of Sentences.
			Drunkenness.	Other Crimes in this Class.	All Crimes in this Class.	
POLICE—Con.						
Lowell,	113	256	2,854	373	3,227	3,596
Lynn,	149	179	883	478	1,316	1,644
Marlborough,	10	10	208	43	251	271
Newburyport,	23	32	261	56	317	372
Newton,	42	30	208	108	316	388
Somerville,	88	85	696	265	961	1,124
Springfield,	71	153	1,098	318	1,416	1,640
Williamstown,	7	8	16	5	21	31
DISTRICT.						
Barnstable, First,	9	4	12	18	30	43
" Second,	19	8	2	15	17	39
Berkshire, Central,	49	31	611	122	733	813
" Northern,	24	33	328	76	404	461
" Southern,	29	10	110	43	153	192
" Fourth,	51	26	163	82	245	322
Bristol, First,	72	53	799	104	903	1,028
" Second,	194	280	718	659	1,377	1,851
" Third,	119	104	1,066	315	1,381	1,604
" Fourth,	14	44	71	120	191	249
Dukes County,	6	7	8	18	26	39
Essex, First,	98	59	798	269	1,067	1,224
" Second,	23	4	120	39	159	185
" Northern (Central),	88	53	923	153	1,076	1,217
" Eastern,	61	35	278	100	378	474
Franklin,	30	32	172	97	269	331
" Eastern,	8	6	30	8	38	52
Hampden, Eastern,	17	11	74	58	132	160
" Western,	18	26	174	80	254	298
Hampshire,	38	22	385	47	432	492
" Eastern,	6	7	54	18	72	85
Middlesex, Central,	20	79	76	162	238	337
" First Northern,	23	10	24	45	69	102
" First Eastern,	71	74	869	155	524	669
" Second Eastern,	32	33	187	111	298	368
" Third Eastern,	84	220	1,168	426	1,594	1,898
" Fourth Eastern,	29	35	635	105	740	704
" First Southern,	13	17	111	108	214	244
Norfolk, Northern,	55	49	153	313	466	570
" East,	74	46	469	244	713	833
" Southern,	31	22	83	81	164	217
" Western,	51	11	76	49	125	187
Plymouth, Second,	38	16	191	258	449	503
" Third,	42	6	236	84	320	368
" Fourth,	17	6	52	53	105	128
Worcester, Central,	146	257	1,767	538	2,805	2,768
" First Northern,	17	16	197	60	257	290
" First Eastern,	14	4	57	9	66	84
" Second Eastern,	21	32	239	90	319	372
" First Southern,	62	19	215	115	330	401
" Second Southern,	41	20	97	77	174	235
" Third Southern,	9	11	232	51	283	303
" Western,	35	9	126	40	166	210
Winchendon,	3	1	18	9	27	31
TRIAL JUSTICES.						
Essex,	119	59	362	226	588	766
Middlesex,	12	22	308	62	370	404
Nantucket,	2	-	8	2	10	12
Worcester,	23	18	158	87	245	286
Totals,	4,779	5,486	38,425	13,968	52,893	62,658

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Continued.*

Number of Search Warrants, etc., in the Municipal, Police and District Courts in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COURTS.	WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.		WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS.						OTHER SEARCH WARRANTS.		Number of Inquests.	Number of Fire Inquests.
	Number issued.	Cases in which Property was found.	Number issued.	Number of Seizures.	Liquor not found.	Number of Forfeitures.	Liquor returned to Claimant.	Cases appealed or pending.	Number issued.	Number of Seizures.		
MUNICIPAL.												
Boston,	16	1	286	48	231	33	10	11	300	88	98	-
Brighton,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Charlestown,	13	6	21	11	10	11	-	-	7	5	2	-
Dorchester,	3	-	9	9	-	9	-	1	4	4	1	-
East Boston,*	10	2	33	11	22	7	4	-	3	1	1	-
Roxbury,	18	6	28	22	6	20	2	-	10	7	7	-
South Boston,	3	-	24	7	17	5	2	-	20	2	7	-
West Roxbury,	1	-	23	10	13	7	3	-	2	-	4	-
Brookline,	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
POLICE.												
Brookton,	7	5	346	180	166	161	19	-	24	8	6	-
Chelsea,	6	3	114	52	62	47	5	-	6	1	2	-
Chicopee,	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	17	6	148	71	77	53	11	8	1	1	-	-
Holyoke,	3	1	7	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Lawrence,	32	15	40	16	14	16	-	8	26	26	6	-
Lee,	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowell,	21	6	708	161	537	141	13	1	11	8	-	-
Lynn,	17	8	19	9	10	9	-	-	21	17	11	-
Marlborough,	-	-	24	13	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
Newburyport,	10	4	24	13	11	13	-	-	-	-	2	-
Newton,	16	10	7	4	2	4	-	-	1	1	3	-
Somerville,	3	1	18	14	4	13	-	3	2	2	10	-
Springfield,	9	6	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	-
Williamstown,	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
DISTRICT.												
Barnstable, First,	10	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
" Second,	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire, Central,	3	3	6	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	7	-
" Northern,	6	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	18	17	8	-
" Southern,	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Fourth,	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol, First,	5	1	19	16	3	14	2	-	4	2	6	-
" Second,	2	-	3	6	2	2	-	-	31	11	6	-
" Third,	14	8	18	11	7	5	1	-	3	1	3	-
" Fourth,	3	3	27	21	6	13	6	1	6	6	8	-

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN LOWER COURTS — *Concluded.**Number of Search Warrants, etc. — Concluded.*

COURTS.	WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.		WARRANTS TO SEARCH FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS.						OTHER SEARCH WARRANTS.			
	Number issued.	Cases in which Property was found.	Number issued.	Number of Seizures.	Liquor not found.	Number of Forfeitures.	Liquor returned to Claimant.	Cases appealed or pending.	Number issued.	Number of Seizures.	Number of Inquests.	Number of Fire Inquests.
DISTRICT — Con.												
Dukes County,	10	1	6	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Essex, First,	14	6	144	55	87	35	11	8	4	3	17	-
“ Second,	4	3	13	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ Northern (Central), . .	11	7	18	6	12	6	-	-	4	3	3	-
“ Eastern,	3	8	44	23	20	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
Franklin,	13	6	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	14	-
“ Eastern,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Hampden, Eastern, . . .	3	2	4	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-
“ Western,	5	2	20	10	2	6	2	8	-	-	4	-
Hampshire,	9	2	6	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	-
“ Eastern,	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Middlesex, Central, . .	2	1	18	7	2	7	-	-	6	6	9	-
“ First Northern, . . .	2	2	17	6	11	-	-	-	1	-	13	-
“ First Eastern, . . .	16	6	55	26	29	20	6	-	1	1	9	-
“ Second Eastern, . . .	9	3	96	33	63	32	1	-	-	-	8	-
“ Third Eastern, . . .	2	1	26	23	8	9	4	2	2	1	1	-
“ Fourth Eastern, . . .	1	-	77	15	62	15	-	-	6	5	6	-
“ First Southern, . . .	13	2	15	7	6	6	-	1	1	1	*3	-
Norfolk, Northern, . .	17	10	48	21	37	21	-	-	7	5	4	-
“ East,	22	12	59	30	29	28	2	-	8	4	6	-
“ Southern,	5	-	18	13	5	13	-	1	-	-	3	-
“ Western,	5	1	30	18	12	18	-	-	2	-	4	-
Plymouth, Second, . . .	6	2	108	62	46	62	-	-	17	11	3	-
“ Third,	12	4	19	15	4	13	2	1	2	2	3	-
“ Fourth,	4	-	20	17	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester, Central, . .	12	4	249	35	214	34	1	-	6	2	63	-
“ First Northern, . . .	3	1	10	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
“ First Eastern, . . .	2	1	8	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
“ Second Eastern, . . .	1	-	23	18	10	16	-	1	-	-	-	-
“ First Southern, . . .	7	2	13	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ Second Southern, . .	-	-	5	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
“ Third Southern, . . .	3	1	9	1	8	-	-	-	1	1	4	-
“ Western,	5	4	14	8	6	8	-	-	1	-	5	-
Winchendon,	4	-	8	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	500	197	3,178	1,197	1,925	996	114	55	575	259	440	-

* There were also 23 medical statements filed.

COURTS AND PRISONS.

Showing Courts from which Prisoners were sentenced to State Prison, Reformatories and the State Farm in the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

COURTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	COURTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.
SUPERIOR.					DISTRICT—CON.				
Barnstable,	2	1	-	-	Essex, Second,	-	-	1	1
Berkshire,	7	3	-	3	" Northern (Central),	-	7	7	32
Bristol,	12	8	2	8	" Eastern,	-	-	-	18
Dukes County,	1	3	-	-	Franklin,	-	1	1	6
Essex,	22	20	5	11	" Eastern,	-	-	-	-
Franklin,	6	-	-	-	Hampden, Eastern,	-	3	1	-
Hampden,	6	18	2	-	" Western,	-	4	5	3
Hampshire,	4	1	2	2	Hampshire,	-	4	-	17
Middlesex,	20	30	2	14	" Eastern,	-	-	-	-
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	Middlesex, Central,	-	11	-	6
Norfolk,	3	7	2	2	" First Northern,	-	2	1	1
Plymouth,	11	8	3	8	" First Eastern,	-	14	1	30
Suffolk,	196	109	26	29	" Second Eastern,	-	5	1	16
Worcester,	9	22	3	2	" Third Eastern,	-	17	1	58
Totals,	198	230	47	79	" Fourth Eastern,	-	3	-	10
MUNICIPAL.					" First Southern,	-	1	-	10
Boston,	-	23	49	537	Norfolk, Northern,	-	2	-	4
Brighton,	-	1	-	10	" East,	-	2	1	49
Charlestown,	-	3	3	7	" Southern,	-	-	-	10
Dorchester,	-	5	2	-	" Western,	-	-	-	9
East Boston,*	-	14	1	-	Plymouth, Second,	-	-	-	17
Roxbury,	-	13	6	15	" Third,	-	1	2	9
South Boston,	-	5	4	18	" Fourth,	-	-	1	3
West Roxbury,	-	2	-	-	Worcester, Central,	-	32	7	161
Brookline,	-	-	1	10	" First Northern,	-	-	1	-
POLICE.					" First Eastern,	-	-	-	3
Brookton,	-	6	-	95	" Second Eastern,	-	-	3	8
Chelsea,	-	6	4	37	" First Southern,	-	2	2	11
Chilcopee,	-	2	2	1	" Second Southern,	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	-	6	2	6	" Third Southern,	-	-	-	2
Holyoke,	-	10	2	1	" Western,	-	1	1	-
Lawrence,	-	23	11	141	Winchendon,	-	-	-	-
Lee,	-	1	1	5	Totals,	-	361	171	1,882
Lowell,	-	27	23	110	U. S. COURTS.				
Lynn,	-	10	3	134	U. S. Circuit,	-	6	3	-
Malden,	-	1	-	9	TRIAL JUSTICES.				
Marlborough,	-	1	1	1	Essex,	-	-	-	11
Newburyport,	-	8	-	12	Middlesex,	-	4	2	7
Newton,	-	6	-	30	Nantucket,	-	-	1	-
Somerville,	-	14	1	7	Worcester,	-	-	-	1
Springfield,	-	-	-	-	Totals,	-	4	3	19
Williamstown,	-	-	1	-					
DISTRICT.									
Barnstable, First,	-	-	-	-	RECAPITULATION.				
" Second,	-	-	-	3	Superior courts,	198	230	47	79
Berkshire, Central,	-	4	-	-	Municipal, police and dis-	-	361	171	1,882
" Northern,	-	3	1	1	trict courts,	-	-	-	-
" Southern,	-	-	-	3	U. S. courts,	6	3	-	-
" Fourth,	-	2	1	-	Trial justices,	-	4	3	19
Bristol, First,	-	2	1	56	Totals,	204	598	221	1,980
" Second,	-	27	8	66					
" Third,	-	7	2	14					
" Fourth,	-	2	1	32					
Dukes County,	-	-	-	1					
Essex, First,	-	6	2	27					

* This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

† One had additional sentence from Norfolk Superior Court.

INDUSTRIES IN ALL THE PRISONS.

Under the present law all the industries in the State Prison, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory Prison for Women, the State Farm and the jails and houses of correction are subject to the control of this Board, and reports concerning them are made at stated intervals by the principal officers of the institutions. The tables immediately following give information concerning prison work, which has been compiled from the reports of the officers.

Table showing how Prisoners were occupied in the State Prison, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory Prison for Women, the State Farm, and the Industrial Camp on Sept. 30, 1904.

EMPLOYMENTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Industrial Camp.	Totals.
ON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.						
Box,	35	-	-	-	-	35
Brush,	34	-	-	-	-	34
Chair caning,	-	32	-	160	-	192
Cloth,	60	211	-	-	-	271
Clothing,	66	-	-	-	-	66
Dairy,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Hand-made shoe,	55	-	-	-	-	55
Harness,	50	-	-	-	-	50
Hosiery,	59	-	-	-	-	59
Laundry,	-	-	37	-	-	37
Printing,	-	14	-	-	-	14
Sewing,	-	-	4	-	-	4
Shirt,	-	-	43	-	-	43
Shoe,	199	175	-	-	-	374
Sundries,	-	4	-	-	-	4
Trunk,	14	-	-	-	-	14
Wood chair,	-	60	-	14	-	74
Totals,	572	496	86	174	-	1,328
ON MISCELLANEOUS WORK.						
Attendants in hospital,	4	15	6	27	-	52
Barbers,	4	6	-	10	-	20
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinsmiths, etc.,	9	-	-	4	-	13
Carpenters and helpers,	27	12	-	11	-	50

Table showing how Prisoners were occupied, etc. — Concluded.

EMPLOYMENTS.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Industrial Camp.	Totals.
ON MISCELLANEOUS WORK — Con.						
Clerks,	14	7	-	-	-	21
Firemen,	2	6	-	17	-	25
Gardeners, etc.,	2	17	-	-	-	19
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.,	81	38	68	204	-	381
Machinists,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Painters and whitewashers,	5	7	-	18	-	25
Printers,	7	-	-	-	-	7
Runners and waiters,	89	60	-	-	-	149
Yard hands,	49	10	-	80	-	89
In engineer's department,	-	28	-	27	-	50
In farm work, etc.,	-	85	-	225	44	304
In library,	8	2	-	-	-	5
In repair shop,	23	24	-	15	-	62
In sewing room for prison,	-	-	21	88	-	54
In storehouse,	1	6	-	-	-	7
Totals,	272	263	90	616	44	1,285
NOT AT WORK.						
Confined to cells,	11	22	-	-	-	33
In hospital for treatment,	12	15	14	78	-	114
In trade schools for instruction,	-	149	-	-	-	149
Unemployed, including the aged, infirm, etc., not under the doctor's care,	-	-	-	179	-	179
Unassigned,	5	9	-	-	-	14
Totals,	28	195	14	252	-	489
RECAPITULATION.						
On productive industries,	572	496	86	174	-	1,328
On miscellaneous work,	272	263	90	616	44	1,285
Not at work,	28	195	14	252	-	489
Whole number of prisoners,	872	954	190	1,042	44	3,102

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRIES.

There have been many restrictions put upon the prison industries in the last twenty years, and under the conditions established by the act of 1897 there now remain three plans under which prisoners may

be employed, although in some cases the employment is sharply limited by the statutes. At the State Prison some prisoners are employed on public-account and others on the public-use plan; and the same may be said of the Reformatory Prison for Women. The Massachusetts Reformatory, in addition to these two plans, employs a few prisoners in caning chairs by the piece, this work furnishing useful occupation for the prisoners who are held in the third grade. The only manufacturing industry at the State Farm consists of cane-seating chairs, at which quite a large number of prisoners are employed, and some other chair work, which furnishes occupation for less than 20 inmates. The houses of correction at Cambridge, Deer Island, Dedham, New Bedford and Pittsfield employ prisoners on public account, and a few of the prisoners in the Lowell Jail are kept at work in the same way. All the other work in the houses of correction is done by the piece, and consists of chair-caning, with the single exception of Springfield, where one industry, specially exempted by the law of 1897, is maintained.

Table showing the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners employed in Each Industry in the State Institutions during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	STATE INSTITUTIONS.							
	STATE PRISON.		MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.		REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.		STATE FARM.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Box,	38	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush,	35	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chair caning,	-	-	46	17	-	-	179	139
Cloth,	68	40	255	180	-	-	-	-
Clothing,	74	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Hand-made shoe,	55	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harness,	50	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hosiery,	60	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	38	25	-	-
Printing,	-	-	19	12	-	-	-	-
Sewing,	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-
Shirt,	-	-	-	-	60	31	-	-
Shoe,	200	190	175	156	-	-	-	-
Sundries,	-	-	17	4	-	-	-	-
Trunk,	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood chair,	-	-	60	51	-	-	14	14

Table showing the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners employed in Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Industries.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED.	
		Highest.	Lowest.
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	{ Broom,	6	2
	{ Brush,	45	27
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	{ Mat,	14	6
	{ Shoe heels,	75	28
Deer Island House of Correction, . . .	{ Clothing,	188	169
	{ Stone,	113	25
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	{ Chair caning,	93	32
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	{ Chair caning,	81	11
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	{ Chair caning,	63	20
Lowell Jail,	{ Sorting waste,	25	25
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	{ Flexible shoe soles,	81	45
	{ Leather-board,	86	44
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	{ Chair caning,	37	9
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	Shoe heels,	39	12
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning,	55	10
Salem Jail and House of Correction, . .	Chair caning,	60	20
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	Umbrella,	105	60
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	Chair caning,	191	81

Table relating to the Income from Industries in All Prisons during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and showing the Proportion of Sentenced Prisoners engaged upon the Industries on that Date.

PRISONS.	Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Income.	SEPT. 30, 1904.		
			Whole Number of Sentenced Prisoners.	Number employed at Remunerative Industries.	Percentage employed at Remunerative Industries.
State Prison,	545	\$35,836 75	872	572	66
Massachusetts Reformatory,	493	19,124 27	954	496	52
Reformatory Prison for Women,	85	7,678 12	190	86	45
State Farm,	176	3,767 35	1,042	174	17
Jails and houses of correction,	981	26,665 20	*3,450	860	25
Totals,	2,280	\$93,071 69	*6,508	2,188	34

* There were also, at the Industrial Camp for Prisoners in Rutland, 44 prisoners who had been transferred from houses of correction.

Table showing Prisoners employed in the Jails and Houses of Correction during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, with the Earnings, and the Percentage of Sentenced Prisoners employed on the Industries on that Date.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	NUMBERS EMPLOYED.			Earnings.	SEPT. 30, 1904.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Number of Sentenced Prisoners.	Number on Industries.	Percentage on Industries.
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	65	35	53	\$1,771 58	254	60	24
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	75	28	47	860 23	54	38	70
Deer Island House of Correction,	301	194	265	4,516 06	1,793	227	13
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	98	32	55	3,520 36	106	76	72
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	31	11	22	964 06	47	20	43
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	63	20	39	-	113	-	-
Lowell Jail,	25	25	25	1,415 78	102	25	24
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	167	89	123	5,094 06	168	96	59
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	37	9	20	384 88	40	30	75
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	39	12	26	-	70	29	41
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	55	10	38	643 76	52	36	69
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	60	20	45	1,332 14	118	34	29
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	105	60	82	4,064 51	180	80	44
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	191	81	141	2,097 78	192	109	57
Totals,	-	-	981	\$26,665 20	3,279	860	26

Table showing the Number of Prisoners engaged upon Industries in All the Prisons, Sept. 30, 1904.

INDUSTRIES.	State Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Farm.	Jails and Houses of Correction.	Aggregates.
Box,	35	-	-	-	-	35
Broom,*	-	-	-	-	4	4
Brush,	34	-	-	-	45	79
Chair caning,	-	32	-	160	305	497
Cloth,*	60	211	-	-	-	271
Clothing,	*66	-	-	-	181	247
Dairy,	-	-	2	-	-	2
Flexible shoe soles,	-	-	-	-	48	48
Hand-made shoe,*	55	-	-	-	-	55
Harness,	50	-	-	-	-	50
Hosiery,*	59	-	-	-	-	59
Laundry,	-	-	37	-	-	37
Leather-board,	-	-	-	-	48	48
Mat,	-	-	-	-	11	11
Printing,	-	14	-	-	-	14
Sewing,*	-	-	4	-	-	4
Shirt,	-	-	43	-	-	43
Shoe,	199	175	-	-	-	374
Shoe heels,	-	-	-	-	67	67
Sorting waste,	-	-	-	-	25	25
Stone,	-	-	-	-	46	46
Sundries,	-	4	-	-	-	4
Trunk,	14	-	-	-	-	14
Umbrella,	-	-	-	-	80	80
Wood chair,	-	60	-	14	-	74
Totals,	572	496	86	174	860	2,188

* Goods made for public use only.

MAKING GOODS FOR PUBLIC USE.

Since the last annual report a sample room has been fitted up at the State Prison for the exhibition of all the articles that can now be made by the labor of prisoners for the use of public institutions generally. The State Prison was selected as the place for this exhibit, because it is easy of access, and supplies a place where the principal officers of all the hospitals, prisons and asylums that are to use these goods may inspect them at the least possible inconvenience. It may be possible in the future, if additional accommodations are afforded, to enlarge the scope of this work and to make further improvements in the class of goods now produced; but at

the present time it is not practicable to add to the list of articles, and the only change we can hope for is to improve the quality by continual experimenting, after obtaining the suggestions of the officers to whom these goods are sent. When the statute which required the use of these articles was enacted, it was believed that the law could be put into operation with less friction by placing reliance upon the co-operation of the officers, than by invoking the harsh measure of a penalty for non-compliance with it. The experience under the act has justified this confidence in the principal officers. They have, as a rule, yielded not only a ready compliance with the law, but have been very considerate in the way of giving notice as to their requirements, so that they could be met if possible. This condition, however, has depended wholly upon the personality of the officers, and of course a change in this respect might at any time bring about a state of affairs that would make it difficult to administer the law with any degree of satisfaction; and it is suggested that it may be advisable, for the sake of thoroughly systematizing the work, to provide some safeguard in the way of a plan of securing information and classification. At stated periods, the articles to be manufactured should be prescribed, and the price to be paid for them should be adjusted.

During the year the State Prison has continued to make all the clothing sold to institutions. It has also furnished the boots and shoes and the hosiery, and some of the coarser kinds of cotton cloth. A large number of blankets are woven here, but none are sold until they are returned to the reformatory to be finished for the use of institutions.

All the woolen cloth supplied to the different places has been made at the Massachusetts Reformatory, which also furnishes the cotton and woolen yarns. A large number of blankets has also been sold from the stock produced at Concord and Charlestown. Some orders for chairs and other furniture have also been filled at the reformatory.

Last year a few looms were made for the Reformatory Prison for Women, but after a short experiment with them it was found that they were too heavy for use at that place; they will therefore be removed, and lighter ones will be provided. The looms here, like those at Concord and Charlestown, are to be operated by hand, and it is not the intention to make at Sherborn any more cloth than is

needed at that place. The Reformatory Prison for Women supplies from the general industry the white shirts needed in the different institutions, and there is here also a sewing room where women's dresses and many other garments are made.

The Cambridge House of Correction makes brushes for public use, and also supplies the brooms and mats ordered by public institutions.

Sales of Goods to Institutions during the Year ending Sept 30, 1904.

From the State Prison,	\$77,634 03
Massachusetts Reformatory,	69,433 32
Reformatory Prison for Women,	5,803 00
Cambridge House of Correction,	4,295 49
	<hr/>
	\$157,165 84

INDUSTRIAL CAMP FOR PRISONERS.

In addition to the ordinary employment for prisoners in the houses of correction, some work has been provided for them at the Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners, in Rutland. In the preliminary pages of this report there is an account of what has been done in this direction, with a description of the buildings, and some suggestions as to the further development of this plan for employing prisoners.

LIBRARIES.

From information contained in the annual reports received from the officers of the different prisons, the following tabular statement as to the number of volumes in the libraries has been prepared. The library of the State Prison shows an increase in the number of volumes, and the Massachusetts Reformatory has a great many more books than were reported last year. There is also a small increase in the number of volumes at the Reformatory Prison for Women. In some of the houses of correction, where the number of volumes does not greatly exceed the number of prisoners, all the books are in constant use, and frequent renewals are needed. During the year the library at the Pittsfield House of Correction has been rearranged, and, although there are not many more books than last year, they are in better condition and more accessible.

Table showing the Average Number of Prisoners for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and the Number of Volumes in the Library of Each Prison named in this Report.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Volumes in Library.
State Prison,	834	8,348
Massachusetts Reformatory,	932	8,000
Reformatory Prison for Women,	194	1,778
State Farm,	949	750
Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners,	43	-
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	10	90
Boston Jail,	237	710
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	203	1,125
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	90	500
Deer Island House of Correction,	1,552	5,461
Edgartown Jail,	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	108	600
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	41	300
Ipswich House of Correction,	56	200
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	133	300
Lowell Jail,	108	288
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	-	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	237	448
Newburyport Jail,	16	50
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	40	300
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	72	512
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	60	150
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	147	236
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	189	974
Taunton Jail,	46	145
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	247	675
Total,	-	28,935

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR AIDING DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners:

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, aid was furnished to 1,651 discharged male prisoners, 1,147 of whom had been inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory, 63 of the Temporary Industrial Camp for Prisoners, in Rutland, 157 of the State Prison, 277 of the county prisons of this State, and 7 of prisons in other states. Those from the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Prison Camp were aided from the State appropriation for that purpose as follows:—

Railroad fares to homes and places of employment,	\$1,225 27
Board while seeking work,	1,787 94
Clothing,	1,136 10
Tools,	232 40
Miscellaneous (employment fees, medicine, etc.),	117 10
Total,	\$4,498 81

The men released from State Prison this year, and others who had been released in previous years, were aided as follows:—

Railroad fares,	\$383 42
Board,	1,245 55
Clothing,	534 64
Tools,	113 84
Miscellaneous,	61 75
Total,	\$2,339 20

The other 284 prisoners were helped from the funds of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, at an outlay of \$1,396.26.

Much hardship is prevented and considerable suffering relieved by the aid furnished to these unfortunate men and boys at a time when they most urgently need it. Without some provision for their

encouragement and help there is no doubt that many of those who are released would soon be in prison again, as with few exceptions they are without means upon their discharge.

The status of the discharged prisoner has to some extent improved through the continued agitation in his behalf. It remains for the ex-prisoner to do more towards helping his own cause; this he can do by so conducting himself as to win and keep the respect and confidence of those who are disposed to befriend him. Honesty, good conduct and faithfulness not only contribute to his own success, but make it easier for those who follow him from prison to secure recognition and opportunities.

In making this report I am reminded of the men who have called during the year, and who are now striving to make an honest living. In their behalf let us hope that employers who find that unknowingly they have given work to an ex-prisoner will, when the fact comes to their knowledge, take pains to inquire into the particulars of the man's history and the circumstances of his offence, instead of immediately dismissing him. If this is done, I believe that some will be able to retain their employment and prove themselves faithful.

With sincere thanks to all who have participated in this work,

I am very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. CORNWALL,

Agent.

Room 24, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1904.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR AIDING DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners :

It has been said that "He who converteth a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death." If this is true in all cases, it must be true in the case of women who are saved from lives of vice and crime ; every woman rescued when only on the border line of vice and crime means a financial gain to the State, and a new world with hopeful possibilities for the woman.

The work of this office goes on about the same as in former years, — the same unending round of visits, exhortations and counsel. The progress of the work may not be marked, but, viewing it from the beginning, considerable advancement has been made, especially recently, through the indeterminate sentence, in that the women's best energies are thereby stimulated. The indeterminate sentence calls out the best that is in her, not only while in prison, but in many cases when she leaves the prison. Already several women have married and settled down to the stern realities of life, with a realizing sense of their obligations as free women and true citizens, respecting the rights of others, hoping in turn to be respected.

It is a most difficult problem, or rather, series of problems, which confronts me, for each individual with whom I deal presents conditions somewhat different from any other individual. It is only through experience gained in actual work that one is enabled to reach a solution of the difficulties which are peculiar to the work in which I am engaged.

Although one meets with many disappointments in this line of work, still there is much to encourage, if we look above the clouds for the sunlight. It comes oftentimes in the form of a letter from a woman who has won a victory over self and temptation. I recall one in particular received from a woman in Montana, who three years ago attempted to take her life, her remorse being so great

over her past life. I called at her lodging house just in time to save her, took her to a home, where she was well cared for till arrangements could be made for her transportation to Montana. She was placed in a good home, where she is working to-day, — a trusted, honest woman. She writes: "I never have the slightest desire to return to the old life; in fact, it is like a horrible dream. I am in a new world, with new thoughts and higher aspirations, and I mean to press on, with God's help, and not live for self alone, but to be kind and helpful to others less fortunate. It was your timely call and your words of comfort that saved me when in Boston. Now, with God's help and my own determination to live right and do right, I shall succeed."

Surely life has no significance or importance but that which is given to it by the end to which it leads.

Of the 921 women furnished with employment last year, 517 still retain their places; of 1,761 women who have been helped this year, 998 have been furnished employment, 587 sent to home and friends, 79 sent to hospitals, 4 to insane asylums, 35 have died and 58 have been married.

The expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, have been as follows: for food and lodging, \$676.63; clothing, \$661.92; employment fees, \$61; travel, \$907.35; boots, shoes, etc., \$128.95; books, stationery, etc., \$61.85; incidentals, \$348.29; total, \$2,845.99.*

In closing, I desire to extend my thanks to the Prison Commissioners, and to all officials for their kindness and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

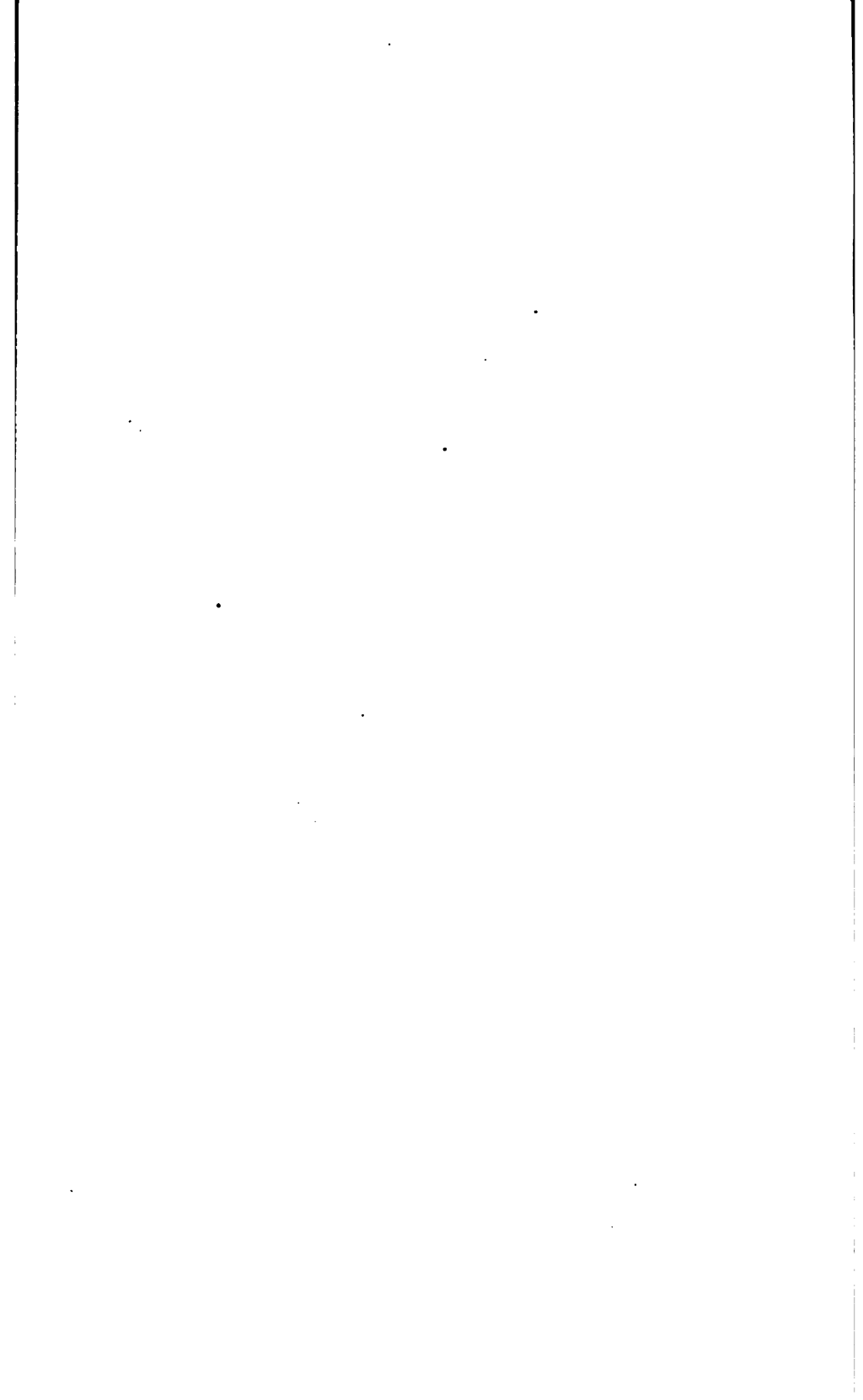
GEORGIA A. RUSSELL,

Agent.

ROOM 9, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1904.

* There has been paid during the year to the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham the sum of \$530, for the support of women charged with crime whose cases were disposed of without sentence.

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF POLICE

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1904.



BOSTON:

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REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, 29 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1904.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, *Governor.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The Board of Police for the city of Boston, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 323 of the Acts of 1885, has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the police department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

THE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.

The police department as at present constituted is composed of:—

Board of Police,	3	Matrons of station houses, . .	7
Clerk of the Board, . . .	1	Director of signal service, . .	1
Superintendent of police, .	1	Assistant director of signal	
Deputy superintendents of		service,	1
police,	2	Foreman,	1
Chief inspector,	1	Signalmen,	6
Captains,	21	Mechanics,	3
Inspectors,	26	Linemen,	5
Inspector of carriages (lieu-		Driver,	1
tenant),	1	Chauffeur,	1
Lieutenants,	36	Groundman,	1
Sergeants,	60	Firemen on police steamers, .	8
Patrolmen,	1,005	Van drivers,	2
Reserve officers,	100	Foreman of stable,	1
Assistant keeper of city		Hostlers,	11
prison,	1	Assistant steward of city	
Matrons of house of deten-		prison,	1
tion,	4	Janitors,	19

Distribution of Force.

The distribution of the force is shown by Table I. On November 30 there were 4 vacancies, viz., 2 sergeants, 1 patrolman and 1 assistant keeper. During the year 171

officers were appointed (including 98 reserve men) and 1 reinstated, 15 discharged (including 1 reserve man), 19 resigned (including 6 reserve men), 29 retired on pension and 10 died. (See Tables III., IV., V., VI.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them on account thereof and the cause of the injury :—

How INJURED.	No. of Men Injured.	No. of Duties lost.
In arresting prisoners,	24	236
In pursuing criminals,	10	50
In quelling disturbances,	10	90
By slipping on ice,	8	136
By stopping runaways,	4	37
By cars and other vehicles at crossings,	5	190
Various other causes,	21	305
Totals,	82	1,044

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of persons arrested was 50,265, against 43,033 the preceding year, being an increase of 7,232. The percentage of increase or decrease was as follows :—

	Per Cent.
Offences against the person,	Increase, 6.17
Offences against property, committed with violence,	Decrease, 5.65
Offences against property, committed without violence,	Decrease, 4.33
Malicious offences against property,	Decrease, 16.12
Forgery and offences against the currency,	Increase, 12.96
Offences against the license laws,	Decrease, 14.05
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	Increase, 25.53
Offences not included in the foregoing,	Increase, 20.50

There were 5,257 persons arrested on warrants and 42,632 without warrants; 2,376 persons were summoned by the court, 47,345 persons were held for trial and 2,920 were released from custody. The number of males arrested was 44,688; of females, 5,577; of foreigners, 23,251, or,

approximately, 46.25 per cent. ; of minors, 5,947. Of the total number arrested 18,030, or 35.86 per cent., were non-residents. (See Tables X., XI., XII.)

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows :—

United States,	27,014	Wales,	32
British Provinces,	4,161	East Indies,	2
Ireland,	11,065	West Indies,	72
England,	1,459	Turkey,	43
France,	91	South America,	10
Germany,	393	Switzerland,	12
Italy,	1,397	Belgium,	46
Russia,	1,377	Africa,	6
China,	456	Hungary,	7
Greece,	384	Asia,	22
Sweden,	735	Arabia,	2
Scotland,	715	Mexico,	6
Spain,	33	Syria,	3
Norway,	219	Armenia,	6
Poland,	167	Australia,	4
Austria,	93	Japan,	3
Portugal,	64	Roumania,	1
Finland,	82	Egypt,	2
Denmark,	71		
Holland,	20	Total,	50,265

The number of arrests for the year is 50,265, being an increase of 7,232 over last year and 11,028 more than the average for the past five years. There were 33,511 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 5,754 more than last year, and 9,806 more than the average for the past five years. Of the increase in drunkenness this year 21.77 per cent. were males and 12.72 per cent. females. (See Tables XI., XII., XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (50,265), 1,216 were for violations of the city ordinances; that is to say, 1 arrest in 41 was for such offence, or 2.41 per cent.

Fifty-seven and twenty-eight hundredths per cent. of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XIV.)

The number of persons punished by fines was 13,808, and the fines amounted to \$111,383.41. (See Table XIII.)

Ninety-nine persons were committed to the State Prison, including 4 persons sentenced for life, 5,985 to the House of Correction, 95 to the Women's Prison, 160 to the Re-

formatory Prison and 1,018 to other institutions. The total years of imprisonment was 3,177 $\frac{1}{2}$, the total number of days' attendance in court by officers was 38,963 and the witness fees amounted to \$10,435.61.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$73,996.24.

One hundred and one witnesses were detained at station houses and 83 persons were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 9.78 per cent. from last year. There was an increase of about 18.44 per cent. over last year in the number of insane persons taken in charge, an increase of about .44 per cent. in the number of sick and injured persons assisted and a decrease of about 5.85 per cent. in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property reported stolen in the city for the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, was \$120,969.01; in 1904 it was \$124,792, or \$3,822.99 more than the average. In the same period the average amount of property reported stolen in and out of the city which was recovered by the Boston police was \$269,316.93; in 1904 it was \$346,834.79, or \$77,517.86 more than the average.

The average amount of fines imposed by courts for the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, was \$96,700.40; in 1904 it was \$111,383.41, or \$14,683.01 more than the average.

The average number of days' attendance in court was 32,909; in 1904 it was 38,963, or 6,054 more than the average. The average amount of witness fees earned was \$8,872.13; in 1904 it was \$10,435.61, or \$1,563.48 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The "Rogues' Gallery" now contains 19,593 photographs, 14,368 of which are photographs with Bertillon measurements, a system used by this department during the past six years. In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature March 28, 1899 (chapter 203, sections 1 and 2), we are allowed photographs, with Bertillon measurements, of all convicts now in the several prisons in this State, and of

those who have been confined there and who are measured under that system and photographs taken, — a number of which have already been added to our Bertillon cabinet. This, together with the adoption of the system by this department in 1898, is and will continue to be of great assistance in the identification of criminals. A large number of important identifications have thus been made during the year, for this and other police departments, through which the sentences in many instances have been materially increased. The records of 1,266 criminals have been added to the records kept in this Bureau, which now contains a total of 27,397. This Bureau has issued 385 prison reports of discharged convicts, containing the full records, description, distinguishing marks, etc., of 232 convicts who were discharged during the year, and whose records were considered of sufficient importance to preserve. Other police departments were furnished with 143 copies of these reports. The number of cases reported to this office which have been investigated during the year are 11,759, — 6,598 of which are recorded on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. Letters and telegrams, to the number of about 2,000 yearly, are now filed with the numbered reports to which they refer, so that all the papers pertaining to a case can be found in the same envelope, thus simplifying the matters when information is desired on any case. The system of indexing, adopted by this Bureau for the use of the department, now contains a list of records, histories, photographs, dates of arrests, etc., of about 76,000 people; there are also "histories and press clippings," now numbering 5,590, kept by this Bureau, in envelope form, for police reference.

The statistics of the work of this branch of the service are included in the statements of the general work of the department; but as the duties are of a special character, the following statement will be of interest: —

Number of persons arrested, principally for felonies,	1,061
Fugitives from justice from other States arrested and delivered to officers from those States,	25
Number of cases investigated,	11,759

Number of cases of homicide and supposed homicide investigated,

and evidence prepared for trial in court, 32

Number of days spent in court by officers, 3,363

Amount of stolen property recovered, \$240,796 43

Amount of fines imposed by court, 4,432 00

Number of years' imprisonment imposed by court, 473 years, 5 months.

Number of photographs added to the "Rogues' Gallery," . . . 1,764

Drunkenness.

Arrests for drunkenness averaged 92 per day during the year, or 5.51 per cent. of the population. There were 5,754 more persons arrested than in 1903, an increase of 20.72 per cent.; 43.36 per cent. of the arrested persons were non-residents and 49.26 per cent. were of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

Miscellaneous Business.

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Abandoned children cared for,	8	14	15
Accidents reported,	2,277	2,550	2,711
Buildings found open and made secure,	2,601	2,851	2,898
Cases investigated,	21,131	21,674	25,518
Dangerous buildings reported,	11	23	19
Dangerous chimneys reported,	4	4	28
Dead bodies cared for,	219	264	204
Defective cesspools reported,	399	222	213
Defective drains and vaults reported,	2	5	3
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported,	1	-	3
Defective gas pipes reported,	125	81	106
Defective hydrants reported,	100	108	105
Defective lamps reported,	8,543	11,170	9,282
Defective sewers reported,	32	25	30
Defective streets and walks reported,	11,073	9,755	10,740
Defective water pipes reported,	250	259	251'
Disturbances suppressed,	1,472	1,611	1,774
Extra duties performed,	33,734	33,532	35,768
Fire alarms given,	1,132	1,436	1,367
Fires extinguished,	598	664	631
Intoxicated persons assisted,	34	27	14
Lost children restored,	1,535	1,656	1,559
Insane persons taken in charge,	395	347	411
Missing persons reported,	342	319	316
Missing persons found,	125	123	108
Persons rescued from drowning,	43	31	62
Sick and injured persons assisted,	3,951	4,052	4,070
Stray teams put up,	213	302	204
Street obstructions removed,	59,918	91,158	58,286
Water running to waste reported,	244	290	268
Witnesses detained,	109	131	101

Illegal Gaming.

Last year there were 26 raids made on policy shops ; this year, 8. Last year there were 126 raids on other places where gambling was suspected of being carried on ; this year, 134. Last year there were 573 persons arrested, and property to the amount of \$1,323.13 seized ; this year there were 624 persons arrested, and property to the value of \$2,071.90 seized.

LOST, ABANDONED AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

On the 1st of December, 1903, there were 317 articles of lost, abandoned or stolen property in the custody of the property clerk and 146 more were received during the year. One hundred and sixty articles were sold, for which \$86.63 was received and paid over to the city collector, and 17 delivered to owners, finders or administrators.

COMMENDATIONS.

During the year 16 members of the department were commended by the Board in General Orders, 31 were complimented by letter, and 33 were commended by public officers, societies or citizens, as follows : —

Meritorious action in rescuing persons from burning buildings, .	8
Meritorious service in taking children out of danger to a place of safety,	1
Prompt action in saving a man from being burned to death, .	1
Vigilance and prompt action in discovering and giving alarm of fire,	2
Prompt action in preventing fire,	1
Tact and prompt action in arresting a man for giving a false alarm of fire,	1
Courage and prompt action in stopping runaway horses, . .	21
Courage in arresting housebreakers,	2
Vigilance in discovering and arresting store-breakers, . .	3
Diligence in pursuing and arresting a gang of thieves, . .	1
Diligence in apprehending and securing the conviction of robbers, .	1
Courage and meritorious service in tracking and attacking armed robbers,	2
Tact and prompt action in arresting thieves,	6
Courage and good judgment in arresting two highway-men, .	1
Diligence in arresting persons for assault and robbery, . .	5
Prompt action in arresting a person for indecent assault, . .	2

Diligence and courage in pursuing and arresting a man for felonious assault,	1
Prompt action in arresting a murderer,	3
Assisting in the arrest of a man who had committed an assault with a dangerous weapon,	1
Prompt action in rescuing a boy from being killed by an electric car,	1
Courage and prompt action in rescuing persons from drowning,	3
Courage in arresting a dangerous, armed insane person,	2
Tact and prompt action in arresting counterfeiters and seizing a large amount of counterfeit money,	5
Diligence in the general performance of duty,	5
Kind and considerate action toward strangers,	1
Total,	80

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of special events transpiring during the year, and shows the number of police officers detailed for duty at each event:—

1903.		Men.
Dec.	9, Fire, 197 Portland Street,	80
Dec.	29, Fire in Federal Court,	57
1904.		
Jan.	6, Police ball,	80
March	17, Evacuation Day and parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians,	723
April	15, Parade of "Minute Men of 61,"	80
May	27, Parade of school regiment,	456
June	6, Parade of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,	275
June	17, Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill,	489
June	17, Dedication of the Warren statue,	146
June	23, Harvard-Yale base-ball game,	50
June	25, School festival, Mechanics Building,	50
July	5, Fire on Mystic Wharf, Charlestown,	75
July	6, Return of First Corps of Cadets,	74
July	30, Fire in grain elevator, Chandler Street,	70
Aug.	15, Naval parade,	760
Aug.	16, Grand Army parade,	1,012
Aug.	18, Electrical parade, Grand Army of the Republic,	158
Aug.	25, Parade of Grenadier Band of London, Eng.,	60
Sept.	1, Electrical display on Elevated Railway tracks,	145
Sept.	1, Fire, 17 to 23 Water Street, Charlestown,	56
Sept.	5, Labor Day parade,	864
Oct.	5, Episcopal convention at Trinity Church,	83
Oct.	7, Reception to the Archbishop of Canterbury in Faneuil Hall,	50
Oct.	8, Parade of St. Patrick Temperance Society,	145
Oct.	8, Boston-New York base-ball game,	74

1904.		MEN.
Oct.	9, Episcopal convention services at Trinity Church,	83
Oct.	12, Italian parade,	64
Oct.	15, Automobile parade,	479
Oct.	29, Harvard-Pennsylvania foot-ball game,	59
Nov.	2, Parade of Harvard-Technology Republican clubs,	476
Nov.	5, Harvard-Dartmouth foot-ball game,	56
Nov.	8, Election returns, bulletin boards,	308
Nov.	12, Reception to Governor-elect Wm. L. Douglas in Faneuil Hall,	191
Nov.	12, Fire, Hoosac Tunnel docks,	50
Nov.	19, Newspaper Row, foot-ball returns,	83
Nov.	19, Special detail at Division 4, foot-ball night,	174

REGISTRATION DETAIL.

MEN.		MEN.	
May 2,	798	May 6,	208
May 3,	748	May 7,	144
May 4,	712	May 9,	164
May 5,	610		

RELATING TO THE LISTING OF PERSONS TWENTY YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

On page 69 will be found the table of residents as they were listed by the police during the first seven week days, in May, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 279 of the Acts of 1903, and amendments thereto. It will be noted that there were 1,280 residents placed on the supplementary lists of residents in 1904, to be compared with 3,360 residents who were supplementarily listed in 1903, and 4,096 residents who were supplementarily listed in 1902, when the listing of the residents was done by the assessors of the city. Fifty-five applications were refused after examination; 14 cases were prosecuted; 8 persons were convicted under the provisions of chapter 279, which provides a punishment for persons making false applications. The following sentences were imposed: 1 to six months imprisonment; 5 to three months; 1 to one month; 1 defendant was placed on probation. (See Tables XXI., XXIII.)

It will never be possible to make, in the first week of May, a complete list of residents. Many residents, such as sailors, soldiers, commercial and other travellers, will always be away from Boston at that time, and few take the pre-

caution to leave their names with persons who may inform the police in May of their residences. The alteration in the law which gave the police department more time, that is until September 10, to examine into the truth or falsity of the application to be placed on the supplementary lists, was of service. The Board made careful examination into the facts of all applications; in many cases, owing, among other things, to the absence of witnesses, applications were rejected at the time of application which later were found to be correct and granted when the truth was found. Some such applications made during the summer (September 1 is the last day upon which applications may be made), which were rejected after the first examination, were found, after September 10, to have been correct. The Board of Police regretted their inability to place such applicants on the lists of residents after the 10th of September. We suggest that the law be so amended as to enable the Board of Police to list residents who have made application before September 2, up to and including October 1.

The printed lists of residents have been used to good advantage by the route officers in familiarizing themselves with the names and homes of the persons who live on their routes.

Next May the Board of Police thinks it will be possible for the officers to make a more thorough investigation of the lodging-houses, both large and small, throughout the city, and to question, personally, each lodger therein on the subject of his residence.

The greatest difficulty found by the police in making the lists was in obtaining from informants, particularly those of foreign birth, the correct names and all the names of lodgers in lodging-houses, residents in hotels and in houses in general where several men lived. The Board of Police, therefore, printed and distributed with good effect, before May 1, notices in the Yiddish, Polish and Italian languages, as well as in the English language, notifying the inmates of houses, suites and tenements of the law and asking them to write on the notices the number of the male residents living therein.

During the first week of May, 1904, the police ex-

perienced some difficulty in obtaining, from the persons in charge of some of the hotels and large lodging-houses, the names and occupations of the residents living in such hotels and lodging-houses. It was found difficult to prosecute for refusing or neglecting to give full and true information, because the only provision of law, section 13 of chapter 279 of the Acts of 1903, reads as follows :—

SECTION 13. Whoever in Boston, being an inmate of a building and a male resident twenty years of age or upwards, refuses or neglects to give his true name, when asked by a member of the board of police or a police officer acting under this act, or whoever, being an owner or occupant of a building, refuses or neglects to give the full and true information within his knowledge relating to all persons residing in such building, when asked by a member of the board of police or a police officer acting under this act, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months.

This provides that only owners or occupants of the building may be punished for so refusing to give information. The Board of Police, therefore, suggests an amendment to section 13 on the subject, as follows: chapter 279 of the Acts of 1903 is hereby amended by striking out section 13 and inserting in place thereof the following :—

SECTION 13. Whoever in Boston, being an inmate of a building and a male resident twenty years of age or upwards, refuses or neglects to give his true name, when asked by a member of the board of police or a police officer acting under this act, or whoever, being an owner or occupant of a building or a clerk, superintendent, manager or other person having in charge the affairs of a hotel or lodging house, refuses or neglects to give the full and true information within his knowledge relating to all persons residing in such building, when asked by a member of the board of police or a police officer acting under this act, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months.

The following alteration in the law is respectfully recommended :—

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LISTING AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter two hundred and forty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four is hereby amended by striking out section five and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 5.* If a male person, twenty years of age or upwards, resident in Boston on the first day of May, was not listed by the board of police, he shall, in order to establish his right to be listed, appear before a member of the board of police, the superintendent, a deputy superintendent or an inspector of police, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for this purpose, and present under oath a statement in writing that he was on said day a resident of said city, giving his name, age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year.

A male person, twenty years of age or upwards, who becomes a resident of said city after the first day of May, and desires to be listed, shall appear before a member of the board of police, the superintendent, a deputy superintendent or an inspector of police, who are hereby authorized to administer oaths for this purpose, and present under oath a statement in writing that he became a resident of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election at which he claims the right to vote, giving his name, age, occupation and residence on the above date, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year.

If the board of police, after investigation, is satisfied that such statements are true, it shall give such applicant a certificate that he was a resident of said city on said first day of May, or a certificate that he became a resident at least six months immediately preceding such election, as the case may be, which certificate shall state his name, age, occupation and residence on the first day of May in the current year or on the above date, as the case may be, and his residence on the first day of May in the preceding year; but no such application shall be received later than the first day of September, and no such person shall be listed or be given such certificate later than the first day of October.

In every place where oaths are administered, as required by this act, the board of police shall post in a conspicuous place a copy of section three hundred and eighty-nine of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws, as amended by this act, printed on white paper with black ink, in type not less than one-quarter of an inch wide.

REGISTRATION EXPENSES.

The expenses of registering the lists of residents, not including the services rendered by the members of the police force, were as follows :—

Printing,	\$18,428 42
Clerical service,	8,075 40
Cards,	982 27
Interpreters,	1,017 87
Stationery,	827 30
Advertising,	528 70
Incidentals,	194 46
Total,	<hr/> \$30,054 42

LEGAL SERVICE.

Mr. E. B. Adams has served as counsel to the Board of Police during the current year.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police officers are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on the written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the city of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person ; such corporation or person to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

During the year ending November 30, last, there were 297 special police officers, appointed as follows :—

For city departments,	96
For state departments,	5
For railroad corporations,	77
For other corporations or associations,	45
For theatres and other places of amusements,	38
For private institutions,	28
For churches,	8
Total,	<hr/> 297

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS' ASSISTANT.

The work of the officers detailed to assist the committee on claims and law department in investigating claims against the city, and to aid the medical examiners of the county of Suffolk, was as follows :—

Deaths by Accident, Suicide, etc.

Deaths: males, 491; females, 113; total, 604

Claims.

Number of cases investigated,	611
Number of witnesses interviewed,	3,760
Number of days in court,	133
Number of days in attendance on committee,	46
Number of notices served,	44
Number of claims settled for contractors,	33

Damage done by Dogs.

Number of cases,	17
Number of hens killed,	122
Number of chickens killed,	159
Number of ducks killed,	4

Causes of Death.

Accident, 187	Overdose of poison, 1
Murder, 14	Suffocation, 3
Homicide, 16	Asphyxiation, 13
Drowning, 55	Burns, 21
Alcoholism, 6	Accidental shooting, 1
Suicide, 69	Accidental poisoning, 1
Stillborn, 18	Natural causes, 185
Exposure, 6	
Abortion, 5	Total, 604
Infanticide, 3	

Number of inquests attended, 110

Railroad accident, 72	Abortion, 1
Trolley car, 18	Homicide, 1
Murder, 1	Alcoholism, 2
Drowning, 1	Elevator, 1
Fall, 5	Caving in of tunnel, 1
Team, 2	Natural causes, 2
Automobile, 1	
Accidental death, 1	Total, 110
Asphyxiation, 1	

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

In compliance with chapter 249 of the Acts of 1898 and chapter 454 of the Acts of 1894, 43,555 feet of underground cable has been laid on divisions 9, 10, 13 and 16.

A new caravan has been purchased for use in the underground work; a bench lathe has been installed in the repair shop, and a new and improved signal desk has replaced the old one at Station 11.

There are in use in the signal service 28 horses, 18 patrol wagons and 12 pungs.

During the year the wagons made 34,205 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 28,393 miles. There were 34,829 prisoners conveyed to the station houses; 1,191 runs were made to take injured and insane persons to station houses, the hospitals or their homes; and 591 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 610 runs to fires and 86 runs for liquor seizures. During the year there were 451 signal boxes in use, arranged on 60 circuits; 969,607 telephone messages and 3,168,194 "on-duty" calls were sent over the lines.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

Work of the Automobiles.

The following shows the work of the automobiles for the season ending November 30 last:—

Automobile No. 4711 was purchased of the Stanley Motor Carriage Company May 25, 1904, and cost \$756. It was put in service on the 29th of May, and on the 30th of November last had been run 186 days, covering a distance of 9,504 miles on the park roads.

Automobile No. 2388, purchased in July, 1903, which ran 7,037 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles during the last summer season, commenced its tour of duty April 2, 1904, and on November 30 had been run 243 days, covering a distance of 13,608 miles on the streets on the Back Bay. The officer in charge made 56 arrests, all for going at a greater rate of speed than 8 miles an hour.

During the 243 days above stated no houses were broken into on the routes covered by the automobiles. The officers in charge reported larcenies on the district patrolled by the automobiles to the amount of \$767.16.

Cost of running the Automobiles.

Pay of officers,	\$1,410 18
Pay of chauffeur,	625 94
Repairs,	316 31
Tires,	377 00
Gasolene,	308 46
Oil,	20 10
Total,	<u>\$3,057 99</u>

Ambulance.

The department is now equipped with ten ambulances, located in the following police divisions: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

During the year the ambulances responded to calls to convey sick or injured persons to the following places:—

City Hospital (Relief Station),	866
City Hospital,	601
Massachusetts General Hospital,	178
Emergency Hospital,	7
Carney Hospital,	18
Children's Hospital,	1
Lying-in Hospital,	4
Faulkner Hospital,	18
New England Hospital,	1
Roger's Private Hospital,	1
Frost Hospital,	1
Chardon Street Home,	3
City Prison,	2
Home,	82
From fires,	9
Morgue,	18
Charles Street jail,	4
Police station houses,	20
South Terminal Station,	2
Deer Island boat,	2
Calls where services were not required,	83
Total,	<u>1,921</u>

Public Carriages.

During the year there were 1,591 carriage licenses granted, being a decrease of 159 as compared with last year; 4 motor carriages were licensed, being the same number licensed last year.

There were 85 articles of various kinds left in carriages during the year which were deposited with the inspector, among them being 11 hand-bags, 26 umbrellas, a watch, 2 empty pocket-books and several articles of clothing; 34 of these were restored to the owners and the balance placed in the keeping of the lost property division.

The following is a detailed statement concerning licenses for public carriages and for the drivers of hacks and cabs:—

Number of carriages licensed,	1,591
Number of licenses transferred,	19
Number of licenses cancelled or revoked,	27
Number of carriages inspected,	1,587
Number of carriages rejected,	78
Number of carriages reinspected and passed,	41
Applications for drivers' licenses reported on,	1,371
Number of complaints against drivers investigated,	36
Number of warrants obtained,	4
Number of days spent in court,	5
Articles left in carriages, reported by citizens,	40
Articles found in carriage, reported by drivers,	88
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected,	23

List of Vehicles used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Patrol Wagons.	Other Wagons.	Automobiles.	Punks.	Vans.	Ambulances.	Buggies.	Sleighs.	Totals.
Division 1,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 2,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 3,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 4,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Division 5,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 6,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 7,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division 9,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Division 10,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 11,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5
Division 12,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Division 13,	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5
Division 14,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5
Division 15,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Division 16,	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5
Joy Street stable,	3	4	-	1	4	1	4	4	21
Totals,	18	4	2	12	4	10	9	7	66

Horses.

On the 1st of December, 1903, there were 91 horses in the service. During the year 2 were sold, 14 were purchased, 10 shot on account of being disabled and 1 died. At the present time there are 92 in service, as shown by Table IX.

PUBLIC PARKS.

To police the parks during the past year it took a permanent force of 36 men, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 31 patrolmen, 2 reserve men, 10 men mounted on bicycles and 6 on horses. To aid this force, details were made on Sundays, holidays and special occasions, aggregating 710 men, and consisting of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 35 sergeants, 642 patrolmen and 30 reserve men.

The arrests in the parks amounted to 318, — 293 being men and 25 women.

The following are the offences for which arrests were made : —

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Driving heavy teams in parkways,	5	—	5
Running a motor vehicle faster than 8 miles an hour,	93	—	93
Trespassing on cultivated ground,	4	—	4
Allowing cows to run at large,	2	—	2
Playing base-ball,	2	—	2
Indecent exposure,	3	—	3
Disorderly conduct,	25	—	25
Drunkenness,	148	24	172
Larceny,	4	—	4
Profanity,	3	—	3
Gaming on the Lord's Day,	3	—	3
Adultery,	1	1	2
Totals,	293	25	318

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the officers of Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows : —

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, rigging, float-stages, etc.,	\$56,069 75
Number of vessels from foreign ports boarded,	729
Number of vessels ordered from the channel to proper anchorage,	2,087
Number of vessels removed from channel by police steamers,	99
Number of cases of assistance rendered,	114
Number of cases of assistance rendered to wharfingers,	10
Number of permits granted vessels, in the stream, to discharge cargoes,	37
Number of obstructions removed from the channel,	30
Number of alarms of fire on the water front attended,	138
Number of fires on the water front extinguished without alarm,	3
Number of boats challenged,	1,967
Sick and injured persons assisted,	53
Cases investigated,	541
Dead bodies recovered,	25
Dead bodies cared for,	6
Rescued from drowning,	11
Number of vessels ordered to rig in jibboom,	1
Number of vessels ordered to put up anchor lights,	45
Number of vessels assigned to anchorages,	611
Steamers escorted, outgoing and incoming,	254

The total number of vessels that arrived in this port during the year is 10,064. Of this number, 8,560 came from domestic ports, 775 from ports in the British Provinces and 729 from foreign ports. Of the latter, 665 were steamers, 10 ships, 30 barks, 1 brig and 23 schooners.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than one place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

Number of places licensed during the year,	980
Number of licenses granted and not paid for,	3
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	50
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	50

The following is a classified list of the licenses in force Nov. 30, 1904:—

First innholder,	68
First victualler,	699
Second victualler,	11
Fourth distiller,	2
Fourth wholesale dealer "B,"	101
Fourth grocer,	72
Fourth wholesale druggist,	6
Fifth brewer,	21
<hr/>	
Total,	980

During the year there were issued 236 druggist licenses, 44 club licenses and 22 special licenses to sell pure alcohol. Of these, 3 druggist licenses were forfeited and 3 were cancelled.

Number of complaints for violation of conditions of licenses made to Board of Police,	8
Number of hearings given,	6
Number of licenses forfeited,	4
Number of complaints for violation of conditions of licenses made in court,	1
Arrests for selling without a license,	185
Seizures made,	333
Amount of liquors seized (gallons),	1,650
Number of applications received,	1,439
Number of applications for licenses rejected,	73
Number of applications for licenses on file,	41

The following shows the nature of the complaints upon which licenses were forfeited by the Board of Police from Dec. 1, 1903, to Nov. 30, 1904:—

Selling intoxicating liquor in violation of license,	3
Selling intoxicating liquor to an intoxicated person,	1

PURE ALCOHOL.

Section 18 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides for licenses of the seventh class to be issued to dealers in paints or chemicals to sell alcohol for mechanical, manufacturing or chemical purposes only. Twenty-two applications were received for licenses of this class, and the applicants being engaged in business, as required by law, all the applications were granted.

PERMITS TO DELIVER LIQUOR.

Holders of fourth and fifth class licenses are required to obtain permits for such of their employees as are engaged in delivering intoxicating liquor from teams. These permits have to be shown to police officers, on demand, and are revoked in case the holder is found delivering liquor illegally, or under suspicious circumstances. During the past year 251 applications for these permits were received, 234 were granted, 17 rejected and 104 permits were cancelled or revoked.

LIQUOR STORED IN WAREHOUSES.

During the current year, the Board of Police found that a number of the wholesale liquor dealers had large stocks of liquors stored in both public and private warehouses and other buildings not covered by any licenses.

It is undoubtedly true that the dealers who owned these liquors believed that they were acting perfectly within the statute and that they were not required to keep such liquors upon licensed premises under these circumstances.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Board by a complaint that liquors were being delivered directly to the purchaser from one of these storehouses; this was such a violation of the statute as required immediate action by the Board of Police.

The statute prescribes (Revised Laws, chapter 100, section 1) that "no person shall sell or expose or keep for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this chapter." After careful consideration, the Board of Police was of the opinion that such liquors were "kept for sale" within the meaning of the statute when they were ready to be sold and were merely waiting for a customer to purchase, even though the liquors were to be transferred from the storehouse to licensed premises before the sales were to be made and before the goods sold were separated from bulk.

A conference was called between the Board of Police and those dealers who were pursuing this practice, and the Board decided that, under these circumstances, liquors

which were kept for sale as aforesaid could not be lawfully stored except upon premises covered by a license. The dealers were so instructed and required to remove such liquors to properly licensed premises.

All of the dealers consider that this state of the law works a hardship upon those who desire to store liquors upon premises not covered by a license where no sales are intended to be made in the storehouse, and we respectfully present this for such consideration as the Legislature may deem proper.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of licenses issued of all kinds, except for the sale of intoxicating liquor, was 25,743; transferred, 141; cancelled and revoked, 3,012. The officers investigated 342 complaints arising under these licenses, and 7 hearings were given by the Board on these complaints. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$50,077.20. (See Table XV.)

SMALL LOANS.

Twenty-nine applications were received for licenses to make small loans, secured by mortgage, pledge of household furniture or other personal property exempt from attachment, or by assignment of wages for personal service, for less than \$200 and at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent., 24 of which were granted, 1 rejected and 4 pending.

ITINERANT MUSICIANS.

During the year 205 applications were received for itinerant musician licenses; of these 195 were granted and 10 rejected. Of the licenses granted, 6 were revoked for cause and 16 cancelled, leaving 173 in force.

The officer detailed for this special service reports that during the year he examined 212 instruments, as follows:—

INSTRUMENTS.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned.
Street organs,	112	100	12
Hand organs,	36	26	10
Violins,	25	16	9
Harps,	16	12	4
Flutes,	6	6	—
Accordeons,	5	4	1
Guitars,	5	3	2
Bagpipes,	2	2	—
Banjos,	5	4	1
Totals,	212	173	39

PUBLIC LODGING-HOUSES.

Every building in the city of Boston, not licensed as an inn, in which ten or more persons are lodged for twenty-five cents or less each per night, is a public lodging-house, under chapter 242 of the Acts of 1904; and the Board of Police is authorized to grant licenses to such lodging-houses after the inspector of buildings has certified that the building is provided with proper exits and appliances for giving alarm to the inmates in case of fire, and the Board of Health has certified that the sanitary condition is satisfactory. Under this law 21 applications for licenses were received, 18 were granted, 2 rejected, 1 withdrawn.

The following shows the locations of the licensed lodging-houses, and the number of persons lodged in each during the year: —

LOCATION.	Number lodged.
42 Eastern Avenue,	284
164 Commercial Street,	19,256
242-246 Commercial Street,	25,246
234 Commercial Street,	14,815
238 Commercial Street,	14,709
187 Hanover Street,	43,880
19 Causeway Street,	13,122
37 Green Street,	33,708
886 Washington Street,	115,863
120 Eliot Street,	42,672
39 Edinborough Street,	12,327

LOCATION.	Number lodged.
17 Davis Street,	37,041
1025 Washington Street,	33,137
1051 Washington Street,	8,078
1053 Washington Street,	17,922
1066 Washington Street,	17,437
1093 Washington Street,	14,816
Total,	464,313

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

Dec. 1, 1903, there were 184 pensioners on the roll. During the year 12 died, viz.: 2 captains, 1 inspector, 1 lieutenant and 8 patrolmen; and 31 were added, viz.: 1 captain, 4 inspectors, 1 lieutenant, 23 patrolmen and the widows of patrolmen Allen and Sturdivant; leaving 203 on the roll at date, including the widows of 9 and the orphans of 1 policeman, who died from injuries received in the service.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$123,468.42, and it is estimated that \$128,652.50 will be required for pensions in 1905. This does not include pensions for 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 1 assistant keeper and 7 patrolmen, all of whom are sixty-five years or over, and are entitled to be pensioned on account of age and term of service.

The invested fund of the police charitable fund on the 30th of November last amounted to \$207,550. There are 66 beneficiaries at the present time, and there has been paid to them the sum of \$8,350 during the past year.

The invested fund of the Police Relief Association on the 30th of November was \$74,126.91.

FINANCIAL.

A requisition was made on the city council for the sum of \$1,978,810.48 to meet the running expenses of the department, including the pensioned police officers, house of detention, station house matrons, liquor license expenses and police signal system for the financial year.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including the pensions, house of detention, station house matrons, liquor license expenses and listing persons twenty years of age or more, but exclusive of the maintenance of the police signal system, were \$1,842,163.40.

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from fees for licenses over which the police have supervision was \$1,488,506.79, of which \$1,438,132.16 was received for liquor licenses. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal system during the year was \$60,749.79. (See Table XVIII.)

CONCLUSION.

The Board of Police call attention to the increase in arrests for various offences; they attribute such increase to additional vigilance on the part of the patrolmen, and commend the work performed by the officers during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. H. EMMONS,
C. P. CURTIS, JR.,
H. F. ADAMS,

Board of Police.

Director of signal service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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TABLE II.

*Names of Officers who were promoted during the Year ending Nov.
30, 1904.*

DATE.	Name and Rank.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Lieutenant Philip McBryan, to the rank of captain.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Ainsley C. Armstrong, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Herbert E. Chapman, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Edward T. Conway, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Michael H. Cronin, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Gustaf Gustafson, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Daniel W. Hart, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman George W. Patterson, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Henry M. Pierce, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman William J. Rooney, to the rank of inspector.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Sergeant James F. Driscoll, to the rank of lieutenant.
July 15, 1904,	Sergeant Albert F. Lovell, to the rank of lieutenant.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Michael J. Goff, to the rank of sergeant.
Jan. 1, 1904,	Patrolman Ernest A. Webster, to the rank of sergeant.

TABLE III.

Names of Police Officers in Active Service who died during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

Rank.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman,	Edgar L. Bridges,	2	July 15, 1904,	Cancer.
Patrolman,	John F. Kenny,	10	June 6, 1904,	Heart disease.
Patrolman,	William P. Kirby,	12	Sept. 27, 1904,	Bright's disease.
Patrolman,	Laurence M. Masury,	16	Oct. 17, 1904,	Heart failure.
Patrolman,	John McGarr,	10	March 7, 1904,	Cancer.
Patrolman,	Edward L. Morrissey,	5	July 21, 1904,	Suicide.
Patrolman,	John Quinn,	2	May 19, 1904,	Cancer.
Patrolman,	James F. Shea,	6	Oct. 14, 1904,	Heart disease.
Patrolman,*	Alfred M. Sturdivant,	7	Sept. 4, 1904,	Shot by insane woman.
Sergeant,	George W. Thayer,	15	Dec. 13, 1903,	Atrophy.

* Patrolman Alfred M. Sturdivant, of Division 7, was fatally shot by an insane woman whom he was called to arrest at 121 Falcon Street, East Boston, on the 4th of September last and died one hour later. He was an excellent officer and by his death the department lost one of its very best men.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers retired during the Year, giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.
Aubens, Frank S., .	Sixty-five years of age, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Bogan, Joseph D., .	Veteran, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Burk, John F. M., .	Veteran, twenty-nine years' consecutive service.
Burrill, Christopher J., .	Incapacitated.
Chase, Andrew J., .	Sixty-seven years of age, forty-four years' consecutive service.
Cleary, Cornelius T., .	Incapacitated.
Cotton, William M., .	Sixty-four years of age, thirty years' consecutive service.
Doble, Francis M., .	Sixty-five years of age, nine years' consecutive service.
Driscoll, James, .	Incapacitated.
Fallon, Thomas J., .	Incapacitated.
Field, John M., .	Veteran, twenty-two years' consecutive service.
Foster, Ira C., .	Sixty years of age, thirty years' consecutive service.
Galvin, James, .	Sixty-six years of age, twenty-nine years' consecutive service.
Glidden, Charles, .	Sixty years of age, thirty years' consecutive service.
Griffin, Michael, .	Sixty-five years of age, thirty-one years' consecutive service.
Hebard, Charles W., .	Veteran, sixty years of age.
Hogan, James F., .	Veteran, twenty-nine years' consecutive service.
Hunt, Benjamin H., .	Sixty-two years of age, twenty-eight years' consecutive service.
Johnson, Michael, .	Sixty-five years of age, thirty-two years' consecutive service.
Kendall, Herbert W., .	Incapacitated.
Lane, George W., .	Incapacitated.
Leggett, William T., .	Sixty-four years of age, thirty-four years' consecutive service.
McHenry, Joseph, .	Incapacitated.
Ness, John E., .	Sixty-five years of age, nine years' consecutive service.
Preble, Henry C, .	Veteran, sixty-two years of age.
Powderly, Patrick, .	Veteran, sixty years of age.
Sanders, John H. .	Incapacitated.
Walker, William C, .	Incapacitated.
Wilder, Harrison, .	Sixty years of age, thirty-one years' consecutive service.

TABLE V.

Number of Men of Each Rank in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were appointed on the Force in the Year stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Keeper.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Reserve Men.	Totals.
1867, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
1868, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
1869, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1870, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6
1871, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1872, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	6
1873, . . .	-	1	-	5	1	1	-	1	6	-	15
1874, . . .	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	6	-	13
1875, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	15	-	18
1876, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
1877, . . .	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	9
1878, . . .	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	2	18	-	30
1879, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	10	-	18
1880, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	15
1881, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	30	-	39
1882, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	4	16	-	30
1883, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	13	-	20
1884, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	20	-	23
1885, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	16	-	20
1886, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	-	15
1887, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	16	-	19
1888, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	36	-	42
1889, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	28	-	33
1890, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	26	-	33
1891, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	22	-	27
1892, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	19	-	21
1893, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	80	-	86
1894, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	49	-	52
1895, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	158	-	167
1896, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
1897, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
1898, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
1900, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	114	-	115
1901, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	67
1902, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
1903, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	15	98
1904, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	85	91
Totals, .	1	2	1	21	26	37	1	58	1,004	100	1,251

TABLE VI.
Officers discharged and resigned during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

Rank.	NAME.	Discharged.	Resigned.	Length of Service.
Patrolman,	Lewis E. Angell,	-	Feb.	15 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	George A. Armstrong,	-	Dec.	10 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Charles H. Bertsch,	-	-	7 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	William J. Burke,	May 10, 1904,	-	3 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Adin B. Cook,	Oct. 13, 1904,	Jan.	3 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	John M. Conboy,	-	-	9 years.
Reserve,	John Cullen,	Oct. 5, 1904,	-	1 year.
Patrolman,	Harrison M. Cummings,	Jan. 5, 1904,	Oct.	6 ¹ / ₂ years.
Reserve,	Gregory Currie,	-	July 12, 1904,	1 day.
Patrolman,	John Downing,	Oct. 5, 1904,	-	3 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	William S. Drake,	-	Aug. 25, 1904,	18 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	John P. Farrell,	-	Jan. 2, 1904,	2 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	John J. Fitzgerald,	Dec. 9, 1903,	-	6 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Glenville S. Forbes,	-	March 5, 1904,	10 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Joel Foss,	-	Nov. 15, 1904,	4 ¹ / ₂ years.
Reserve,	Frank E. Gilman,	-	July 12, 1904,	1 day.
Patrolman,	John R. Grindley,	-	March 25, 1904,	11 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Albert H. Hopkins,	Dec. 2, 1903,	-	9 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	George E. Kelley,	March 16, 1904,	-	11 years.
Patrolman,	John J. Lane,	July 1, 1904,	-	12 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	Edward F. Lewey,	-	Dec. 21, 1903,	10 ¹ / ₂ years.
Patrolman,	John M. F. Little,	Dec. 2, 1903,	-	5 ¹ / ₂ years.

Patrolman,	John A. McDonald,	July	27, 1904,	May	31, 1904,	7½ years.
Patrolman,*	Athanasius McGillivray,	—	—	—	—	7½ years.
Patrolman,	Laughlin I. McGillivray,	May	10, 1904,	—	—	9 years.
Patrolman,	Edward J. McHugh,	—	—	June	7, 1904,	4½ years.
Patrolman,	Perley Miller,	Feb.	12, 1904,	—	—	6½ years.
Reserve,	Thomas J. O'Connor,	—	—	Feb.	27, 1904,	½ year.
Patrolman,	Edward B. Randall,	—	—	May	9, 1904,	8½ years.
Reserve,	William M. Shannon,	—	—	July	19, 1904,	8½ days.
Reserve,	William B. Upton,	Feb.	12, 1904,	—	—	1½ year.
Reserve,	August Weiss, Jr.,	—	—	Jan.	16, 1904,	2½ days.
Patrolman,	Philip F. Whelan,	Oct.	31, 1904,	—	—	3½ years.
Patrolman,	George A. Whitney,	—	—	March	2, 1904,	8½ years.

* Reappointed July 8, 1904.

TABLE VII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

	Reserve.	Regular.		Reserve.	Regular.
December, 1903,	5	706	July, 1904,	72	439
January, 1904,	30	1,118	August, 1904,	27	353
February, 1904,	21	1,232	September, 1904,	33	530
March, 1904,	69	1,116	October, 1904,	40	261
April, 1904,	56	970	November, 1904,	36	646
May, 1904,	49	658	Totals,	473	8,512
June, 1904,	35	483			

Number of men on the force, average, reserve, 89; regular, 1,148.

Average number sick daily, including reserve men, 25, or 2.02 per cent.

TABLE VIII.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

No.	Rank.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
1	Inspector,	Conduct unbecoming an officer and insubordination,	Reprimanded in general orders.
2	Sergeant,	Alleged assault,	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Assault,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect to pull boxes,	Dismissed from police force.
3	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer and leaving route without permission,	Dismissed from police force.
4	Patrolman,	Intoxication,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Dismissed from police force.
2	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes and absence without leave,	Dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer and absence without leave,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Immoral conduct,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
2	Patrolman,	Intoxication,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Intoxication and neglect of duty,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Resigned from police force while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Reprimanded in general orders.
2	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Reprimanded in general orders.

TABLE VIII.—Concluded.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

No.	Rank.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Disposition of Case.
5	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Reprimanded in general orders.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Reprimanded in general orders.
2	Patrolman,	Assault and abusive language,	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman,	Disobedience of orders,	Forfeiture of thirty days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	Forfeiture of twenty days' pay.
2	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of twenty days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of twenty days' pay.
3	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
5	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
4	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of ten days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Absence without leave,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Assault,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
4	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
4	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Not properly patrolling route,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	Forfeiture of three days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	Forfeiture of two days' pay.
4	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	Forfeiture of two days' pay.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged abusive language,	Complaint dismissed.

14	Patrolman,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
8	Patrolman,	Alleged unlawful arrest,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged untruthfulness,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
6	Patrolman,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Leaving route without permission,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
8	Patrolman,	Neglect of duty,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Neglect to pull boxes,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.
1	Reserve officer,	Leaving route without permission,	.	.	.	.	Dismissed from police force.
1	Reserve officer,	Leaving route without permission,	.	.	.	.	Reprimanded in general orders.
1	Reserve officer,	Not properly patrolling route,	.	.	.	.	Reprimanded in general orders.
1	Reserve officer,	Leaving route without permission,	.	.	.	.	Forfeiture of five days' pay.
1	Reserve officer,	Conduct unbecoming an officer,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
4	Reserve officer,	Neglect of duty,	.	.	.	.	Complaint dismissed.
1	Reserve officer,	Alleged assault,	.	.	.	.	Complaint withdrawn.

TABLE IX.

Number and Distribution of Horses used in the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Van.	Patrol.	Riding.	Ambulance.	Driving.	Totals.
Headquarters,	-	-	-	-	3	3
Division 1,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 2,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Division 3,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 4,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 5,	-	3	-	-	-	3
Division 6,	-	1	-	1	-	2
Division 7,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 9,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 10,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Division 11,	-	2	11	-	1	14
Division 13,	-	2	7	-	2	11
Division 14,	-	1	6	1	1	9
Division 15,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Division 16,	-	2	15	-	-	17
Signal service, repair department, 40 Joy Street.	-	2	-	-	6	8
House of detention, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prison van,	4	-	-	-	-	4
Totals,	6	28	39	6	13	92

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending
Nov. 30, 1904.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters,	1,224	145	1,369
Division 1,	8,531	679	9,210
Division 2,	2,894	99	2,993
Division 3,	5,318	1,235	6,553
Division 4,	6,394	998	7,392
Division 5,	4,398	822	5,220
Division 6,	2,376	248	2,624
Division 7,	1,893	190	2,083
Division 8,	75	2	77
Division 9,	1,924	244	2,168
Division 10,	2,380	296	2,676
Division 11,	1,248	88	1,336
Division 12,	683	78	761
Division 13,	849	50	899
Division 14,	582	22	604
Division 15,	3,102	309	3,411
Division 16,	817	72	889
Totals,	44,688	5,577	50,265

TABLE XI.
Arrests for Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.
 NO. 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Affray, engaging in,	14	-	14	-	14	-	11	5	1	14	-
Assault,	19	-	19	9	8	2	14	2	4	19	-
Assault and battery,	2,188	228	2,416	1,041	955	420	1,284	325	452	2,412	4
Assault, indecent,	14	-	14	7	7	-	8	1	1	14	-
Assault on police,	42	-	42	25	17	-	12	6	13	42	-
Blackmailing,	5	-	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
Child, abandonment of,	-	5	5	5	-	-	4	3	-	5	-
Child, refusing to support,	16	-	16	13	-	3	9	-	-	16	-
Intimidation and threatening language, using,	60	6	66	60	1	5	46	11	4	66	-
Kidnapping,	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

	8	—	8	4	4	—	3	3	1	7	1
Manslaughter,	8	—	8	4	4	—	3	3	1	7	1
Mayhem,	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—
Mayhem, assault with intent to maim,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Murder,	17	1	18	4	14	—	6	8	1	18	—
Murder, assault-with intent to,	36	1	37	13	24	—	28	5	2	37	—
Prize-fighting,	8	—	8	—	8	—	1	5	—	8	—
Rape,	28	1	29	12	17	—	17	2	9	29	—
Rape, assault to,	6	—	6	2	4	—	2	1	1	6	—
Robbery,	126	5	131	56	71	4	48	29	28	131	—
Rob, assault to,	13	—	13	7	6	—	4	1	4	13	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices,	3	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	3	—
Totals,	2,606	248	2,854	1,268	1,159	434	1,454	408	522	2,849	5

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 NO. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	54	2	56	25	31	—	15	15	15	56	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, .	97	4	101	33	56	12	17	23	50	101	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	—
Breaking and entering a building, .	487	1	488	128	292	138	77	67	347	488	—
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	19	1	20	9	9	2	4	—	14	20	—
Breaking and entering vessels, . . .	11	—	11	—	2	9	—	1	10	11	—
Breaking and entering railroad car, . .	20	—	20	5	5	10	9	4	13	20	—
Breaking and entering railroad car, attempted.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Totals,	693	8	701	201	398	172	124	112	452	701	—

NO. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Animals, vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	42	1	43	11	22	10	6	5	16	43	-
Buildings, defacing, etc.,	7	2	9	1	-	8	-	-	8	9	-
Burglar's tools, having in possession,	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
Innholders, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers, defrauding.	5	1	6	5	1	-	1	2	1	6	-
Larceny,	2,090	317	2,407	944	1,153	310	775	625	806	2,404	3
Larceny, felonious,	8	2	10	6	4	-	5	-	1	10	-
Larceny from person,	177	42	219	57	162	-	69	63	45	219	-
Larceny from person, attempt to commit,	32	-	32	4	28	-	8	12	7	32	-
Larceny from realty,	7	-	7	1	1	5	-	1	6	7	-
Larceny, attempt to commit,	14	1	15	5	9	1	2	4	2	15	-
Larceny in a building or vessel,	41	-	41	21	16	4	12	11	13	41	-
Larceny from an express,	28	-	28	2	26	-	3	7	4	28	-
Lamps, extinguishing, breaking, etc.,	2	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	3	-
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	30	5	35	34	-	1	13	11	2	35	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 NO. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.								
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	3	1	4	4	-	2	1	-	4	-
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.,	31	8	39	22	5	16	5	12	39	-
Trespass,	193	3	196	52	79	33	28	145	196	-
Totals,	2,712	384	3,096	1,173	424	947	777	1,070	3,098	3

NO. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and other burnings,	25	-	25	11	4	10	3	2	22	25	-
Malicious mischief,	209	11	220	95	25	100	48	12	140	220	-
Willful damage and trespass,	13	2	15	9	4	2	6	2	6	15	-
Totals,	247	13	260	115	33	112	57	16	168	260	-

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Counterfeiting labels,	4	-	4	4	-	-	2	1	-	4	-
Counterfeit money, passing, etc.,	9	-	9	-	9	-	8	2	5	9	-
Forgery and uttering,	47	1	48	28	20	-	10	24	9	48	-
Totals,	60	1	61	32	29	-	15	27	14	61	-

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Carriage regulations, violation of,	7	-	7	-	-	7	9	-	-	7	-
Dog law, violation of,	21	5	26	5	-	21	12	-	-	26	-
Insurance law, violation of,	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Intelligence office, keeping, without a license,	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Junk, buying, selling or collecting, without being licensed,	9	-	9	1	3	5	7	-	-	8	1
Liquor law, violation of,	140	93	233	108	117	8	167	8	7	233	-
Lying-in-hospital, maintaining, without a license,	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Minor, permitting, to peddle,	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 NO. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Pawnbroker's shop, keeping, without a license.	4	—	4	1	2	1	3	—	1	4	—
Peddling without a license, . . .	17	1	18	2	14	2	13	1	1	18	—
Physician practising without being registered.	2	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Pool and billiard room, keeping, . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pool and billiard room, permitting minors therein unlawfully.	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Public amusement, maintaining, without a license.	5	—	5	5	—	—	4	—	3	5	—
Second-hand articles, dealing in, without a license.	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Small loans, unlawfully making, . .	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals,	215	103	318	137	136	45	220	11	12	317	1

No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abortion,	5	2	7	1	6	-	3	-	7	-
Abortion, accessory to,	3	1	4	1	3	-	2	-	4	-
Adultery,	37	23	60	21	39	-	22	8	60	-
Animals, cruelty to,	41	1	42	30	5	7	21	15	42	-
Bastardy,	76	-	76	76	-	-	33	9	76	-
Bigamy,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Drug, administering, for immoral purpose,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fornication,	121	132	253	14	239	-	117	67	13	253
Funeral parade, disturbance of,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Incest,	3	-	3	2	1	-	1	1	3	-
Indecent exposure of the person,	30	-	30	2	28	-	14	8	2	30
Ill-fame, keeping house of,	20	46	66	63	3	-	25	-	66	-
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	25	26	51	36	15	-	26	6	4	51
Lewd and lascivious speech and behavior,	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Misers.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Night-walking,	—	236	236	2	234	—	69	39	26	236	—
Obscene books and prints,	19	—	19	15	4	—	12	7	1	19	—
Open and gross lewdness,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Polygamy,	5	4	9	9	—	—	5	—	—	9	—
Prostitution, enticing to,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Public conveyance, disturbance in,	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Public library, creating a disturbance in,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Schools, disturbing,	3	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—
Seduction,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Unnatural and lascivious acts,	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	1	2	5	—
Totals,	403	472	875	281	594	10	362	164	66	875	—

No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Adulterating food, drugs, butter, etc.,	47	5	52	3	-	49	25	7	-	52	-
Automobile law, violation of, . . .	86	-	86	9	6	71	11	60	7	86	-
Bail bond, arrest under, . . .	5	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	2	5	-
Board of aldermen, regulations, violation of.	23	-	23	3	12	8	16	-	8	23	-
Bonfires, making, . . .	27	-	27	5	14	8	3	1	26	27	-
Bread law, violation of, . . .	8	2	10	4	-	6	3	2	-	10	-
Building laws, violation of, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Capias, . . .	23	6	29	28	1	-	15	6	2	29	-
City ordinance, violation of, . . .	1,208	8	1,216	173	557	486	667	80	589	1,216	-
Conduct, disorderly, . . .	11	1	12	-	12	-	9	2	3	1	11
Contempt of court, . . .	12	-	12	10	2	-	5	3	2	12	-
Common nuisance, keeping, etc., . . .	7	2	9	9	-	-	8	1	-	9	-
Common brawlers, . . .	-	9	9	4	-	5	7	-	-	9	-
Common drunkards, . . .	8	6	14	14	-	-	8	1	-	14	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Night-walking,	-	236	236	2	234	-	69	39	26	236	-
Obscene books and prints,	19	-	19	15	4	-	12	7	1	19	-
Open and gross lewdness,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Polygamy,	5	4	9	9	-	-	5	-	-	9	-
Prostitution, enticing to,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Public conveyance, disturbance in,	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Public library, creating a disturbance in,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Schools, disturbing,	3	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
Seduction,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Unnatural and lascivious acts,	5	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	2	5	-
Totals,	403	472	875	281	594	10	362	164	66	875	-

No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Adulterating food, drugs, butter, etc.,	47	5	52	3	-	49	25	7	-	52	-
Automobile law, violation of,	86	-	86	9	6	71	11	60	7	86	-
Bail bond, arrest under,	5	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	2	5	-
Board of aldermen, regulations, violation of,	23	-	23	3	12	8	16	-	8	23	-
Bonfires, making,	27	-	27	5	14	8	3	1	26	27	-
Bread law, violation of,	8	2	10	4	-	6	3	2	-	10	-
Building laws, violation of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Capias,	23	6	29	28	1	-	15	6	2	29	-
City ordinance, violation of,	1,208	8	1,216	173	557	486	667	80	589	1,216	-
Conduct, disorderly,	11	1	12	-	12	-	9	2	3	1	11
Contempt of court,	12	-	12	10	2	-	5	3	2	12	-
Common nuisance, keeping, etc.,	7	2	9	9	-	-	8	1	-	9	-
Common brawlers,	-	9	9	4	-	5	7	-	-	9	-
Common drunkards,	8	6	14	14	-	-	8	1	-	14	-

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Concealed weapons, carrying, . . .	6	-	6	6	-	-	4	1	-	6	-
Deserters,	77	-	77	1	76	-	13	43	29	-	77
Default warrant,	114	38	152	148	1	3	65	26	35	152	-
Dipsomaniac,	3	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Disturbing the peace,	102	43	145	56	23	66	61	16	50	145	-
Drunkennes,	29,888	8,623	38,511	37	38,469	5	16,509	14,533	658	38,510	1
Election law, violation of, . . .	23	-	23	16	5	2	7	7	1	23	-
False label, using,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
False measures, using,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Family, refusing to support, . . .	213	-	213	193	-	20	102	14	2	213	-
Fire-alarm, tampering with, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Fireworks, discharging unlawfully, . .	4	-	4	-	3	1	1	-	2	4	-

Fires, giving false alarm,	5	-	5	-	2	3	-	3	5	-
Fish and game laws, violation of,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Fugitive from justice,	28	2	30	19	11	-	15	6	30	-
Gaming, and being present at,	89	-	89	39	45	5	59	15	89	-
Gaming house, keeping,	9	-	9	9	-	-	5	1	9	-
Gaming implements, being present where found,	542	6	548	295	253	-	362	93	548	-
Gaming on the Lord's day, and being present at,	844	1	845	75	746	24	513	97	845	-
Gaming on a railroad car,	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
Health law, violation of,	43	6	49	6	40	3	42	2	49	-
Idle and disorderly persons,	266	119	385	88	297	-	85	69	212	173
Inebriety,	8	-	8	6	2	-	1	-	7	1
Issuing obligations to be redeemed in numerical order,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Jewelry, peddling,	5	-	5	-	5	-	1	3	5	-
Labor laws, violation of,	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	-
Lotteries and prize enterprises,	42	1	43	14	29	-	22	3	43	-

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Milk law, violation of,	10	2	12	-	-	12	4	2	-	12	-
Neglected children,	121	117	238	220	-	18	2	-	287	238	-
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping, .	11	12	23	19	-	4	9	-	-	23	-
Officer, assuming to be,	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Officer, refusing to assist,	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
Optum resort, keeping or visiting, . .	4	3	7	6	1	-	-	-	1	7	-
Pardon conditions, violation of, . .	9	6	15	6	9	-	6	4	4	14	1
Parole, violation of conditions, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Perjury, and subornation of,	32	1	33	31	2	-	15	15	4	33	-
Plumbing law, violation of,	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Police rules, violation of,	9	-	9	1	3	5	4	-	-	9	-

Postal law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Prisoner, escaped,	16	-	15	1	14	-	2	9	11	4
Prisoner, rescue of, and attempt to rescue,	8	1	9	5	4	-	4	2	3	-
Probation, violation of conditions, . . .	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	-
Public meetings, disturbing,	12	-	12	-	8	4	2	1	7	-
Public park regulations, violation of, . .	113	-	113	15	20	78	17	61	23	-
Profane and obscene language, using, . .	113	15	128	41	73	14	59	13	35	-
Railroad law, violation of,	139	5	194	61	94	39	49	84	96	-
Registered milk jars, unlawful use of, .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Runaways,	125	53	178	1	177	-	15	88	178	167
Refusing to pay carfare, etc.,	15	1	16	7	3	6	4	6	-	-
School committee rules, violation of, . .	63	1	64	2	-	62	27	1	64	-
Shipping law, violation of,	5	-	5	1	4	-	5	3	-	-
Sparring exhibition, engaging in and promoting.	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
State fire marshal's rules, violation of, .	3	-	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — *Concluded.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrant.	Without Warrant.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	M.	F.									
Sunday law, violation of,	184	19	203	42	20	141	161	10	32	203	-
Subborn children,	117	60	177	146	11	20	42	11	172	168	9
Suspicious persons,	2,328	138	2,466	-	2,466	-	820	781	880	-	2,466
Tobacco, selling, to minor,	6	3	9	2	-	7	8	-	-	9	-
Truancy,	35	-	35	28	7	-	5	4	29	35	-
United States flag, desecration of,	2	1	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-
Vagrants, tramps, etc.,	400	31	431	100	330	1	151	320	72	431	-
Vagabond,	17	-	17	10	7	-	3	10	3	17	-
Totals,	37,752	4,348	42,100	2,050	38,871	1,179	20,072	16,515	3,643	39,189	2,911

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Offences against the person,	2,606	248	2,854	1,268	1,162	484	1,454	408	522	2,849	5
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence.	693	8	701	201	328	172	124	112	452	701	-
No. 3. Offences against property, committed without violence.	2,712	384	3,096	1,173	1,499	424	947	777	1,070	3,093	3
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.	247	13	260	115	33	112	57	16	168	260	-
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	60	1	61	32	29	-	15	27	14	61	-
No. 6. Offences against the license laws,	215	103	318	137	136	45	230	11	12	317	1
No. 7. Offences against chastity, etc.,	403	472	875	281	584	10	362	164	66	875	-
No. 8. Offences not included in the foregoing.	37,752	4,348	42,100	2,050	38,371	1,179	20,072	16,515	3,643	39,139	2,911
Totals,	44,688	5,577	50,265	5,257	42,632	2,376	23,251	18,030	5,947	47,345	2,920

TABLE XII.
Comparative Statement of Offences for which Arrests were made in 1903 and 1904.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year to Nov. 30, 1903.	Year to Nov. 30, 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person,	2,688	2,854	166	-
Offences against property, committed with violence,	743	701	-	42
Offences against property, committed without violence,	3,236	3,096	-	140
Malicious offences against property,	310	260	-	50
Forgery and offences against the currency,	54	61	7	-
Offences against the license law,	370	318	-	52
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.,	697	875	178	-
Offences not included in the foregoing,	34,985	42,100	7,165	-
Totals,	43,033	50,265	7,516	284

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property reported stolen in the City.	Amount of Property recovered, stolen in and out of the City.	Amount of Fines imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment imposed by Court.	Number of Days Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees earned.
1900,	560,000	33,655	6.01	\$111,030 95	\$138,678 60	\$98,588 67	3,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,631	\$8,710 30
1901,	560,000	34,500	6.00	119,091 03	204,718 46	87,898 18	2,860 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,861	7,849 51
1902,	584,000	34,732	5.94	93,509 69	299,609 86	92,468 75	2,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,283	8,308 22
1903,	596,000	43,033	7.22	156,421 38	356,742 92	93,172 97	2,918	34,805	9,057 00
1904,	608,000	50,265	8.26	124,792 00	346,834 79	111,383 41	3,177 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,963	10,435 61
Averages,	581,600	39,237	6.69	\$120,969 01	\$269,316 93	\$96,700 40	2,929	32,909	\$8,872 13

TABLE XIV.
Age and Sex of Persons arrested.

[NOTE.—"M," male, includes boys; "F," female, includes girls.]

OFFENCE.	10 AND UNDER 10.		15 AND UNDER 15.		20 AND UNDER 20.		25 AND UNDER 25.		30 AND UNDER 30.		35 AND UNDER 35.		40 AND UNDER 40.		45 AND UNDER 45.		50 AND UNDER 50.		55 AND UNDER 55.		60 AND UNDER 60.		OTHER AGE.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1.	16	1	136	10	280	6	564	25	607	52	370	39	287	41	226	38	98	13	61	14	36	6	26	3
No. 2.	38	-	226	-	169	-	108	3	68	1	36	1	24	2	15	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	2	-
No. 3.	43	4	437	16	484	37	450	61	374	69	278	64	265	47	174	36	109	20	55	18	20	7	23	5
No. 4.	16	-	86	1	64	-	20	1	16	1	17	1	12	3	4	4	6	2	1	-	4	-	1	-
No. 5.	-	-	4	-	8	-	14	1	7	-	9	-	10	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
No. 6.	1	-	-	1	8	1	21	14	32	11	23	18	34	18	29	13	29	8	14	7	12	2	9	5
No. 7.	-	-	3	-	15	29	85	179	84	128	76	64	51	46	33	28	24	5	13	6	6	3	8	-
No. 8.	175	81	704	69	1,888	202	4,547	465	5,546	694	5,754	654	5,673	742	4,686	525	3,450	338	2,334	243	1,356	132	1,649	183
Totals.	289	86	1,686	97	2,916	275	5,909	749	9,634	951	6,566	831	6,366	898	5,074	649	3,722	406	2,483	269	1,436	150	1,718	196

TABLE XV.

Licenses of All Classes, except for the Sale of Liquors, issued, etc., during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

CLASS OF LICENSE.		Applications granted.	Places licensed.	Refused.	Transferred.	Cancelled.	Revoked.	Complaints investigated.	Complaints heard.	Amount of fines collected.
Auctioneer.*		224	323	4	1	1	1	15	1	\$424 00
Billiard places, †		333	317	37	14	14	7	15	1	8,128 00
Common victualer.		1,692	1,304	223	50	263	9	16	1	25,037 20
Dog.		11,074	-	23	-	-	12	153	-	646 50
Driver, hack or cab.		1,331	-	24	-	-	1	37	-	1,590 00
Hackney carriage.		1,590	-	24	19	26	1	1	-	18 00
Hand cart.		13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Intelliger.		16	12	2	1	4	-	2	-	-
Intelliger, office, 28 first class; 82 second class.		110	106	13	11	-	4	67	1	3,450 00
Junk collector.		635	14	8	14	5	1	14	1	1,370 00
Junk shop keeper.		196	175	18	8	17	4	9	-	940 00
Musicalian, itinerant.		195	173	10	6	10	6	2	-	195 00
Musicalian, collective.		104	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawnbroker.		73	70	8	8	8	-	7	1	8,650 00
Private detective.		5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Public lodging-house.		18	17	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public lodging-house.		316	303	15	-	12	1	7	1	1,580 00
Second-hand articles.		29	29	-	-	-	-	6	1	1,450 00
Small loans.		2,485	-	-	-	2,481	-	-	-	5,445 50
Street railway conductor and motorman.		5,243	-	9	35	119	2	7	1	5,243 00
Wagon.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.		25,743	-	389	141	2,967	45	842	7	\$50,077 20

* 7 veterans.

† 213 billiard tables; 268 bowling alleys; 1,060 pool tables; 3 sippio tables.

TABLE XVI.

*Number of Dog Licenses issued during the Year ending Nov. 30,
1904.*

DIVISION.	Males.	Females.	Breeders.	Spayed.	Totals.
1,	96	29	2	2	129
2,	26	-	-	-	26
3,	300	94	-	9	403
4,	175	65	3	-	243
5,	431	117	3	11	562
6,	310	80	1	-	391
7,	736	152	-	7	895
9,	1,036	188	3	28	1,255
10,	796	170	-	11	977
11,	1,898	321	2	51	2,272
12,	558	114	-	8	680
13,	1,286	154	3	29	1,472
14,	535	80	2	23	640
15,	427	113	-	-	540
16,	508	67	-	14	589
Totals,	9,118	1,744	19	193	11,074

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

EXPENDITURES.	
Pay of the officers,	\$1,458,646 13
Pensions,	123,468 42
Fuel and light,	21,838 70
Water and ice,	700 07
Furniture and bedding,	3,869 24
Printing and stationery,	13,641 18
Care and cleaning station houses and city prison,	19,263 34
Repairs to station houses and city prison,	19,496 19
Repairs and supplies to police steamers,	8,571 02
Rent and care of telephone and telegraph wires,	8,663 28
Care and keeping horses, harnesses and vehicles,	24,387 98
Purchase of horses and vehicles,	5,364 06
Carting prisoners to and from stations and city prison,	841 65
Feeding prisoners,	2,331 71
Medical attendance,	6,972 90
Transportation,	2,990 11
Pursuit of criminals,	3,896 82
Cloth for uniform and uniform helmets,	16,588 59
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, insignia, etc.,	3,192 30
Travelling expenses and food for officers,	518 40
Rent of buildings,	3,010 00
Total,	\$1,748,252 09
Expenses of registration,	30,054 42
Expenses of house of detention and station house matrons,	9,249 88
Expenses of liquor license bureau,	54,607 01
Expenses of signal system (see Table XVIII.),	60,749 79
Total,	\$1,902,913 19
RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses (except for sale of liquor),*	\$24,450 00
For sale of unclaimed and condemned property, etc.,	297 43
For dog licenses (credited to school department),	25,627 20
Total,	\$50,374 63
For liquor licenses,	1,438,132 16
For uniform cloth, etc.,	16,897 81
Total,	\$1,505,404 60

* Credited to police department.

TABLE XVIII.

Payments on Account of the Signal System during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1904.

Labor,	\$24,458 28
Hay, grain, shoeing, etc.,	6,113 54
Rent of telephone instruments,	1,483 02
Rent and care of buildings,	4,969 73
Purchase of horses, harnesses and vehicles,	1,117 78
Stable supplies and furniture,	87 43
Repairs on buildings,	2,746 22
Repairing wagons, harnesses, etc,	3,376 21
Fuel, gas and water,	1,480 30
Miscellaneous, car fares, etc.,	1,318 21
Signalling apparatus, repairs and supplies,	4,366 47
Underground,	8,719 92
Printing, stationery, etc.,	517 73
Total,	\$60,749 79

The following-named persons have been awarded a department medal, as provided by General Order No. 237, dated Nov. 12, 1894, on account of having performed some hazardous or dangerous service while in the performance of duty as police officers : —

Rank.	NAME.	Division.	Date.
Patrolman, .	John D. McCarthy, .	14	Nov. 12, 1894.
Patrolman, .	Wesley W. Chandler, .	13	Feb. 2, 1895.
Sergeant, . .	George A. Rohrer, Jr., .	7	Feb. 2, 1895.*
Patrolman,* .	William J. Murphy, .	4	Feb. 2, 1895.
Superintendent,	William H. Pierce, .	H. Q.	Feb. 2, 1895.
Patrolman, .	John J. Smith, . .	16	Nov. 29, 1895.
Patrolman, .	Amasa E. Augusta, .	11	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Henry C. Berry, . .	15	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	William H. Gordon, .	1	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Peter A. Hayes, . .	1	Jan. 1, 1898.
Patrolman,† .	George A. Armstrong, .	9	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Walter G. Horton, .	1	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman,‡ .	Edward F. Lewey, . .	2	March 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Edward H. Mullen, .	15	March 29, 1898.
Sergeant, . .	William H. Allen, . .	4	Oct. 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Charles B. Kelly, . .	3	Oct. 29, 1898.
Patrolman, .	Edward R. Olds, . .	15	Sept. 8, 1899.
Patrolman,§ .	Christopher J. Burrill, .	3	Aug. 31, 1901.
Patrolman, .	Patrick J. Fitzgerald, .	7	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Thomas S. Graham, . .	5	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Hugh A. Rourke, . .	7	April 11, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Thomas F. Connolly, .	16	Nov. 25, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Michael J. Sullivan, .	4	Nov. 25, 1903.
Sergeant, . .	William F. Aubens, . .	7	Dec. 22, 1903.
Patrolman, .	Michael J. Hankard, .	7	Dec. 22, 1903.
Patrolman, .	William G. Hill, . .	5	May 16, 1904.
Patrolman, .	Joseph M. Connor, . .	5	May 16, 1904.
Captain, . .	Thomas C. Evans, . .	7	Nov. 1, 1904.
Inspector, . .	William J. Rooney, . .	H. Q.	Nov. 1, 1904.

* Died Nov. 21, 1895.

† Resigned Dec. 5, 1903.

‡ Resigned Dec. 21, 1903.

§ Retired March 19, 1904.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF POLICE

FOR THE

CITY OF FALL RIVER.

DECEMBER, 1904.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
FALL RIVER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1904.

To His Excellency JOHN L. BATES, Governor.

The Board of Police for the city of Fall River, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 351 of the Acts of 1894, respectfully submits the following report of the work of the police department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1904:—

THE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.

The police department, as at present constituted, is composed of:—

City marshal,	1
Assistant city marshal,	1
Captains,	5
Inspectors,	3
Lieutenants,	6
Clerk of city marshal,	1
Liquor officers,	2
Committing officer,	1
Patrolmen,	90
Wagon drivers,	2
Wagon officers,	2
Reserve officers,	11
Stewards,	9
Matrons,	2
Total,	136

The distribution of the force is shown by the following table:—

Distribution of Police Force Nov. 30, 1904.

RANK.	Head- quarters.	DIVISIONS.				Totals.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
City marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant city marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Captains,	-	2	1	1	1	5
Inspectors,	3	-	-	-	-	3
Lieutenants,	-	2	2	1	1	6
Clerk of city marshal,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor officers,	2	-	-	-	-	2
Committing officer,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Patrolmen,	1	50	12	12	15	90
Wagon drivers,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wagon officers,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Reserve officers,	-	10	-	1	-	11
Stewards,	-	3	2	2	2	9
Matrons,	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals,	10	73	17	17	19	126

Vacancies.

There have been three vacancies during the year, as follows:—

Patrolman Charles H. Wilson resigned April 5, 1904. He was appointed on the force Feb. 3, 1890.

Patrolman Jeremiah H. Sullivan resigned June 21, 1904. He was appointed on the force Dec. 19, 1892.

Patrolman Henry N. Simmons died Sept. 22, 1904. He was appointed on the force Feb. 16, 1883.

Appointments.

Three patrolmen have been appointed on the regular force, as follows:—

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Length of Service on the Reserve Force.
Joyce, Michael,	April 5, 1904.	34 months.
Lomax, Joseph F,	June 21, 1904.	15 months.
Salmon, Nicholas J.,	Oct. 4, 1904.	14 months.

Three reserve officers have been appointed, as follows :—

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Age.	Birthplace.	Previous Occupation.
Kane, James T., . . .	April 21, 1904,	27	Fall River, Mass.,	Teamster.
Mills, Wesley S., . . .	June 21, 1904,	30	Clifton, Can.,	Clerk.
Livesey, Nathan, . . .	Oct. 4, 1904,	28	Darwen, Eng.,	Roller coverer.

CHARGES.

Nov. 22, 1904, Capt. Patrick Connors was given a hearing on charges of insubordination and disrespect towards a superior officer and conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges were sustained and he was suspended from duty, without pay, for two months.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The number of persons arrested during the year ending Nov. 30, 1904, was 3,625, against 4,697 the preceding year, —a decrease of 1,072, or 22.82 per cent. Of this decrease, 912, or 23.06 per cent., were males, and 160, or 21.58 per cent., were females. The following table is a comparative statement of the arrests for this year with those of the preceding year, and the average arrests for the nine years from 1895 to 1903, inclusive :—

OFFENCES.	1904.	1903.	Average for Nine Years, 1895-1903.
Offences against the person,	293	394	429
Offences against property, committed with violence.	87	93	79
Offences against property, committed without violence.	346	445	270
Malicious offences against property, . . .	61	61	44
Forgery and offences against the currency, .	2	-	4
Offences against the license laws, . . .	32	56	86
Offences against chastity, morality, etc., .	182	180	172
Offences not included in the foregoing, . .	2,022	2,468	2,265
Totals,	3,625	4,697	4,348

The number of males was 3,043; of females, 582; of foreigners, 2,090; of non-residents, 559. Sixty persons were delivered to other authorities, 1,129 were released (1,121 being first offenders, within twelve months, for drunkenness) and 2,436 were held for trial.

The number of arrests for the year is a decrease of 723, or 16.62 per cent., from the average for the nine preceding years. The number of arrests for the year is 3.18 per cent. of the population. The average for the nine preceding years (4,348) is 4.25 per cent. of the average population for that time.

The number of males arrested during the year is a decrease of 610, or 16.66 per cent., from the average for the nine preceding years. The number of females is a decrease of 113, or 16.26 per cent., from the average for the nine preceding years.

There were 393 persons arrested for offences against property. Of this number, 227, or 57.94 per cent., were under twenty years of age.

The average amount of lost property restored for the nine preceding years was \$10,258.24; in 1904 it was \$9,065.86, or \$1,192.38 less than the average. The average amount of stolen property recovered for the nine preceding years was \$7,592.62; in 1904 it was \$9,152.36, or \$1,559.74 more than the average.

Seventeen hundred and two persons were accommodated with lodgings,—an increase of 372 over last year. The average number of persons accommodated with lodgings during the nine preceding years was 2,472.

The number of non-residents arrested this year (559) is 15.42 per cent. of the total arrests. The number of non-residents arrested during the five preceding years was 16.72 per cent. of the arrests for that time.

Forty-seven and seven-tenths per cent. of the population is of foreign birth. The number of foreigners arrested this year (2,090) is 57.65 per cent. of the total arrests. The proportion of prisoners of foreign birth is 20.86 per cent. greater than the proportion of the population of foreign birth.

Thirty-five and one-tenth per cent. of the population is

between the ages of 20 and 39, inclusive. The number of persons between these ages arrested this year (1,926) is 53.13 per cent. of the total arrests. The proportion of prisoners between these ages is 51.36 per cent. greater than the proportion of the population.

The following table is a comparative statement of police work for ten years, from 1895 to 1904, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Arrests.	Percentage of Arrests.	Lodgers accommodated.	Value of Lost Property restored.	Value of Stolen Property recovered.
1895,	87,926	3,812	4.34	3,783	\$16,612 66	\$5,829 42
1896,	97,355	3,966	4.08	4,150	10,130 81	11,932 94
1897,	101,106	4,283	4.24	4,279	11,615 40	5,901 38
1898,	97,517	4,158	4.26	2,460	8,871 58	3,869 94
1899,	102,281	4,473	4.37	2,105	7,408 25	5,048 61
1900,	104,868	4,460	4.25	1,394	7,684 78	5,137 58
1901,	107,831	4,313	4.00	1,508	9,555 88	6,765 47
1902,	108,728	4,973	4.57	1,238	10,469 93	10,863 58
1903,	112,602	4,697	4.13	1,330	10,475 06	12,064 72
1904,	112,645	3,625	3.18	1,702	9,065 86	9,152 36
Average, . .	103,485	4,276	4.13	2,395	\$10,139 02	\$7,748 60

Drunkenness.

There were 1,807 persons arrested for drunkenness, against 2,456 the preceding year, — a decrease of 649, or 26.42 per cent. Of this decrease, 524 were males and 125 were females. Three hundred and eighty-four, or 21.25 per cent., were non-residents, and 1,125, or 62.25 per cent., were of foreign birth. The number of persons arrested this year for drunkenness is 1.58 per cent. of the population; the percentage for the nine preceding years was 2.27; for 1903 the percentage was 2.16. The number of arrests for drunkenness this year is a decrease of 516, or 22.15 per cent., from the average number for the nine preceding years.

Juveniles.

The number of juvenile offenders (those under seventeen years of age) was 340, against 473 the preceding year, — a decrease of 133, or 28.12 per cent. One hundred and

thirteen, or 32.65 per cent., were of foreign birth; 574, or 84.41 per cent., of the parents were of foreign birth.

The number of juvenile offenders for the year is an increase of 52, or 18.06 per cent., over the average for the nine preceding years. The number of juveniles arrested this year for offences against property (173) is an increase of 24, or 16.1 per cent., over the average for these offences during the nine preceding years.

Inspector's Department.

The following statistics of this branch of the service are included in the general statement of the work of the department:—

Number of persons arrested,	126
Number of cases investigated,	1,223
Number of days in second district court,	157
Value of lost property restored,	\$181 50
Value of stolen property recovered,	6,021 00

Inspector of Claims.

The work of the officer detailed to assist the law department in investigating claims against the city was as follows:—

Number of cases investigated,	53
Number of witnesses interviewed,	266
Number of days in court,	26
Number of notices served,	107

Ages.

The ages of the prisoners were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 20 years,	460	69	529
20 and under 25 years,	880	55	935
25 and under 30 years,	402	73	475
30 and under 35 years,	422	96	517
35 and under 40 years,	402	97	499
40 and under 45 years,	340	79	419
45 and under 50 years,	242	46	288
50 and under 55 years,	188	29	217
55 and under 60 years,	97	20	117
Over 60 years,	115	19	134
Totals,	3,043	562	3,625

Nativities.

The nativities of the prisoners were as follows : —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Asia,	1	-	1	Greece,	1	-	1
Austria,	21	4	25	Ireland,	366	99	465
Australia,	6	-	6	Italy,	25	2	27
Brazil,	4	-	4	Norway and Sweden, .	7	1	8
British Provinces,* .	21	5	26	Portugal,†	164	5	169
Canada,	477	78	555	Roumania,	2	-	2
China,	29	-	29	Russia,	147	15	162
Denmark,	2	-	2	Scotland,	40	14	54
East Indies,	1	-	1	Spain,	1	-	1
England,	387	126	513	United States,	1,306	227	1,535
Finland,	2	-	2	Wales,	22	4	26
France,	5	-	5	Totals,	3,043	582	3,625
Germany,	4	2	6				

* New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

† Includes Western Islands.

Miscellaneous Work.

Accidents reported,	123
Buildings found open,	246
Cases investigated,	27,030
Defective sidewalks reported,	516
Defective streets reported,	349
Defective water pipes reported,	32
Disturbances suppressed,	1,312
Fire alarms given,	43
Fires extinguished without alarm,	63
Fires, men on duty at,	883
Intoxicated persons assisted home,	110
Lodgers accommodated at station houses,	1,702
Lost children restored to parents,	485
Notices served for Board of Health,	135
Nuisances reported to Board of Health,	81
Search warrants served,	9
Gallons of malt liquor seized,	29
Gallons of spirituous liquor seized,	7
Stray teams cared for,	78
Street obstructions removed,	4,932

Number of Arrests and Nature of Offences.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.			JUVENILES.			NATIVITY.		RESIDENCE.		DISPOSITION.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Native.	Foreign.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Held for Trial.	Delivered to Other Authorities.	Released.
Adultery,	12	6	18	-	1	1	7	11	15	3	18	-	-
Arson,	10	1	11	10	1	11	3	8	11	-	11	-	-
Assault and battery,	233	20	253	18	-	18	92	161	247	6	252	-	1
Assault, indecent,	10	-	10	3	-	3	4	6	10	-	10	-	-
Assault on officer,	9	-	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	9	-	-
Assault with a weapon,	7	-	7	2	-	2	1	6	7	-	7	-	-
Assault with intent to kill,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Bastardy,	17	-	17	-	-	-	8	9	14	3	16	1	-
Bicycle law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Blackmailing,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-
Boarding-house keeper, defrauding,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Breaking and entering a building,	78	-	78	29	-	29	50	28	74	4	75	3	-
Breaking and entering a dwelling,	8	1	9	3	1	4	5	4	9	-	9	-	-
City ordinances, violation of,	85	1	86	48	1	49	48	33	84	2	86	-	-
Common drunkards,	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	5	-	-
Common nuisance, keeping a,	11	3	14	-	-	-	3	11	14	-	14	-	-

Number of Arrests and Nature of Offences — Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.			JUVENILES.			NATIVITY.		RESIDENCE.		DISPOSITION.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Native.	Foreign.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Held for Trial.	Delivered to Other Au- thorities.	Released.
Insane persons,	10	3	13	-	-	-	6	8	10	3	-	8	5
Larceny,	264	27	291	83	2	85	160	131	247	44	278	11	2
Larceny from the person,	7	-	7	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	7	-	-
Larceny in a building,	17	-	17	6	-	6	10	7	12	5	14	3	-
Leased or mortgaged property, selling,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-
Lewd and lascivious behavior,	17	14	31	-	-	-	6	25	27	4	31	-	-
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	7	-	-
Liquor, selling illegally,	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	-
Lord's Day, violation of,	96	1	97	21	-	21	38	59	93	4	97	-	-
Lottery, promoting,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Malicious mischief,	46	4	50	22	-	22	16	34	49	1	50	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Marriage certificate, making false statements on,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Milk law, violation of,	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-
Neglected children,	13	16	29	13	16	29	27	2	29	-	29	-	-
Night-walking,	-	10	10	-	-	-	6	4	9	1	10	-	-

Peddler's license law, violation of,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Police Signal Service.

Seventy-five signal boxes are in use. There were 30,109 telephone messages and 475,115 on-duty calls sent in during the year. Three horses and two wagons are used in the patrol service. The wagons made 1,874 runs, covered 2,928 miles and conveyed 2,164 prisoners to the station houses.

The cost of maintaining the police signal system was \$7,275.42. The expenditures were as follows:—

Labor,	\$1,997 83
Purchase and care of horses, wagons and harnesses,	504 17
Rent and gas,	167 60
New signal apparatus,	2,880 00
Shop tools and supplies,	192 02
Wire,	255 84
Dry batteries,	26 05
Telephones,	40 10
Condensers,	90 00
Cross arms,	15 40
Conduit rods,	64 35
Miscellaneous,	87 62
Patrol service:—	
Exchange of horse,	\$150 00
New harness,	52 50
Harness and wagon repairs,	208 50
Food, shoeing, veterinarian and medicine,	524 74
Miscellaneous barn supplies,	18 70
	<hr/>
	954 44
Total,	<hr/> \$7,275 42

Licenses.

The law regulating the number of places which may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in all cities and towns, except Boston, which vote to grant licenses of the first five classes, provides that the number of places licensed shall not exceed one for each one thousand of the population, as ascertained by the last preceding national or State census. The number of places licensed was 104; 1 special club and 47 druggist's licenses were also issued.

The total amount paid into the city treasury for liquor licenses was \$206,247. Of this amount, 25 per cent.,

\$51,561.75, is paid to the treasury of the Commonwealth, and the balance, \$154,685.25, is the revenue to the city.

The following table exhibits the number of licenses of all kinds issued, etc., during the year ending Nov. 30, 1904 :—

	INTOXICATING LIQUORS.							Innholder.	Common Victualler.
	First Class, Innholder, Fee, \$2,500.*	First Class, Victualler, and Fourth Class, Retailer, Fee, \$1,800.	First Class, Victualler, and Fourth Class, Wholesaler, Fee, \$3,000.	Fourth Class, Wholesaler, Fee, \$1,500.	Fifth Class, Brewer, Fee, \$2,500.	Sixth Class, Druggist, Fee, \$1.	Special Club, Fee, \$300.		
Licenses issued,	7	83	10	2	3	47	1	3	197
Licenses revoked,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Licenses transferred, . . .	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	-	10
License applications rejected, .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	26
Transfer applications rejected, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* One license issued for a portion of year only. Fee, \$1,000.

FINANCIAL.

Requisitions were made on the city council for the sum of \$147,622.68 to meet the running expenses of the department, including the police signal system. Deducting \$744.91, the amount paid into the city treasury for uniform materials, etc., leaves the net cost for maintaining the department \$146,877.77. The expenditures were as follows :—

Alterations and repairs to station houses,	\$2,061 41
Bedding,	34 25
Carriage hire,	28 50
Clocks,	15 50
Directories,	18 00
Disinfectants,	48 12
Express, freight and teaming,	11 09
Fuel,	886 40
Furniture,	151 33
Janitor,	572 00
Janitors' supplies,	112 47
Laundry work,	144 50
Law books,	21 50

Amount carried forward, \$4,105 07

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,105 07
Light,	1,562 92
Mail bags,	20 00
Military drill,	313 19
Newspapers,	61 00
Office expenses (postage, telegrams, etc.),	45 84
Officers' expenses (railway, food, etc.),	252 51
Prisoners (food, photographs, transportation, etc.),	816 94
Salaries,	130,774 00
Signal system,	7,275 42
Stationery, record books and printing,	705 53
Telephones,	419 26
Typewriting machine,	68 00
Typewriter, services of, for city marshal,	216 00
Uniforms and equipments,	915 75
Miscellaneous,	71 25
Total,	\$147,622 68

Respectfully submitted,

RUFUS W. BASSETT,
 WILLIAM MORAN,
 JAMES M. MORTON, JR.,
Board of Police.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

STATE AID AND PENSIONS.

FOR THE YEAR 1904.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1905.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STATE AID AND PENSIONS,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 24, 1905.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The annual report of the department of State aid and pensions is herewith presented to your honorable bodies, the part relating to State aid and burials being for the year 1903, and that relating to pensions covering the year 1904.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. HASTINGS,
Commissioner.

REPORT.

STATE AND MILITARY AID.

Disbursements of State and military aid and for the burial of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines, their wives, widows and dependent fathers and mothers, were made by 348 cities and towns in the Commonwealth during the year 1903, as follows :—

State aid to soldiers and dependents, civil war,	\$723,849 68
State aid to soldiers and dependents, war with Spain,	4,374 50
Military aid to soldiers and sailors, civil war,	43,180 68
Military aid to soldiers and sailors, war with Spain,	6,200 59
Burial expenses of indigent soldiers and dependents,	25,061 68
Total for 1903,	\$802,667 03

The increase of expenditures in 1903 over 1902, amounting to \$18,596.21, was almost wholly owing to increased disbursements of State aid, occasioned by the increased disabilities of the veterans, incident to advancing years and their inability to perform manual labor, thus requiring a larger outlay.

There was a decrease of about \$3,000 in military aid and the burial of soldiers of both the civil war and the war with Spain.

Recipients of State aid on account of the civil war are classified as follows :—

Pensioned soldiers and sailors,	7,098	Increase of 83
Wives of same,	901	Increase of 34
Widows of same,	6,761	Increase of 225
Dependent mothers,	217	Decrease of 34
Dependent fathers,	5	Decrease of 2
Army nurses,	12	Increase of 3
Total,	14,994	

Net increase of cases during 1903, 309.

Average cost to State per person aided, per annum, about \$48.

Recipients of State aid on account of the war with Spain are classified as follows : —

Pensioned soldiers and sailors,	25
Widows,	27
Wives,	1
Widowed mothers,	23
Dependent fathers,	5
Children,	24

An increase of 2 cases over 1902.

Military aid was extended to 748 soldiers and sailors of the civil war and to 101 of the war with Spain, at an expense to the State of \$49,381.27, — a decrease of \$1,447.99 from 1902. Expenditures under the military aid law will decrease from year to year, as numbers die, and many will be granted pensions, making them eligible to receive State aid.

In connection with the execution of this law, the commissioner takes pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered the department by Surg.-Gen. Otis H. Marion, whose examination of applicants for military aid have been thorough, and of much value to the commissioner in determining the amount of aid required by the soldiers.

Burial Expenses of Indigent Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, their Wives, Widows and Mothers, and Army Nurses.

Under the provisions of chapter 79 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 292, Acts of 1902, there were buried 717 persons, classified as follows : —

Civil war : —	
Soldiers,	497
Widows,	139
Wives,	30
Mothers,	21
War with Spain : —	
Soldiers,	30
Total,	
	717

Expense to the State, \$25,061.63, — a decrease of \$2,004.39 from 1902.

Total Payments of State Aid.

The total payments by the Commonwealth for State and military aid and burial of indigent soldiers and sailors, including appropriations made by the General Court toward maintenance of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, from 1861 to the close of 1903, were . . .		\$29,183,793 97
State and military aid and burial of soldiers and sailors on account of 1903, paid in 1904,		802,667 03
Special laws,		\$1,828 00
Soldiers' Home,		30,000 00
		<hr/>
		31,828 00
Total to Jan. 1, 1905,		<hr/> \$30,018,289 00

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The following statements and figures relating to the business of the office under his immediate charge were furnished by Col. J. B. Parsons, deputy commissioner:—

The amendment to the act of June 27, 1890, which went into effect April 13, 1904, made nearly double the amount of business done in this department during the last year, over previous years. Under former administrations, a claimant was allowed the full rating of pension of \$12 per month when he reached his seventy-fifth birthday, without examination; and the amendment to the act, which took effect last April, known as Order 78, simply put a more lenient construction on the act, granting a pension of \$6 per month to an applicant when he reached the age of sixty-two years, \$8 per month at sixty-five, \$10 per month at sixty-eight, and \$12 per month at seventy. It is necessary, under this ruling, that all the requirements of the act of June 27, 1890, be complied with, and the full and correct date of birth of the applicant must be established to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau.

To the clerks in my department great credit is due for the way the extra work has been handled, and I desire to thank the commissioner for the help which he has furnished us and the assistance given us by his department.

To my second clerk, Miss Eva B. Holbrook, for her long and faithful service in the office, something more substantial than my appreciation for her service is due; and I recommend that her salary be increased from \$840 to \$1,000 a year.

The following is a detailed statement of the business of this office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904:—

2,718 claims were filed, classified as follows:—

Soldiers (original),	960
Increases,	1,075
Widows (original),	249
Widows (accrued),	158
Reimbursement,	78
Pay and bounty,	38
Wives (one-half pension),	7
Mothers,	9
Fathers,	2
Guardians,	15
Restoration,	18
New pension certificates,	30
Transfers,	11
Certificates of discharge,	8
Wife to draw without guardianship,	1
Unendorsed pension checks,	6
Old claims,	53
	<hr/>
	2,718
Number of claims allowed,	1,912
Number of claims rejected,	323
Amount collected,	\$68,699 09

Several thousand pension vouchers were executed during the year, at a trifling extra expense to the State and at no expense to the pensioners.

The recommendation of Colonel Parsons to increase the salary of Miss Eva B. Holbrook from \$840 to \$1,000 a year is approved. Miss Holbrook has rendered years of efficient and faithful service to the State, and her mastery of the details of pension and other claims make her a most valuable assistant in the office.

CHARLES W. HASTINGS,
Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION

AND ARBITRATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.



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BERNARD F. SUPPLE, Secretary,
Room 128, State House, Boston.

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

A perusal of the succeeding pages will demonstrate the continued interest of the industrial communities of the Commonwealth in the work of this Board. Progress is indicated by the more extended use in industrial controversies of some form of arbitration, either through public boards or boards selected by the parties.

The tendency of the association of employers is to facilitate the entrance into agreements, which are an increasing factor in the industrial situation. These agreements are made annually in many of the trades, and are undoubtedly of advantage. They avoid controversies, and secure friendly and cordial relations between the employer and the employee.

The maintenance of this peaceful attitude is guaranteed by a clause providing for the arbitration of such disputes as may arise between the parties. Few trade agreements are now made which do not contain a provision embodying the principle of arbitration. While it is gratifying to know that amicable relations are increasing between employer and employed, it is to be regretted that some are still disposed to contests of strength and endurance. Whichever attitude be the one adopted, it is nowadays maintained with more firmness than heretofore. Both methods, it may be said, are on trial side by side, with better opportunities for compari-

son than if separated by an interval of time. Some trade unions have long traditions, and under careful leadership have learned valuable lessons from the past. Far from advocating contention, they often speak from expert knowledge of the better way in language that deserves consideration. Improved trade conditions "must be brought about by powerful organization in accord with the national policy," says the official organ of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. "Such an organization means the elimination of despotism and brute force, and the substitution of rational relations between employer and employees. The civilized methods of conciliation and arbitration then become the modes of adjusting industrial differences, and peace, if not complete, is to a vastly greater extent secured to trade. The peace resulting from right relations between employer and employees, and a disposition to accord each other fair treatment, are protective and promotive of the best interests of both." Again, it says: "Owing to industrial depression and hopeless strikes, a number of organizations in other trades have severely suffered, some almost to the point of disruption. Our experience has been the reverse; in all that makes for permanency and progress we have advanced. The conflicts averted and victories won without recourse to the strike, and victories won by arbitration, prove the employers' recognition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as a factor in the adjustment of prices."

It is a trite saying that the interests of labor and capital are identical. If this were obviously true, the productive and commercial world would have maintained an unbroken peace. It cannot be gainsaid, however, that they have at least one common interest, and that is the right to contribute

their energies to industrial enterprise. Without such a community of purpose, they are helpless. They should be united at least in that respect, but when separated for any cause the necessity for mediation arises. Especially is this true when, in the absence of the trade agreement, parties are without means of their own appointment for the harmonizing of differences. The conciliatory process, if not always resulting in an adjustment of the difficulty in question, invariably becomes the means whereby the two industrial parties learn to respect each other's rights. It is natural, however, that employer and wage-earner should differ concerning that portion of the fruits of industry which is represented by wages. It is then that the labor question arises, — a problem that has not yet been solved. Industrial strife is destructive of the interests of all; to preserve friendly relations when real or fancied wrong has been inflicted calls for the exercise of the highest virtue. At times promptings of good sense are required from without. There should be an impartial tribunal, that can hold a judicious balance between opposing forces. It is here that arbitration, which is not proposed as a perfect solution of the labor problem, may effectually point the way out of difficulties then existing.

The time spanned by industrial contests varies in length without regard to their importance. Controversies affecting slight interests are sometimes protracted; contemplated strikes that might paralyze the activities of a community are often prevented by advice; and it is to be noted that a disposition of the parties to settle their difficulties without attracting attention is happily growing. Several times during the past year, in addition to the duties imposed by law,

the Board's advice led to a speedy settlement of perplexities; but to recount such instances of mediation between parties separated by misunderstandings, etc., would not be of general interest. There are practical reasons for considering each controversy as serious, however few the people involved; for a minor difficulty, often better than a great controversy, affords opportunities for teaching and exemplifying the peaceful methods of adjustment. The more this knowledge spreads, the more favor it finds; and the most enthusiastic supporters of state arbitration are those who have had the most frequent recourse to it.

The notion of demonstrating their strength is often the first that appeals to men newly associated in a common interest; but as men of clear intelligence impart their experience and acquire sway, we may expect the alliance to attain to higher motives. The utility of organization for the purpose of effecting trade agreements has long been a matter of observation, and is now the central idea perhaps among wage-earners who favor the system provided in our labor law. It is a matter to be regretted that the recent tendency of employers to associate in combinations has not been accompanied in the year just past by a disposition to treat with the representatives of trades unions; but our regret should be tempered by the hope that an amicable purpose may yet be developed collectively, as it has in many individual instances. The welfare of all men as members of the community should be no less the concern of the directors of business enterprise and of labor leaders than it is of men entrusted with the administration of the laws. Their responsibilities are as great as are their opportunities for injuring or promoting the common weal; for

they have at least first knowledge of the drift and tendencies of business or labor movements, and can estimate results before they are accomplished. Much good can be performed in applying the methods of conciliation and arbitration, despite the fact that organizations are sometimes improperly directed on one side or the other. The fullest effect of our labor laws will be attained only when organization on both sides is animated by high motives. Coincident with this, great benefits must come to the public.

The existence of a tribunal of voluntary resort requires the support of an intelligent public, and it is gratifying to note the interest of thoughtful men and women in the plan of peaceful adjustments provided by this Commonwealth. During the year the Board made an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which received the grand prize or the highest award in its class; in consequence of which inquiries have been received concerning the duties of the Board, its modes of procedure and its effect upon industrial Massachusetts. Many of these correspondents are not engaged in industry, but feel a pride in the laws of the State and take an academic interest in the problems that are grouped around the labor question. The Board replies that in each case it seeks but one object: to preserve industrial peace, or restore it, as the case may be. It does not endeavor to inculcate any theory of economics, and, so far as it exercises judgment, takes each case upon its merits. In reporting cases there is no attempt to define with precision such words as strikes, lockouts, boycotts and the like, and the phrases current in the world of industry are used in their ordinary meanings. It should be re-

membered, however, that the adjustment of social, economic and industrial forces is a balance resting upon very fine points, and that careful consideration of such questions sometimes requires accurate definitions of words in ordinary use. Many an alleged difficulty has been brought to the Board as a lockout, which, on investigation, was found to be an ordinary discharge for cause, a right such as every employer may exercise; and so with other difficulties variously characterized. In judging its own duties and determining jurisdiction the Board must often consider with care whether the difficulty referred to it is such as is contemplated by the statute.

The greatest strike in the history of our textile manufactures was that of July 25, at Fall River. The Board was in constant communication with the contending parties, and gave the strike unremitting attention, though not to the exclusion of other disputes. Twenty-two controversies were adjudicated for the shoe industry during the long pendency of the Fall River contest. It has some points in common with that of Lowell, stated in last year's report, but differs in its persistency. After the Board's special report of April 22, 1903, on the Lowell cotton strike, the mills remained closed for five weeks, whereupon they opened their gates to test the sentiments of the operatives, and it was estimated that about two-thirds of them had returned to work by the end of a week. In the next fortnight the number gradually increased, until on June 21 the Textile Council at Lowell unanimously voted to declare the strike off.

In the following pages the Board reports the case of a veteran of the civil war, discharged from the employ of the

city of Boston, which was brought to the Board under Revised Laws, chapter 19, section 23. It was the first case of the kind, and would not have been brought had not a question of jurisdiction been raised elsewhere. The Board had no jurisdiction in this case. Under the administration of the labor law mediation was offered in 78 controversies, many of them collective. There were 9 others that had been brought to the Board by joint request for arbitration, but were settled by agreement, and 46 cases brought in like manner which were determined by formal decisions. Sixteen arbitrations are pending.

REPORTS OF CASES.

REPORTS OF CASES.

EDWARD FISKE & CO.—WHITMAN.

On February 4 the following decision was rendered : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Edward Fiske & Co. of Whitman and employees of said Edward Fiske & Co. in their cutting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Edward Fiske & Co. to the employees in their factory at Whitman : —

	Per Week.
Outside cutters,	\$15 50
Topping cutters,	13 50
Leather embossers (by concurrence of the parties), .	12 00
Sorting,	15 50

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

J. R. WHIPPLE & CO.—BOSTON.

On November 23, 1903, the main pipe in the engine room of Young's Hotel broke, and upon the following day Vasil Mackay, the engineer, was discharged. He thereupon appealed to the Engineers' Union, and a committee interviewed the proprietor, Mr. J. R. Whipple. It appeared that the accident resulted from an auxiliary valve being opened by another employee, unknown to the engineer. The union committee urged that the engineer

in question ought not to be punished because of the malicious mischief of another. The proprietor said in reply that Mackay knew that the other man was not a trustworthy employee, and that he ought to have informed the employer of his past doings and inclinations. Mackay's counsel thereupon brought the matter to the attention of the Board. The union committee made another effort to compose the difficulty through private conference.

On February 12 a committee of three from the union called at the Board room, and said that the union had voted to leave the matter to the judgment of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, but had not appointed a committee authorized to make application. They claimed that Mr. Mackay should not be deprived of an opportunity to labor, and that reparation ought to be made for loss of wages and injury to his reputation. On the 15th of February a joint application was filed, referring the following question to the Board: "Was the discharge of Vasil Mackay, on or about November 24, by the employer, for good and sufficient cause?" A hearing was given on the same day. Mr. Mackay claimed that during the night preceding his discharge the fireman having charge of the boilers was intoxicated; that he notified the night clerk of the hotel, and requested his removal; that he had on a previous occasion notified the chief engineer that the man was intoxicated. It was further claimed by Mr. Mackay that the chief engineer had been conspiring to procure Mackay's discharge, and had requested of the Board of Examiners the issuance of a special license to another person destined for Mackay's place some 10 days

or so before the actual discharge. The employer represented that the manager of the hotel, after the accident through the fireman's negligence, had asked Mackay if the man was intoxicated, and was told that he was, and had been on two or three occasions. The manager asked why Mackay did not report it, and was told that he did not wish to see the fireman lose his job. It was clearly the duty of the engineer to notify his superior of the condition of the fireman, and on Mackay's reply he was discharged for neglect of duty in that respect. The Board found that Mackay did notify the night clerk and did notify the chief engineer, and also that he made the foregoing statements to the manager of the hotel.

On February 18 the following decision was rendered : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between J. R. Whipple & Co., Proprietors of Young's Hotel, Boston, and Vasil Mackay, an engineer.

Having considered said application and having heard the parties in person and by counsel, the decision of the Board is that the discharge by the management of Young's Hotel of Vasil Mackay was for a good and sufficient cause, not involving his competency as an engineer.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

A. J. BATES & CO. — WEBSTER.

The following decision was rendered on March 10 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between A. J. Bates & Co. of Webster and employees of said A. J. Bates & Co. in their bottom-finishing department.

Having considered the application as amended and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, the decision of the Board is that there has been no change in the conditions of the employment in question sufficient to affect the earning power of the employees engaged in sanding bottoms.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

L. M. REYNOLDS & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on March 21 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between L. M. Reynolds & Co. of Brockton and employees of said L. M. Reynolds & Co. in their lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by L. M. Reynolds & Co. to the employees in their factory at Brockton :—

CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD MACHINE, GOODYEAR WELTS.

	Per Pair.
Patent calf,	\$0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Patent vici,	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Patent leather (buggy-top),	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enamel leather,	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Box enamel,	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Side patent stock, side stock (chrome-tanned),	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Box calf,	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vici, velours, kangaroo,	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colors, vici and Russia calf,	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buff, satin oil, wax calf, kangaroo kid, side leather, grain leather or sheepskin, imitation stocks,	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Box (canvas), extra,	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hour work, \$0.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ for a man of average skill and capacity.	
Lasting up or down, extra, \$0.01.	
Women's shoes, the same as men's.	
Pulling down between tip and throat, one-twelfth of pulling price extra.	

CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD MACHINE, MCKAY WORK.

	Per Pair.
All plain toes, all leathers, except patent leathers,	\$0 03½
All cap toes and box,	04½
All plain toes, full leather lined,	03½
All cap toes and box, full leather lined,	04½
Tacking on soles,	00½
Tacking on three soles,	00½
Samples, extra,	02

IDEAL AND COPELAND MACHINES, GOODYEAR WELT.

Patent leathers and buggy-top,	\$0 08
Enamel leathers,	08
Patent calf,	09½
Box calf enamel,	09½
Patent colt,	09½
Patent vici kid,	09½
Box calf,	06
Vici kid,	06
Cordovan,	07½
Dongola,	06
Kangaroo,	06
Velours calf,	06
Colored vici and Russia calf,	06½
Buff, satin oil, kangaroo kid, side leather, imitation Dongola or sheepskin,	06
Wax calf,	06
Boots or high bals, ten inches or over, extra,	00½
Lasting up or down, extra,	01
Women's shoes, the same as men's.	
Box (canvas) extra,	00½

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

T. D. BARRY & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on March 21 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between T. D. Barry & Co. of Brockton and employees of said T. D. Barry & Co. in their edgetrimming department.

The Board having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by T. D. Barry & Co. to the employees in their factory at Brockton : —

	Per Dozen.
Edgetrimming, regular goods, including knifing, not exceeding \$3 per pair as a price to the consumer,	\$0 20
Edgetrimming, regular goods, including knifing, and Trilby edges, exceeding \$3 per pair as a price to the consumer,	25

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

RICHARDS & BRENNAN—RANDOLPH.

The following decision was rendered on March 21 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Richards & Brennan of Randolph and employees of said Richards & Brennan in their cutting, stitching, lasting and finishing departments.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Richards & Brennan to the employees in their factory at Randolph : —

CUTTING DEPARTMENT.

	Per Day.
Outside cutters,	\$2 75
Topping cutters,	2 50
Lining cutters (cloth and gore),	2 50
Leather lining cutters,	2 25
Skiving vamps,	2 50
Skiving tops,	2 25
Skiving trimmings,	2 25
Marking linings,	2 00
Punching tips,	1 50
Cutting trimmings,	2 00

STITCHING DEPARTMENT.

Pasting on boxes,	1 25
	Per Dozen.
Laying on bals. or Oxfords,	\$0 05½
Undertrimming Bluchers with V,	09
Undertrimming regular bals. and Oxfords,	07½
Punching and eyeleting, one operation (Knight machine),	01½
Vamping, two-needle cylinder, regular work; vamps to be properly centred and side lining trimmed and mated,	20

LASTING DEPARTMENT.

Chase Machine, Goodyear Wells.

	Per Pair.
Box calf,	\$0 06½
Velours calf,	06½
Wax calf,	06½
Black Russia calf,	06½
Vici kid,	06½
Kangaroo,	06½
Kangaroo kid,	06½
Black Cordovan or horsehide,	07¾
Enamel,	08½
Patent colt, patent calf, patent vici and like stocks,	10½
Patent chrome and side leathers, as follows: cowhide, bronco, Lawrence and like stocks,	08¾
Single pairs, extra,	02
Colored goods, extra over wax calf,	00½
Uncrimped Bluchers, extra,	00½
Lasting shoes up or down, extra,	01
Cripples, when laster is not at fault: one-half price for pulling-off; full price for re-lasting.	

Lasters not to be charged for shoes after they have left the lasting department? Lasters are not to be held responsible for shoes after leaving the lasting department unless the fault was such as could not be discovered by inspection while on the last:

The foregoing prices include flat leather or canvas box, cap or plain toe.

Consolidated Hand-method Machine, Goodyear Wells.

		PULLING. OPERATING.	
		Per Pair.	
Box calf,		\$0 03½	\$0 01½
Velours calf,		03½	01½
Wax calf,		03½	01½
Black Russia calf,		03½	01½
Vici kid,		03½	01½
Kangaroo,		03½	01½
Kangaroo kid,		03½	01½
Colored goods,		03½	01½
Black Cordovan or horse,		03½	01½
Enamel,		04½	01½
Patent colt, patent calf, patent vici and the like stocks,		05	02½
Patent chrome and side leathers, as follows: cowhide,			
bronco, Lawrence and the like stocks,		04½	02
Flat sole leather, combination or canvas			
box, extra,	\$0 00½		
Uncrimped Bluchers, extra,	00½		
Samples and single pairs, extra,	02		
Lasting up or down, extra,	01		
Pounding heel seats, per dozen,	02½		
Pulling down between tip and throat, extra, one-twelfth of pulling price.			
Cripples, when lasters are not at fault: one-half price for pulling-off;			
full price for re-lasting.			

FINISHING DEPARTMENT.

Heel finishing: —

		Per 24 Pairs.
Breasting, one paper,	} Done in one handling,	\$0 24
Wetting, no glue,		
Blacking heel,		
Scouring heel,		
Stoning,		
Heelkeying,	}	
Brushing,		

Bottom Finishing.

Scouring bottom and top pieces and pinwheeling and naum- keaging,	Per 24 Pairs.
Blackening top pieces,	\$0 18
	02
	Per Day.
Rolling top pieces and scraping nails,	\$2 25
Wetting down foreparts,	2 25
Gumming bottoms,	2 25
Polishing bottoms,	2 50
Striping forepart,	2 25
Blackening shanks,	1 50
Burnishing shanks and wheeling forepart,	2 50
Faking shanks,	2 25
Wheeling all around stitch aloft,	2 50
Rolling and polishing natural bottoms and shanks,	2 50
Blackening black bottoms,	1 50
Ironing and faking foreparts,	2 25
Faking shanks (no rolling done),	2 25
Wheeling shanks (plain or regular wheeling),	2 25

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.***RICHARDS & BRENNAN—RANDOLPH.**

The following decision was rendered on June 23 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Richards & Brennan of Randolph and employees of said Richards & Brennan in their lasting and finishing departments.

Having considered said application and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives concerning the compliance or non-compliance by the firm with an award of the State Board, rendered March 21, 1904, the decision of the Board is that the firm of Richards & Brennan is bound by said award to pay the piece prices thereby established for lasting on the Consolidated Hand-method machine, Goodyear welts; that the said firm has not paid the prices for lasting as therein established. The prices so established are to be paid until otherwise fixed by the parties or an award of this Board.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

J. S. NELSON & SON SHOE COMPANY—GRAFTON.

Mr. J. S. Nelson and a representative of the company's employees appeared on December 30, 1903, and notified the Board of a controversy concerning prices for lasting. They had had conferences, which resulted in disagreement, and each now said that he had made his last concessions. Under an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the controversy must be submitted to the arbitration of the State Board.

On January 18, 1904, a joint petition, requesting the Board to hear and determine the difficulty, was received. The points at issue, however, were not clearly defined, and suitable advice was accordingly given. Messrs. Nelson and Augustus Hopkins, the appointed agent of the workmen, met in the Board room by invitation, and discussed the question of a settlement in the presence of the Board. Conferences were had at the State House from time to time, and several items in dispute were eliminated. The remainder of the items, to the number of 15, were jointly submitted on the 30th of January.

On April 14 the following decision was rendered : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Company of Grafton and employees of said J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Company in its lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Company in its factory at Grafton : —

CHASE MACHINE.

	Per Pair.
Calf,	\$0 06½
Box calf, velours, black Russia, vici kid, kangaroo,	06½
Horsehide and Cordovan,	08
Enamel,	08½
Patent colt,	10½
Patent calf,	10½
Patent kid,	10½
Patent side leather (chrome cowhide),	09½

The foregoing prices include flat leather box.

Uncrimped Bluchers, extra (as considered fair by the employer),	00½
Colored goods, extra,	00½
High-cut bals. and boots (nine inches or over), extra (by agreement),	00½
Paper covers (Benjamin), extra,	00½
Cloth covers, extra,	00½
Lasting shoes up or down, extra,	01
Hour work, \$0.30.	

Cripples, when laster is not at fault, one-half price for pulling-off and full price for re-lasting.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

FLETCHER SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on April 14:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the Fletcher Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said Fletcher Shoe Company in its making department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by the Fletcher Shoe Company in its factory at Brockton:—

Rough-rounding, per dozen pairs,	\$0 08
Goodyear welting, per hour, for a man of average skill and capacity,	33½
Goodyear stitching, per hour, for a man of average skill and capacity,	33½

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

A controversy arose upon the interpretation of this Board's decision of December 31, 1903, and that of January 12, 1904. The matter was heard and determined as follows:—

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
BOSTON, May 9, 1904.

*The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and Employees in the Lasting Department,
represented by W. A. Côté, Brockton, Mass.*

GENTLEMEN:—In the matter of the joint application of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and lasters in its employ, the Board, having considered the application for interpretation of a decision rendered by the Board on December 31, 1903, and one rendered on January 21, 1904, in reply to the question submitted, directs me to say that the one-quarter cent extra for lasting the Blucher shoe included the extra labor in the operation of lasting the Blucher shoe upon the basis of the samples submitted.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

CHURCHILL & ALDEN COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on May 10:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Churchill & Alden Company of Brockton and an eyeleter employed by said Churchill & Alden Company in its stitching department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by Churchill & Alden Company in its factory at Brockton:—

Eyeletting on Gang Peerless machine, per 24 pairs, . . . \$0 03

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

CONDON BROTHERS & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on May 10:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Condon Brothers & Co. and employees of said Condon Brothers & Co. in their stitching department at Brockton.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Condon Brothers & Co. in their factory at Brockton:—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Eyelet row No. 10, two-needle anchor,	\$0 08
Eyelet row No. 10, one-needle anchor,	08
Bunker Hill back-stay, one-needle,	10
Long outside back-stay, first operation,	14
Long outside back-stay, second operation,	08
Long outside back-stay, one operation,	14
Stitch and hold tongue and vamp lining to vamp,	08
Seam whole quarter Blucher, Singer machine,	05
Seam whole quarter Blucher, Union Special machine,	05
Hand-fold, snip and cement Blucher tops,	09
Hand-fold, snip and cement whole vamp,	11
Stitching Blucher foxings, two-needle machine,	16
Stitching Blucher, panel row,	10
Seam button fly,	10
Stay button fly,	10

	Per 24 Pairs.
Fold button fly and stick lining to same,	\$0 08
Stitching tips, Union Special machine,	06
Eyeleting combination (United Shoe Machinery Company machine),	05

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

CHURCHILL & ALDEN COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on June 8 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Churchill & Alden Company of Brockton and an employee of said Churchill & Alden Company in its sole-leather department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by Churchill & Alden Company in its factory at Brockton :—

Tacking on rands on heels and cutting of ends, per 100 pairs, . \$0 18

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

J. BROWN & SONS—SALEM.

The following decision was rendered on June 24 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between J. Brown & Sons, shoe manufacturers, of Salem, and employees of said J. Brown & Sons in their cutting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following-prices be paid by J. Brown & Sons in their factory at Salem :—

Per 72 Pairs
Women's, 2½ to 8

Whole Polish and Dongola Polish piece shoes, whole stock, . . . \$1 68

	PER 72 PAIRS.			
	Misses'. 12¼ to 8	Children's. 8¼ to 12	Infants'. 5 to 8	Infants'. 1 to 5
Whole Polish,	\$1 44	\$1 26	\$1 08	\$0 90
Dongola Polish piece shoes, whole stock,	1 44	1 26	1 08	90
Dongola Polish piece shoes, from shop pieces, \$0.30 per hour.				
Whole Oxfords,	1 15	95	85	85
Grain Kangaroo, grain bellies Polish,	1 05	85	80	80
Button, extra over Polish, \$0.18.				
Circular fox, extra over whole quarter, \$0.33.				
Vamp and heel and side-stay lace,	1 62	1 40	1 10	1 10
Vamp and heel and side-stay Oxford,	1 30	1 15	1 10	1 10
Fox Oxford, extra over whole Oxford, \$0.36.				
Sandal, one-strap without strap, .	1 10	95	85	85
Sandal, one-strap with strap, .	1 25	1 05	95	95
Sandal, two-strap without strap, .	1 15	1 00	90	90
Sandal, two-strap with strap, .	1 35	1 20	1 10	1 10
Sandal, three-strap with strap, .	1 45	1 30	1 20	1 20
Sandals, four-strap and five-strap, .	1 44	1 26	1 08	90
Theo tie, including fronts, . . .	1 32	1 20	1 05	1 05
Colonial slipper,	1 12	96	85	85
Colonial slipper, two-strap, including front,	1 48	1 31	1 21	1 21
Colonial slipper, fox lace, . . .	1 97	1 81	1 48	1 48
Ankle ties,	1 13	96	85	85
Court ties, turns, including fronts, .	1 31	1 15	1 04	1 04
Court ties, machine,	1 31	1 15	1 04	1 04
Foxing and vamp for beaver, . .	1 07	90	66	66
Vesting and velvet lace,	33	27	22	22
Vesting and velvet Oxford, . . .	22	22	17	17
Vesting and velvet style No. 1, inlaid,	22	22	22	22
Vesting and velvet style No. 7, inlaid,	28	27	27	27
Vesting and velvet style No. 3, inserted stay,	28	27	27	27

	PER 72 PAIRS.			
	Misses'. 12½ to 8	Children's. 8½ to 12	Infants'. 5 to 8	Infants'. 1 to 5
Vesting and velvet, Fedora fronts,	\$0 11	\$0 11	\$0 11	\$0 11
Vesting and velvet, inlaid, Oxford, style No. 5,	15	15	15	15
Vesting and velvet, inlaid, style No. 13,	10	10	10	10
Blue beaver lace,	50	38	28	28
Blue beaver button,	71	60	50	50
Canvas lace, combination fox and back stay and tip,	90	90	76	76
Canvas lace Oxford, combination fox and back stay and side stay and tip,	75	75	75	75
Extra per 72 Pairs.				
All stock tips per case, cut single,				\$0 18
Side stay Polish, plain,				38
Side stay Oxford, plain,				27
Inlaid stays, kid, style No. 1,				40
Inlaid stays, kid, style No. 3,				40
Inlaid stays, kid, style No. 7,				40
Inlaid stays, kid, style No. 5,				24
Inlaid stays, kid, style No. 13,				24
Back stays long,				25
Cutting strap for one-strap sandal,				12
Theo tie front, kid,				20
Heelfoxings, all sizes, kid,				33
Heelfoxings, all sizes, patent leather,				28
High-cut, extra over regular,				15
All chrome,			\$0 06 less than kid.	
Patent leather, cut single,			0 06 less than kid.	
Colors, extra over black, including match marking,				36
Anchor fronts, \$0.30 per hour.				
Clover fronts, \$0.30 per hour.				
Shoes cut from sample pieces,				25
Blucher Oxford, extra over regular,				18
Red and blue, same as black.				
Blucher boots, extra over regular,				18
All work not specified on this list, cutters, per hour, until prices can be agreed upon by J. Brown & Sons and Local Assembly, No. 2635, Knights of Labor, \$0.30.				
Tips, bark-tanned patent leather, cut with vamps,				15
Patent tips, all kinds and styles, cut by tip cutters,				18
Diamond tips, pressed,				22

The prices per hour in the foregoing apply to men of average skill and capacity.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

A dispute arose concerning the interpretation of one of the foregoing items, relating to cutting when done by the hour, during the pendency of an agreement to be made between the employers and the workmen's assembly. The price awarded was \$0.30, and the agent of the workmen claimed that the weekly earnings should be computed upon that basis, and take effect from February last, according to an agreement; and until this difference should be adjusted he would not agree upon the weekly wages, nor could he guarantee to restrain the men whom he represented from striking. Both parties appeared, stated the whole matter, and requested the Board to terminate it forthwith. The following decision was thereupon rendered.

1. The prices per hour, as per the decision of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, \$0.30, shall be considered to cover a limited number of hours less than the regularly established week for work of a mixed nature, and special work, and in no sense to establish a weekly wage.

2. All claims for arrears, since February last, arising out of the difference between the award of \$0.30 and the former price, \$0.25, shall be abandoned.

3. The firm of J. Brown & Sons shall pay to its cutters, as a wage per week, whether of 55 or 59 hours, the same to cover work on samples as well as regular work, \$15.50.

There was no further difficulty.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on June 28 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the sole-fastening department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

	Per 24 Pairs.
McKay sewing,	\$0 18
Standard nailing,	18
Fair stitching forepart,	12

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on June 30 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the leveling department of Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

MCKAY WORK.

Per 24 Pairs.

Cementing and putting on innersole covers,	\$0 06
Cementing and turning down channel and leveling on Giant machine,	11

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 1 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the treeing department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

TREEING.	Per 24 Pairs.
Calf and split,	\$0 60
Patent goods and enamel,	60
Vici, iron and dress,	50
Russet goods,	50
Buff, box calf and leathers of this nature,	25
Velours,	30

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 5 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the stitching department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

	BALS.	
Linings : —		Per 24 Pairs.
Pasting eyelet facings,		\$0 05
Seam linings,		03
Stitch backstay,		08
Rub down linings,		01½
Stitch facings and tongue,		07
Tops : —		
Cement for folders,		01½
Fold front of tops (Booth folder),		04
Sticking on hook and eyelet stay,		03
Stitch eyelet row plain,		05
Seam back of top,		04
Rubbing backs of top,		01½
Hook and punch,		05
Closing tops and lining,		08
Turning bal. tops,		12
Undertrimming and stitch around top,		15
Staying backs,		09
Punching and eyeleting,		03
Vamps : —		
Marking vamps for tips,		02
Stitch toe butts,		04
Putting up boxes,		01½
Stitch tips, Union Special machine,		06
Side lining and vamp stay,		04

Vamps — Continued.

	Per 24 Pairs.
Doubling vamp and stay,	\$0 04
Trimming lining,	02
California welt seaming (one seam),	05
Trimming top of welt,	01
Cement and fold tip by machine,	03
Cement and fold vamps,	08
Ellis lacing,	03
Seaming toe lining, stitch tongue,	05

FOX BLUCHER.**Linings: —**

Staying,	08
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Tops: —

Folding top (hand-folding) up front, one round corner only,	10
Marking eyelet row, No. 7 style,	02½
Stitching eyelet row, No. 7 style, one needle,	07
Stitching eyelet row, No. 7 style, two needle,	08
Rubbing top, back seam (hand),	01½
Stitching on foxings, two-needle machine, two row close,	20
Turning tops,	12
Undertrimming with V,	18
Staying top, blind seam, two-needle machine,	06

Vamps: —

Putting in tongues, stays and lining vamps,	08
Stitching in tongue,	08

OXFORD.

Eyelet row (plain),	05
Sticking on eyelet stay,	02
Staying, heel seam, two-needle machine (blind seam),	05
Cementing quarters for folding,	01½
Folding by hand,	10
Sticking toe lining on quarter lining,	04½
Stitching on toe lining, back stay, and stitching tongue on side,	18
Stitching round quarter on undertrimmer,	15
Marking vamps for toe caps,	02

BUTTON OXFORD, WHOLE QUARTER.**Linings: —**

Sticking on toe linings,	04½
Stitching toe linings,	06
Stitching back stay,	08

Tops: —

	Per 24 Pairs.
Folding by hand,	\$0 07
Cementing and folding button pieces and sticking on lining,	08
Seaming on button piece,	06
Rubbing front seam,	02
Sticking quarters on linings,	11
Staying front seam,	09
Stitching round top (undertrimmer),	15

BLUCHER OXFORD.

Quarters: —

Staying heel seam, two-needle machine (blind seam),	05
Cementing for folder,	02
Folding by hand,	12
Sticking quarters on linings,	12
Stitching quarters on undertrimmer,	16
Punch and eyelet on Peerless, single eyelets,	05

Vamps: —

Sticking on vamp linings and vamp stay,	05
Stitching on vamp linings,	08

BUTTON.

Stitching tops,	08
Pasting button stay,	02
Cementing and folding button piece and stick on lining,	12
Seaming on button piece,	08
Rubbing bottom piece (front seam),	03
Stitching top on undertrimmer,	15

WHOLE QUARTER BLUCHER.

Snipping top,	00½
Seaming back, long seam,	07
Rubbing back, long seam, by hand,	02
Staying, long seam,	07
Undertrimming,	15
Seam top and lining,	08

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 5 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the heeling department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

	Per 24 Pairs.
Heeling,	\$0 15
Slugging,	08
Breasting heels,	05

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 5 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the gang room of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

	Per 24 Pairs.
Pulling lasting tacks, resetting tacks and trimming out uppers,	\$0 14
Trimming seams and taking out insole tacks and outside tacks,	19
Filling bottom,	12

	Per 24 Pairs.
Laying soles,	\$0 09
Trimming heel seat,	02½
Levelling, Automatic machine,	06
Levelling, Acme machine,	10
Prick stitches,	07

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 6 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the finishing department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton :—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Heel-breast scouring,	\$0 02½
Scouring heel edges first time,	07
Blackening heel edges,	02
Stone-brush,	06½
Heelkey machine,	03½
Scour bottoms,	12
Paint forepart,	05½
Brush and polish forepart,	07
Black shanks and top pieces,	06
Black bottom to heel and black top piece,	07½
Roll and polish, black bottom to heel and top piece and clean slug,	20
Roll and polish shank and top piece and clean slug,	12
Wheel shank,	06
Pull lasts,	06

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 6 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the lasting department of its Factory No. 1.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 1 at Brockton :—

OPERATING ON CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD LASTING MACHINE.

	Per Pair.
Calf, box calf, kangaroo, kangaroo calf, vici, velours, kangaroo kid, black Russia, Acme, P. V., Norwegian,	\$0 01½
Colored goods,	01½
Cordovan or horsehide,	01½
Enamel,	01½
Patent leathers,	02½

BED AND CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD MACHINES.

Bluchers, uncrimped (complete), extra to puller,	00½
Lipton lasts, no extra.	
Reliance lasts, no extra.	

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 6 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the sole-fastening department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton :—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Welting,	\$0 36
Stitching,	36

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

Result.—On the twenty-eighth day of July the agent of the employees advised the Board that he had notified the employer that 60 days after date his party would not be bound by the above decision. Nothing further was heard of the controversy.

WHITMAN & KEITH COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 7 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Whitman & Keith Company of Brockton and employees of said Whitman & Keith Company in its lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Whitman & Keith Company to the employees in its factory at Brockton :—

	BED MACHINE.	Per Pair, Cap or Plain Toe.
Regular goods, except those specified below,		\$0 06½
Black vici,		06½
Kangaroo,		06½
Box calf,		06½
Velours,		06½

	Per Pair, Cap or Plain Toe.
Black Cordovan,	\$0 07½
Enamel,	08
Chrome enamel,	08
Patent calf (by agreement),	10
Patent colt (by agreement),	10
Patent vici (by agreement),	10
Colored goods, extra,	00½
Flat sole leather box, extra,	00½
Canvas box, extra,	00½
Combination box, extra,	00½
Moulded box, extra,	00½
Uncrimped Bluchers (complete), extra,	00½
Lasting up or down, extra,	01
Patent tips, extra,	01
Patent quarters, extra,	01
Single pairs (by agreement), extra,	02
Samples, extra,	02
Long-legged boots (ten inches or over), extra,	00½
Hour work, per hour (by agreement), \$0.33½.	
Shoes that crawl, when required to be repaired by laster, per hour, \$0.33½.	

All stock to come properly fitted and tied (by agreement).

Lasters are not to be held responsible for shoes after leaving the lasting department unless the fault was such as could not be discovered by inspection while on the last (by agreement).

Cripples, when laster is not at fault, one-half price for pulling-off and price for relasting (by agreement).

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, INCORPORATED—ABINGTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 26 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, of Abington, and employees of said Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, in the lasting department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, to the employees in the lasting department of its Factory No. 2 at Abington:—

CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD MACHINE, GOODYEAR WORK.

	Pulling-over Per Pair.
Satin oil,	\$0 03½
Calf,	03½
Box calf,	03½
Velours,	03½
Vici,	03½
Kangaroo,	03½
Kids and black Russia,	03½
Enamel,	04½
Horsehide enamel (as considered fair by the parties),	04½
Cordovan,	04
Patent leather (cow side leather),	04½
Patent chrome side leather,	04½
Patent calf,	05
Patent vici,	05
Patent colt,	05
Patent Corona,	05
The above prices include the box.	
Patent tips or quarters, extra,	01
High-cut bals. and boots over ten inches, extra,	00½
Hour work (by agreement), \$0.33½.	
Cripples, when operator or laster is not at fault, one-half price for pulling-off and price for relasting.	
When puller is required to pull shoe down between tip and throat, one-twelfth of pulling price extra.	

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, INCORPORATED — ABINGTON.

On July 26 the following decision was rendered : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, of Abington, and employees of said Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, in the heeling department of its Factory No. 1.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, to the employees in the heeling department of its Factory No. 1 at Abington : —

	Per Dozen.
Heeling (the men to mate the shoes),	\$0 08

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

CHURCHILL & ALDEN COMPANY — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on July 27 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Churchill & Alden Company of Brockton and an eyeleter employed by said Churchill & Alden Company in its stitching department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Churchill & Alden Company in its factory at Brockton : —

	Per Pair.
EYELETING ON PEERLESS GANG MACHINE.	
Regular work,	\$0 00½
Sample work,	00½
Single pair work (special order),	00½

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, INCORPORATED—ABINGTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, of Abington, shoe manufacturer, and employees of said Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, for work as performed in its Factory No. 2, at Abington, to the employees in the treeing department:—

	Per Dozen Pairs.
Patent leather and enamel, all kinds, cleaned, tops ironed, . . .	\$0 30
Patent leather and enamel, all kinds, cleaned, ironed all over, . .	35
Box calf, kangaroo, black oil, cleaned, any top but patent, . . .	12½
Smooth chrome calf, velours, cleaned, tops ironed, any top but patent,	20
Smooth chrome calf, velours, cleaned, tops not ironed, any top but patent,	12½
Vici, cleaned and ironed, any top but patent,	22½
Colt skin, cleaned,	12½
Wax calf, Manila calf and Cordovan,	30
Victor calf and satin calf,	20
Russia calf, cleaned and polished,	20
Single pairs and samples, per pair, \$0.03.	
Ironing tops other than those specified in the foregoing, . . .	08
Ironing shoes all over other than those specified in the foregoing, .	06
Work per day, \$2.50, to men of average skill and capacity.	
Work on machine per day, \$2.50, to men of average skill and capacity.	

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

T. D. BARRY & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between T. D. Barry & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Brockton, and employees of said T. D. Barry & Co. in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by T. D. Barry & Co. for work as performed in their factory at Brockton to the employees in the treeing department:—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Calf and Cordovan,	\$0 60
Patent leather, cleaned,	60
Ironing patent leather, extra,	15
Vici and glazed kangaroo,	50
Box calf,	30
Russia calf,	50
Kangaroo kip,	35
Velours, cleaned,	30
Velours, cleaned and ironed,	45
Gun metal,	30
Kangaroo,	30

Work performed by men of average skill and capacity, per day of 9 hours, \$2.50; per hour, \$0.28.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

WHITE-DUNHAM SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between White-Dunham Shoe Company of Brockton, manufacturers, and employees of said White-Dunham Shoe Company in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by White-Dunham Shoe Company for work as performed in its factory at Brockton to the employees in the treeing department:—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Calf,	\$0 60
Cordovan,	60
Enamel,	60
All smooth-finished patent leather,	60
Satin;	40
Box calf,	30
Velours,	30
Grain,	30
Kangaroo kip,	35
Kangaroo,	30
Vici,	50
Russia, colored,	50
Colored vici,	50
Black Russia, cleaned and polished,	40
Gnu kid, cleaned and ragged,	30
Gnu kid, cleaned and polished,	35
Work performed by employees of average skill and capacity, per day of 9 hours, \$2.50; per hour, \$0.28. Piece prices, or rate per day or hour, may be paid at the option of the employer.	

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

WHITMAN & KEITH COMPANY — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Whitman & Keith Company, shoe manufacturer, of Brockton, and employees of said Whitman & Keith Company in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Whitman & Keith Company for work as performed in its factory at Brockton to the employees in the treeing department : —

	Per 24 Pairs.
Calf,	\$0 60
Cordovan,	60
All patent leathers,	60
Vici kid,	50
Sterling kid,	50
Russia calf, } black,	36
} colored,	45

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

E. E. TAYLOR & CO. — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between E. E. Taylor & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Brockton, and employees of said E. E. Taylor & Co. in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of

experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by E. E. Taylor & Co. for work as performed in their factory at Brockton to the employees in the treeing department:—

Calf and Cordovan, per 24 pairs, \$0 60
 Work performed by employees of average skill and capacity,
 per day of 9 hours, \$2.50; per hour, \$0.28.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

E. E. TAYLOR & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on August 19:—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between E. E. Taylor & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Brockton, and employees of said E. E. Taylor & Co. in the treeing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by E. E. Taylor & Co. for work as performed in their factory at Brockton to the employees in the treeing department:—

	Per 24 Pairs.
Russia calf, bals., Bluchers and Oxfords,	\$0 50
Vici kid,	50
Bright kangaroo,	50
Aristo,	50
Patent leather, all kinds, including enamel,	60

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 20 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the sole-fastening department of its Factory No. 2.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 2 at Brockton : —

Rough-rounding (not including mating or knifing),	Per Dozen.
	\$0 08

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY — BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 20 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in the sole-fastening department of its Factory No. 1.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by W. L. Douglas Shoe Company to the employees in its Factory No. 1 at Brockton : —

Rough-rounding, per dozen,	\$0 09
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By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

FLETCHER SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 20 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between the Fletcher Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said Fletcher Shoe Company in its finishing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by the Fletcher Shoe Company to the employees in its finishing department at Brockton :—

	Per Day.
Scour heel breast and wet heels,	\$2 00
Scour heels,	2 50
Rolling, brushing and keying heels,	2 50
Scouring top pieces (not including steel slugs), per 12 pairs, \$0.02.	
Scouring bottoms, naumkeag attached, per 12 pairs, \$0.06.	
Blacking and staining bottom, black shank and top lift,	1 50
Burnishing shank and wheeling shank,	2 50
Rolling top pieces and rolling and brushing forepart,	2 25
Brush and fake shank and top piece and clean slug,	2 00
Blacking heels,	1 50

The above day prices are for employees of average skill and capacity.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

J. M. O'DONNELL & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 20 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between J. M. O'Donnell & Co. of Brockton and employees of said J. M. O'Donnell & Co. in their finishing department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by J. M. O'Donnell & Co. to the employees in their finishing department at Brockton : —

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S MCKAY AND MEN'S WELT SHOES.

	Per 12 Pairs.
Scour, wet and smooth heels,	\$0 06½
Blackening, stoning, brushing and heelkeying,	05½
Scouring top pieces,	02
Scouring bottoms, naumkeag attached,	06
	Per Day.
Blackening, staining bottoms, blackening shanks and top lift,	\$1 50
Gumming and polishing stain bottoms and rolling and faking black bottoms,	2 25
Rolling and faking shank and wheeling,	2 25

The above day prices are for employees of average skill and capacity.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

At the request of both parties, a conference was held on January 17, 1905, on the subject of a dispute that had arisen as to whether prices under the above award related to both Goodyear and McKay work. The Board replied that the prices fixed for finishing "boys', youths' and men's McKay and men's welt shoes" related to both Goodyear and McKay work, in accordance with the terms of their application. This was acquiesced in by both parties, and the difficulty did not recur.

GEORGE G. SNOW COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 21 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between George G. Snow Company of Brockton and employees of said George G. Snow Company in its bottoming department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by George G. Snow Company in its factory at Brockton :—

Bottom filling, new method, one operation, per 24 pairs, . . .	\$0 03½
Old or new method as specified, for employees of average skill and capacity, per day of 9 hours,	1 75

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

THOMPSON BROTHERS—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 27 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Thompson Brothers of Brockton and employees of said Thompson Brothers in their lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Thompson Brothers to the employees in their factory at Brockton :—

	Per Pair.
Corona or patent colt (Consolidated Hand-method machine), . . .	\$0 07½
Corona or patent colt (bed machine),	10

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

THOMPSON BROTHERS—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on October 27 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Thompson Brothers of Brockton and employees of said Thompson Brothers in their lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by Thompson Brothers to the employees in their factory at Brockton :—

BED AND CONSOLIDATED HAND-METHOD LASTING MACHINES.

	Per Pair.
Bluchers, uncrimped (complete), extra,	\$0 00½
Flat leather box, inserted by laster, extra,	00½
Flat leather box, stitched in, extra,	00½

Lasters are not to be held responsible for shoes after leaving the lasting department unless the fault was such as could not be discovered by inspection while on the last.

Cripples, when laster is not at fault, one-half price for pulling-off and full price for relasting.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

T. D. BARRY & CO.—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on November 23 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between T. D. Barry & Co. of Brockton and employees of said T. D. Barry & Co. in their edge-trimming department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of

experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by T. D. Barry & Co. to the employees in their factory at Brockton :—

	Per Dozen.
Edgetrimming, regular goods, including knifing, not exceeding \$3 per pair as a price to the consumer,	\$0 20
Edgetrimming, regular goods, including knifing, and Trilby edges, exceeding \$3 per pair as a price to the consumer,	25

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

PRESTON B. KEITH SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on November 23 :—

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Preston B. Keith Shoe Company of Brockton and employees of said Preston B. Keith Shoe Company in its edgetrimming department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by Preston B. Keith Shoe Company for work as performed by the employees in its factory at Brockton :—

Edgetrimming, per dozen, \$0 22½

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

E. T. WRIGHT & CO.—ROCKLAND.

The following decision was rendered on November 23 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between E. T. Wright & Co. of Rockland and employees of said E. T. Wright & Co. in their edgetrimming department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by E. T. Wright & Co. to the employees in their factory at Rockland : —

Edgetrimming, all styles, including knifing, per dozen, . . .	\$0 24
Samples and single pairs, all styles, including knifing, per pair, . . .	04
Fish fins, per dozen,	24

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

E. T. WRIGHT & CO.—ROCKLAND.

The following decision was rendered on November 23 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between E. T. Wright & Co. of Rockland and employees of said E. T. Wright & Co. in their edge-setting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by E. T. Wright & Co. to the employees in their factory at Rockland : —

Edgesetting, all styles, per dozen,	\$0 24
Samples and single pairs, all styles, per pair,	04
Kitting when required, all styles, per pair,	00½
Fish fins, per dozen,	24

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT, INCORPORATED—ABINGTON.

The following decision was rendered on December 5 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, of Abington and employees of said Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, in the tack-pulling department of Factory No. 1.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following price be paid by Lewis A. Crossett, Incorporated, to the employees in its Factory No. 1 at Abington : —

	Per Dozen.
Tack-pulling and trimming out before welting,	\$0 06

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

M. A. PACKARD COMPANY—BROCKTON.

The following decision was rendered on December 28 : —

In the matter of the joint application for arbitration to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of a controversy existing between M. A. Packard Company and employees of said M. A. Packard Company in the lasting department.

The Board, having considered said application and having made an investigation of the character of the work and the conditions under which it is performed, which is the subject-matter of the

controversy, and having received and considered the reports of experts nominated by the parties and having heard the parties by their duly appointed representatives, awards that the following prices be paid by M. A. Packard Company to the employees in its factory at Brockton:—

LASTING, CHASE OR BED MACHINE.

	Per Pair.
Calf, plain toe or cap (without box),	\$0 06½
Box calf, plain toe or cap (without box),	06½
Velours calf, plain toe or cap (without box),	06½
Kangaroo,	06½
Black vici,	06½
Black Russia calf,	06½
Colored shoes, including colored vici,	06½
Cordovan or horsehide,	07½
Enamel leather,	08
Patent chrome, side leather (cowhide),	09
Patent colt, patent calf, patent vici, patent kid and leathers of the same nature (by agreement),	10

EXTRAS.

Patent tips,	01
Patent quarters,	01
Samples and single pairs (by agreement),	02
Flat leather box,	00½
Canvas box,	00½
Combination box,	00½
Moulded box,	00½
Long legged or storm boots (by agreement),	00½
Bluchers uncrimped (complete),	00½

Hour work (by agreement), \$0.33½.

Cripples, when laster is not at fault (by agreement), one-half price for pulling-off and price for relasting.

Lasters (by agreement) shall not be required to relast shoes that crawl after shoes have been accepted as properly lasted.

Lasters (by agreement) shall not be held responsible for shoes after leaving lasting department unless the fault is such as could not be discovered while on the last.

By the Board,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

ATWOOD BROTHERS — WHITMAN.

The difficulty reported under this head last year culminated in a strike on the 22d of December, 1903, and the employees in question have continued that attitude ever since. On February 10, 1904, the business agent of the Boxmakers' Union of Boston stated that he had arranged for a conference with Mr. Atwood in the presence of the Board on the following day. Accordingly, the next day a conference took place, at which Messrs. Crozier of the State Federation of Labor, Driscoll of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Brewer, Bean, Shaw and Manter of the local unions of woodworkers and boxmakers, conferred with Mr. Atwood on the question of a settlement. The conference was resumed on the next day at Whitman, when the employer agreed to a proposition, without any assurance of constant or permanent employment, to reinstate all who went out, if the union would declare the strike off.

The strike was never declared off. The employers were placed by the union upon the unfair list. At latest accounts they have a free shop, and are employing 30 per cent. of their old hands. They are not performing as much work as before the difficulty, but have all the workmen they need. The volume of business is estimated to have decreased one-tenth.

NORTH SHORE SHOE COMPANY — SALEM.

On January 1, 1904, the parties to a controversy sent notice that a question had arisen concerning prices in the lasting department of the North Shore Shoe Company, at Salem. The Board immediately offered its assistance as

mediator. While the question of preparing a joint application to the Board was under consideration by parties, an agreement was reached. Piece prices were thereby established for pulling-over and operating, and an hour price for work performed on samples. Nothing has occurred since that time to disturb the harmony.

DERBY DESK COMPANY — SOMERVILLE.

On January 1, when a difficulty of a former year was adjusted, the 59-hour week was established in the Derby Desk Company's factory at Somerville; subsequently, the Wood Workers' Union No. 24 demanded a Saturday half-holiday. This would diminish the 59-hour week; and the management refused "to disorganize a factory where 350 were employed in order to oblige a mere handful of men." These threatened then to strike, and 3 were discharged, but partly because work was slack. On the 22d of September the wood workers struck, but immediately returned; and when the Board made inquiries, it was learned that the work of the factory was going on as usual. The absence of 3 men was no greater than what happens every day in the year, when more than that number are out for other causes.

The strike was never declared off, but there has been no further difficulty.

ASBESTOS WORKERS — BOSTON.

A committee representing the Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Union No. 6918 of Boston called on the Board on the 14th of January and stated that the time was near at

hand for renewing the trade agreement existing between them and six leading firms, which they named. They desired information in the matter of formulating such trade agreements as were conducive to the best results. Subsequently an agreement for one year, satisfactory to all concerned, was entered into with the six houses in question. The friendly feeling that prevails in this industry between employer and employed is worthy of emulation.

**FORE RIVER SHIP AND ENGINE COMPANY—
QUINCY.**

Notice having been received of a difficulty at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company in Quincy, the Board went on January 18 to that city, and after separate interviews with employer and employed brought them together in conference.

It appeared that some time before, on the arrival of an expert tank tester, the men complained that his past conduct at Philadelphia and Pittsburg was injurious to their union; union men, they said, could not work where he was employed. It appeared also that on several occasions gangs of men refused to work with him, and had to be given other employment. Applicants for work, arriving from Philadelphia and other places, on learning of his presence left town. The man in question denied all that was said against him, especially his alleged conduct in Pittsburg, where he had never been.

The Board said that such a difficulty between unions and an individual should not be visited upon an employer; and the workmen were advised to call a meeting of the

union, for the purpose of considering the man's denial and the facts developed during the conference. The meeting was accordingly arranged; the man in question expressed an eagerness to appear and confront any member who had any statements of that kind to make against him.

The meeting was held and the Board's advice was considered; but before the man in question had an opportunity to appear before them, some person unknown assaulted him with a firearm, and he was under treatment at the hospital for a bullet wound. With this cowardly act the whole controversy disappeared. The management did everything it could to discover the offender, but without success. The union never afterward referred to the original difficulty, and on the occasion of the Board's next visit to the works the union men were found working peacefully.

GARDINER, BEARDSSELL & CO.—LYNN.

On January 29, 175 employees struck by not reporting for work at the usual hour, to emphasize their objection to the discharge of a member of the Grain Counter Workers' Union No. 261 of the American Labor Union; and the shop of Gardiner, Beardsell & Co., at Lynn, where counters, stiffenings, taps and inner soles had been made, shut down. The employer stated that the man had been discharged for not attending to his work; and that, so far as the firm believed, there was not a single non-union man employed in the factory.

The Board offered its mediation on February 1. The

employer said he did not know what the men were out for; there had been no notice of any kind. He would be willing to confer. A conference was thereupon arranged. An agreement was subsequently reached, as follows: —

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 3, 1904.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GRAIN COUNTER WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 261, A. L. U., AND THE FIRM OF GARDINER, BEARDSSELL & CO.

1. That all non-union men be discharged, including the 2 boys, formerly and now employed moulding counters, not to be reinstated again.

2. That all persons employed in the factory of Gardiner, Beardsell & Co. at the time of the strike, with the exception of the above-named, shall be reinstated if they desire.

3. That the moulders employed the greatest length of time with said firm be given the preference on their return to work.

4. That, on said firm of Gardiner, Beardsell & Co.'s signature being affixed to this article of agreement, Local No. 261, Grain Counter Workers' Union, shall declare the strike off. This agreement to expire April 1, 1904.

PRINTERS—BOSTON AND VICINITY.

About 200 compositors engaged on book work and job printing left their employment in Boston on the 1st day of February, and declared a strike, to support a demand for wages proposed by Typographical Union No. 13. The number rendered idle by reason of the strike increased the total in a few hours to about 250. Several employers signed the agreement and escaped the strike. The prices demanded were known as the "scale," as set forth in a proposed agreement, as follows: —

SCALE OF PRICES FOR BOOK AND JOB WORK (HAND AND MACHINE COMPOSITION), TO BE IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

Time Work.

1. All compositors employed by the week shall be paid not less than \$18 per week, 6 days of 9 hours each, between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M., to constitute a week's work. When paid by the hour, the price shall be 40 cents per hour for 8 days' work, or less. All Sunday and holiday work shall be paid for at the rate of double time for day and 80 cents per hour for night work.

2. All work done outside of regular hours scheduled by the office to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; after 12 o'clock, midnight, until 7 A.M., double time.

3. Compositors working 1 or more hours over-time shall be granted half an hour for lunch, such half hour to be paid for as over-time.

4. All piece work done in job offices shall be governed by the book scale.

Piece Work.

1. Work done in the English language, common matter, from Pica to Agate, inclusive, not less than 40 cents (on the galley) per 1,000 ems; Pearl and Diamond, 5 cents extra per 1,000 ems.

2. All work done in Pica or larger type to count as Pica.

3. Work done in Latin, 50 cents per 1,000 ems; in French, Spanish, or Italian, 55 cents; German, Welsh, Indian, etc., 60 cents. Dictionaries, etc., in the above languages, to be advanced in the same proportion as English dictionaries, as specified in section 4.

4. English dictionaries, concordances, or works of a similar description, where figures, points, capitals, italics, superior letters or references are used (as in Bibles or work of that character), 65 cents per 1,000 ems.

5. Arithmetical works, grammars, spelling-books and works of a similar description, 55 cents per 1,000 ems.

6. Works which contain a profusion of algebraic, medical, astronomical or other signs, and all exceptional works not otherwise provided for, shall be paid for at a rate to be agreed upon by the employer and employed.

7. Greek words occurring in English works to be charged 1 cent per word ; if justified in, 2 cents ; Hebrew or Saxon words, 2 cents ; if justified in, 3 cents ; with points, 4 cents.

8. Work done in Hebrew, without points, 70 cents per 1,000 ems ; with points, the body and the points to be cast up, each according to its size, and charge double.

9. Works done in Greek shall be paid double price.

10. All column cuts shall be placed by the compositor, or space allowed for same, and measured. Justification to be paid 5 cents extra for each cut.

11. Side notes to be counted the full length of the page (including the lead or rule, which shall count at least one em), according to the type in which they are set, and charged price and a half. Cut-in notes in all works to be charged 5 cents extra each note, and the whole page to be counted as text.

12. Contents of chapters, and insertions in a smaller type than the text, shall be measured half the blank above and below ; foot-notes, half the blank above, and the blank line at the bottom of the page.

13. If the compositor be required to set up leaded matter without the leads, the time afterward occupied in leading it out shall be charged to the office, and the matter measured as if he had originally put in the leads, and compositor shall be allowed 100 ems for every make-even take.

14. Works with sub-head lines, running titles, etc., supplied by the proofreader, to be considered as author's corrections, and paid for accordingly.

15. In contents, indexes, or other copy where more than the usual quantity of figures, points and italics are used, the establishment shall furnish the compositor with all necessary sorts.

16. Work where the measure is not over 16 ems, but is over 12 ems, of the type in which it is set, in width, shall be paid for at the rate of 5 cents additional per 1,000 ; and 10 cents additional per 1,000 for 12 ems, and not under 10. Below 10 to be charged price and a half.

17. When a measure exceeds even ems in width, and is less than an en, not to be counted ; but if an en or more, an em is to be counted.

18. Compositors shall correct one proof according to copy, and revise thereof.

19. Where weekly and piece hands are employed on the same work, copy to be given out in the regular order of the folios, first out to be first served with copy, and no discrimination to be shown in giving out time work to piece hands.

NOTE. — This rule is to avoid the culling of tables and other fat matter.

20. Piece hands called on to work after regular scheduled hours of labor shall be paid price and a half for all matter set, or 20 cents per hour in addition to regular price per 1,000.

21. When a compositor is required to turn for sorts, or to take out bad letters and replace them, in consequence of faults in the foundry, miscasts or worn-out fonts, he shall be paid at the rate of 35 cents per hour for so doing.

22. In all offices where full cases are furnished to compositors 10 cents per 1,000 ems only shall be deducted, and the cases shall be reasonably free from dust and pi.

23. For permanent distribution not less than twelve cents per 1,000 ems shall be paid.

24. Running titles, headings, figures or words set in smaller or larger type than the body of the work, and justified in, shall be charged one cent extra for each justification.

25. Where extra hands are employed, if on time, unless retained for three full days consecutively, they must be paid either for three full days' work or 40 cents per hour for the hours employed; if employed on piece work, unless retained for three full days consecutively, to be paid 5 cents per thousand extra.

26. Newspapers, etc., printed in book offices, to be paid for according to the book scale.

27. All centre notes, where justification is required, shall be charged 2 cents extra.

Standard of Type.

28. For measurement of type the following alphabetical standard as adopted by the International Typographical Union shall govern: Pica to Bourgeois, inclusive, 13 ems; Brevier and Minion, 14; Nonpareil, 15; Agate, 16; Pearl, 17; Diamond, 18. All fonts exceeding the standard are to the benefit of the compositor, and no deduction or allowance can be made owing to such excess. In considering whether a font of type is up to the standard, the letters to be measured are the lower case letters from a to z, inclu-

sive, and these only, — the twenty-six letters of the alphabet; and the letters *c, d, e, i, s, m, n, h, o, u, t, a* and *r* shall be equal to at least one-half of such measurement. Where type shall be cast upon a larger body than the face (as Nonpareil face upon a Minion body), it shall be measured as Nonpareil; or where it shall be cast upon a smaller body than the face (as Long Primer face upon a Bourgeois body), it shall be measured as Bourgeois. Type cast in such manner as practically to produce leaded matter without the use of leads shall be measured as type the next size smaller than the body on which it is cast.

Time Work by Piece Hands.

Time work (when performed during the regular hours of labor) shall be paid for at the rate of 35 cents per hour; and all work of the following character shall be done on time, or at a price to be agreed upon by the employer and employed:—

1. Works on natural philosophy, chemistry, etc., where cuts are inserted in the matter which cause over-running in the making up, and where questions are appended at the bottom of the page.

2. The time employed in making up furniture, etc.

3. Final corrections on foundry and press proofs, changing imperfect letters, etc.

4. Authors' proofs and alterations from copy, as well as alterations on second proofs, such alterations to be circled.

5. Small isolated tables occurring in works of a narrow measure, as in double-column octavos.

6. All work done after the regular hours of labor shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; after 12 o'clock, midnight, until 7 A.M., double time.

7. All work done on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time for day and 80 cents per hour for night work.

8. All disputes to be settled by chairman and employer, or his representative; but if no agreement can be arrived at by them, to be referred to a committee of employers and the executive board of the union, whose decision shall be final.

9. In all time work, for authors' proofs and the like, every fraction of an hour less than 15 minutes to be charged as 15 minutes by the compositor.

Column Work.

Column matter, as distinguished from tabular and table, is matter made up continuously in two or more columns, not dependent upon each other for their arrangement, and shall be paid for in accordance with the following sections: —

1. Three columns, in pages 21 ems Pica or less wide, one-fourth more than common matter.

2. Four columns, in octavo and smaller size, in pages 24 ems Pica and less wide, one-half more than common matter.

3. Five columns, in pages 30 ems and over, in folio and quarto, one-half more than common matter; in octavo and smaller, double price.

Tabular and Table Work.

Tabular and table work is matter set up in three or more columns, depending upon each other, and reading across the page: —

1. Three columns of figures or words, with or without rules, one-half extra; this does not apply to matter where the footings are brought out to the side and added to in another column.

2. Four or more columns of figures or words, with or without rules, double price.

3. All tables set in foreign languages shall be paid as once foreign and once English matter.

4. Short pages, in a series of tables, to be charged as full-page tables.

5. In casting up table pages, headings and foot-notes are to be reckoned in the square of the page; but if the notes or notes extend beyond the page, the remainder of the notes to be charged as common matter.

Machine Work.

1. All work done on type-setting machines, one or more, shall be on a time basis, and they shall be operated only by members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13.

2. In all machine offices the machinist must belong to a union.

3. Operators employed on type-setting machines shall receive not less than \$21 per week of 6 days, 8 hours to constitute a day's work. Operators called off machines to perform other work shall receive machine rates, when such services are for less than 1 week. The hours of service shall be between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.

4. Upon the introduction of machines into any office, the compositors employed in the office at the time shall be given the first opportunity of learning to operate them.

5. Compositors taken from case to learn the operation of machines shall receive not less than \$12 per week for 8 weeks, while so learning, at the expiration of which time they shall receive not less than \$21 per week.

6. When the product of the operator is not used, union men may learn to operate without pay.

7. The machinist shall have no control over the operator.

8. In all machine offices where operators are employed 3 days or less in any one week, they shall receive not less than 53 cents per hour for services rendered.

9. Operators on machines shall in no case be allowed to work less time than 1 day, such work to be paid at the rate specified in section 8.

10. All work in excess of 8 hours per day shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; Sundays and legal holidays at the rate of double time.

11. Apprentices shall be allowed to operate the machines only during the last 3 months of their apprenticeship, one apprentice being allowed to offices employing ten men, and one additional to every majority fraction thereof.

12. Cleaning of the machines, washing or stacking of the matrices, shall not be considered a part of the operator's duty, his work on the machine being confined to operating the same, i.e., running in and out of matrices.

In Reference to the 8-hour Day.

It is agreed that all questions as to a shorter workday shall be subject to and governed by such agreement or settlement as may in the future be arrived at through joint conference of the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union, provided that, if no such agreement is reached, Boston Typographical Union No. 13 shall be governed by the action of the International Typographical Union.

HENRY MCMAHON, *President.*

A. G. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

The union, in addition to the number out on strike, included in its membership more than 1,100 compositors, 800

of whom were employed by newspaper companies, with average earnings of about \$27 a week. The others, book and job compositors, like the strikers, received the schedule prices, of which they contributed 10 per cent.—about \$3,200 a week—to support the strikers. Workmen and workwomen rendered idle by the strike, having either no union at all or none prepared to give strike pay, were to be supported out of an accumulation known as the reserve fund, said to amount to \$60,000.

Two days later more than 100 men and women struck through sympathy with those who first went out, and the Allied Printing Trades Council, in which 14 related unions were represented, ratified the act. The label which denotes printing performed under union conditions was thereupon recalled from every firm employing a non-union man or woman in any line of business.

Representatives of the Pressmen's Union, Franklin Association and Allied Printing Trades Council, in a conference with the officers of the Boston Typothetæ, expressed their belief that the existing agreement had been violated through the employers hiring non-union compositors and requiring union pressmen to work with them; that such yielding on the part of the pressmen would contribute to defeat the striking compositors, and expose the pressmen later on to similar treatment; that, while it was true that according to its first clause the agreement then in vogue should last as long as existing shop rules and practices continued in force, and while the pressmen were not willing to involve their union in a strike which might be deemed a breach of such agreement, they would nevertheless quit their work as individuals, believing that their fellow workmen would support them financially.

On February 6 the United Typothetæ of America brought a petition for an injunction to restrain several unions and representative workmen from breaking the contract which had been in vogue since the 22d day of July, 1902, and which provided, they said, that difficulties in local matters should become the subject of amicable conference, forbidding, as it did, strikes and boycotts while the employers continued to pay the union scale. The petition alleged that the employers lived up to the contract; the wage earners, who demanded shorter hours and more pay, and subsequently ordered a strike, had entered into a conspiracy by which all persons employed by the plaintiffs were ordered to quit work. A temporary injunction was issued, forbidding the payment of benefits to pressmen and feeders striking in sympathy. Another petition was brought by the Typothetæ, to prevent, if possible, the insertion of advertisements requesting workmen to remain away from the city.

Happily, on March 10 an agreement, to last for two years, was made between the executive council of the International Typographical Union and local associates on the union scale committee, acting under authority of the Boston Typographical Union No. 13, and the officers of the Boston Typothetæ, which settlement was announced on March 11 by both parties, as follows:—

Under the contract arrived at, the wages for piece work will be 38 cents per 1,000 ems; for time work, \$17 a week on and after March 14, 1904, until February 1, 1905, and thereafter \$18 per week; for machine operators, \$19 per week from March 14 to February 1, 1905, and thereafter \$20 per week.

The hours for labor for both hand and machine work remain as heretofore.

An arbitration provision is included in the contract, whereby disputes arising over terms of the contract will be adjusted without friction.

The Typothetæ states that the terms of the contract as to wages and hours are those offered the union on January 30 by the Boston Typothetæ.

The union officials state that a previous misunderstanding as to hours for machine operators has been adjusted by the insertion of a provision that the hours for this class of work shall remain as heretofore, the general custom being 8 hours.

By agreement hostilities were discontinued, and the injunction proceedings fell into abeyance, to remain so while peaceful relations should continue.

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY — BOSTON.

The movement which culminated in the printers' strike, mentioned elsewhere, affected the State printer. The union at first demanded a general 8-hour day with 9 hours' pay, but subsequently abandoned the demand for a shorter day, and insisted upon an increase in pay from \$16.50 to \$18 a week. Although in this shop the 8-hour day had been established by law, no allowance therefor was made in the wages demanded. The State printer objected to paying as much for 8 as others paid for 9 hours, and so informed the State Board.

The Board endeavored to impress upon the workmen that it was a serious matter to prevent or delay the printing of legislative and public documents. On February 2 a conference was held, which resulted in a temporary agreement, to remain in force until a final settlement between the union and the Typothetæ. The strike had lasted about six weeks, when, at a conference between the union

and the Typothetæ, it was finally agreed that \$17 dollars should be the compensation in all shops for the remainder of the year, and \$18 thereafter, the working day of 9 hours being expressly stipulated. Although the Wright & Potter Printing Company expressed the same objections as before, it conformed to these wages as a matter of expediency, and no further difficulty arose in the office of the State printer.

LASKEY & BROWN—BOSTON.

In February, W. H. McCarthy, representing Amalgamated Woodworkers' Local Union No. 24 of Boston, called by appointment and received advice concerning a controversy of workmen with Laskey & Brown, cabinet makers, of East Boston. He subsequently reported that he had a conference with them, at which the following agreement was made:—

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
BOSTON, February 16, 1904.

AGREEMENT MADE THIS SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1904, BETWEEN LASKEY & BROWN, 109 BORDER STREET, EAST BOSTON, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 24.

Article I.—The party of the first part hereby agrees to hire none but members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union who are in good standing, and who carry a book issued by the above branch of said union, or workmen who shall make application for membership in said union, or signify their intention to do so on or before the end of the first week of their employment.

Article II.—Fifty hours shall constitute a week's work for all men.

Article III.—All men employed shall receive not less than

\$16.50 per week (except apprentices) on mantels and furniture; on bar work and office fittings the minimum shall be \$18 per week.

Article IV.—It is agreed that, in case of a dispute arising, a representative from the employer and one from the employees shall endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement. In case no satisfactory settlement can be made by this method, then it is agreed to refer it to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration within a reasonable time, their decision to be final; during the time no strike or lockout shall be declared.

Article V.—This agreement shall be in force from February 23, 1904, until August 24, 1904. If any change shall be desired by either party, it shall be submitted to the other 30 days before the expiration of this agreement, or earlier.

Signed and executed by the firm,

S. R. LASKEY,
W. A. BROWN.

Signed and executed by the Amalgamated Woodworker's Union
No. 24,

WM. H. MCCARTHY,
Agent.

**DARTMOUTH MANUFACTURING CORPORATION—
NEW BEDFORD.**

Toward the end of 1903 the weavers of the Dartmouth Mill, in New Bedford, complained to their union of annoying restrictions in petty matters, but no immediate satisfaction was obtained. Later in the season a shop meeting was held, where the weavers resolved that they would do no more scrubbing or washing of floors, and that the agent or treasurer should be notified of the work people's intention, and requested to direct the abolition of such requirements. The official communication was entrusted to a committee who were not employees, for reasons which were deemed sufficient to the weavers. No reply was ever received to the communication which their committee sent,

but a statement was posted in the weave room to the effect that scrubbing should be continued, as before; and on the next day two men who had been prominent at the shop meeting were discharged. At a second meeting a ballot was taken, which showed that 42 weavers were willing to scrub and 226 were not willing to do so. The question whether to reiterate their determination not to scrub was voted upon, showing 213 to 234. A committee of the union was appointed, and asked for a conference with the mill agent, but after four days no reply was received. The union then appointed a committee selected from among his employees to seek a conference, but he declined to meet them. When the general officers interposed, the agent declared that he wanted no outside interference. On the 18th of February about 500 weavers, believing that their union officials had prevented hostilities as long as it was possible, struck, and 2,966 looms were rendered idle. The Board offered its services to both parties immediately, and after many interviews and other communications, wherein the foregoing facts were learned, went to New Bedford. On February 29 a conference of parties was held in the presence of the Board. It appeared that the requirement to clean about the looms with a mop and water was the occasion of the strike, and contrary to the custom in other mills. The work people were represented by a committee of union people, non-union help and women weavers. A new difficulty had arisen as to what should be done with new hands, the employer being unwilling to discharge any to make room for strikers. The result of the conference was a promise on the part of the agent to remedy certain grievances forthwith, to confer with any committee they might

choose to send to his office, to require only half the quantity of scrubbing that had been required, and to have as much scrubbing done by special help as possible. The union voted, however, not to accept the proposition; and it was learned that hostile demonstrations had been made by strikers against those who had accepted employment in the weave room. A long period followed with slight gains to either party.

On the 21st of March more than 200 of the 500 weavers, not having obtained the sanction and support of the United Textile Workers of America, decided to abandon their contest and apply for reinstatement, but they were refused, for many non-union weavers had been engaged during the strike and the agent declined to discharge them or any of them to make room for those who had left him. The following week the situation was the same, and since then nothing further has been heard of the case.

J. W. TERHUNE SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

On February 25 a joint application, alleging a difference as to prices for Goodyear welting and Goodyear stitching, was received from J. W. Terhune Shoe Company of Brockton and employees in its sole-fastening department, represented by Emmet T. Walls. A hearing was assigned to March 8, but on the 5th a letter was received from the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that the employer intended to remove his business to Rockland, where other local unions would represent the employees in interest, requesting delay in order to permit the matters in dispute to be adjusted mutually under new conditions.

The hearing was accordingly postponed. On March 12 the employees' agent expressed their satisfaction with the delay. The matter was never revived.

J. W. TERHUNE SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

On February 25 a joint application was received from the J. W. Terhune Shoe Company of Brockton and its treers, represented by H. W. Leach. A hearing was assigned to March 8, but on the 5th a letter was received from the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that the employer intended to remove his business to Rockland, where other local unions would represent the employees in interest, requesting delay in order to permit the matters in dispute to be adjusted mutually under new conditions. The hearing was accordingly postponed. On March 12 the employees' agent expressed their satisfaction with the delay. The matter was never revived.

UNION RUBBER COMPANY—BOSTON.

On Monday, February 29, about 75 employees of the Union Rubber Company of Boston struck, partly to resist a reduction of wages. The change in rates was said to be the third readjustment since the beginning of the year. The Board communicated with both parties, and learned that the question of union shop had become the paramount issue, — the work people saying that it would profit them little to gain high prices, and afterwards be dismissed for activity in the union.

At a conference at the State House on March 3 the parties agreed on sixteen items for sewing and other operations

performed on men's, women's and misses' rubber garments. The conference dissolved with the understanding that three other items were to be more carefully specified, and the perfected list was to be filed with the Board and a copy furnished to each of the parties in interest. On the following day one of the employees' committee, Miss Hill, notified the Board that the union repudiated the agreement, saying it was dissatisfied with the clause relating to union employees; and demanded 1 cent more for each of the three items. Miss Hill was advised to urge that these be made the subject of further negotiations, but she requested the Board to do so. A visit was accordingly paid to the union, and suitable advice was given; but the union voted to continue the strike, and the strike lasted a fortnight longer. By that time it became apparent to all that the real difference was too slight to separate the firm from its work people. On the 17th of March 75 hands returned, under an agreement permitting some changes in the shop management and making concessions regarding wages.

PARK RIDING ACADEMY — BOSTON.

In February, in the Park Riding Academy of Boston, 2 men had been discharged for activity in the union. This difficulty was soon adjusted. An agreement was signed, but on March 18 and 19 a difficulty arose, when those employed in the stable suspected an intention to discharge them and ignore the agreement; 28 stablemen thereupon struck. The Board offered its services as mediator, and learned that negotiations were already in progress. An amicable settlement of the strike was signed on March 21.

The agreement provided for arbitration in case of difference, and regulated the wages, hours and working conditions of the men.

J. W. RUSS COMPANY—HAVERHILL.

Oral notice of impending difficulty was received by the Board on December 5, 1903, from J. W. Russ Company, shoe manufacturer, Haverhill. The officers of the company said that their agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union required that differences should be referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; but, since arbitration is always a hazard, they desired the Board's advice, with a view to obtaining a settlement in some other way. The advantage of conciliation, where arbitration is impossible or not desirable, was explained.

Two months later the company appeared before the Board and conferred with the representatives of local unions involved and with officers of the general organization, on the question of finding a remedy for certain difficulties existing between them. The objection to arbitration was that the factory had few competitors, and these were not easily reached; that arbitration included comparisons between competitors, and, if resorted to in their case, would be faulty. The employees stated they were ready either to submit to arbitration or to adjust the dispute by a new agreement. The original matters in dispute involving prices, customs and comparison of the product of other factories, the Board recommended that each party appoint expert men to ascertain the facts, after which the likelihood of reaching an agreement would be very much enhanced. The advice was accepted, apparently in good faith, but never followed.

In the latter part of March, when the union insisted upon a settlement, the company declared for an open shop, so called. Whatever differences of opinion remain between the parties, they have not taken shape as a definite controversy since that time, and no such trouble as this Board considers has been brought to our notice in this factory.

BAY STATE MILLS—LOWELL.

On March 11, 21 spooler girls quit work in the Bay State Mills at Lowell and went out on strike, emphasizing their dissatisfaction with the amount of a week's pay. The Board offered its mediation. The manager said that the matter was in a fair way of being adjusted, and in a few days it disappeared from notice.

N. L. MILLARD & CO.—NORTH ADAMS.

A joint request from N. L. Millard & Co. and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 163, represented by Charles J. Hager, to investigate and decide what should be the prices of a new list of items, to take the place of one expiring April 1, 1904, was received on March 12. A hearing was given on March 18, at North Adams. The Board advised the parties to make a further attempt to come to an agreement in conference, and report to the Board. On the 28th and 29th notices were received from the respective parties, announcing that a settlement satisfactory to both had been reached.

TURNWORKMEN — LYNN.

As the time approached for renewing the price list for Goodyear, small McKay and welt turnwork, Branch No. 2 of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Lynn desired an increase of price on certain items. Early in February a strike of Goodyear turnworkmen occurred in the factory of Cushman & Cushman, which lasted a week, but was declared off until certain questions of piece-work prices were passed upon by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Several hearings were held, and prices were named by a special committee which were rejected by the employees; and on March 14, 20 turnworkmen struck.

In the factory of Timson & Co. the introduction of a new style, said to entail more labor, was reported to the manufacturers' committee, which concluded that no more work was required and no more time would be expended than on the former style. For this reason 7 men struck on March 14.

On March 15, 35 hand turnworkmen from the factory of George W. Belonga Company joined the strike as fast as they finished the work they were on. On March 17 the following circular was published: —

This circular is addressed by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association to each individual turned workman of Lynn who is a member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Organization. The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Lynn is organized for the mutual benefit of manufacturers and employees, for the purpose of promoting good feeling and fair dealing between employer and employee, and for the general advancement of the manufacturing interests of the city of Lynn. One way in which these purposes can be accomplished is by the prevention of strikes and equitable adjustment of all difficulties which from time to time may arise between the two parties.

For some time there has existed a difference of opinion relating to the prices paid the turned workmen in the factories of Cushman & Cushman and Timson & Co. These firms, as members of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, requested that a committee be appointed from the association, to investigate the matter of prices and general conditions as existing in these factories. This committee reports, after an investigation, that the conditions found in these factories are good, and that the turned workmen employed there not only have steady employment, but averaged to earn for many consecutive weeks not less than \$17 per week, which should certainly be considered satisfactory. In another factory where a strike is threatened a price has been established for certain work of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair. Through a clerical error the men were paid by mistake 5 cents per pair, and now refuse to accept $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, — a compromise recommended by the committee of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association. It is of course unfair on the part of the workmen to demand 5 cents simply because they have been paid this price through a mistake.

This committee also had several conferences with the delegate of the Turned Workmen's Organization, and, notwithstanding the earnest efforts put forth by this committee of the association to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, the turned workmen have been called out by him, and now are on a strike.

As the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association is always anxious to deal justly with every employee, they consequently desire that every member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Organization be made acquainted with the facts as they actually exist in these particular cases, and therefore issue this circular.

It is earnestly hoped that when each individual member of the Lynn Turned Workmen's Organization becomes acquainted with the facts in these cases, and their opinion made known, the delegate be instructed by their organization to declare the strike off in these factories.

Provided such action is not taken before Monday of next week, March 21, the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association will meet and decide upon measures which they deem wise and necessary, which will be free turned work rooms for the city of Lynn.

Yours respectfully,

LYNN SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The State Board went to Lynn on March 17, 18 and 19,

and had several interviews with the representatives of both parties. The employers, in response to the Board's invitation to a conference, accepted the invitation conditionally, stipulating that the men return to the shops during the conference; and one of its officers explained the attitude of the association to the effect that this conditional acceptance should not be understood as weakness, but rather as a desire to comply with the Board's request. The Board regretted that they had coupled their acceptance with such a condition, and said that laying down as preliminary to a conference something which is usually the result of negotiation was requiring one's opponent to acknowledge his error before undertaking to convince him; that it was as repugnant to the union as to the association to confess to a weakness or acknowledge that a mistake had been made.

John P. Bauer, who acted as sole agent of the workmen in the intervals of the meetings of the executive committee, expressed considerable doubt of their ability to accept an invitation freely unless the employer accepted it in a similar spirit; and objected that returning to work for even a few days to finish up certain orders would enable the manufacturers to impose harder terms, — that it involved expense, since some of the men had already secured work elsewhere. Still, to avoid the appearance of being headstrong or reckless, they would agree to return to work, not during the pendency of conciliation proceedings, but on condition that the whole matter be jointly submitted to the arbitration of the State Board.

This was conveyed to the manufacturers' association, together with the Board's request that on the following Monday, March 21, the day set for declaring a free shop,

there be nothing done to widen the breach. The association replied that it would not recede from the position it had taken; and on the same day the following notice was sent to 33 factories, which in almost every instance was posted in the work rooms where hand turnworkmen were employed: —

LYNN SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
LYNN, MASS., March 21, 1904.

Motion: that manufacturers be instructed to notify their turnworkmen that on and after Tuesday night, March 22, 1904, no turnworkmen belonging to the Shoe Workers' Protective Union will be employed until the strike ordered by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union in the factories of Cushman & Cushman, George W. Belonga Company and Timson & Co. is declared off.

LYNN SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The chairman of the State Board, in an interview with Mr. J. Henry Watson, secretary of the association, expressed regret that stress had been laid upon the men's returning to work as a first requirement. On the 23d of March, out of the 33 shoe manufacturers to whom the above notice was sent, 4 employers declined to lock out their workmen; they were A. R. King, Luther S. Johnson, White & Rowe and Edward Bartlett. In the other shops there was a lock-out of turnworkmen, numbering 500. A number of men left the city to seek employment elsewhere. In view of the demand for turnworkmen in other places, these departures were regarded as injurious to the industry of Lynn, and the manufacturers conceded that it would be difficult to replace them; but it would be abandoning a branch of the industry that had not yet reached its growth, rather than the loss of a well-established department of work; the giving up of turnwork, if they must give it up, would be a relative but not an absolute loss. As turnwork is done in teams, the

men in question not only knew how to execute the manoeuvres with skill, but were so used to one another that they had attained a remarkable degree of speed.

On the 24th, 60 girls employed as stitchers and from 80 to 100 cutters in Joseph Caunt's factory were forced out of employment by the lockout of the turnworkmen. The next day the entire factory, which had been employing 350 hands, was idle.

On the 25th the Board went to Lynn and brought the representatives of the parties together, and persuaded them to confer on a settlement forthwith. The discussion that ensued was amicably conducted. The manufacturers submitted the following proposition of a settlement:—

Provided the Shoe Workers' Protective Union desire to arbitrate the present difficulties and will declare the strike off as inaugurated in the several factories involved, the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association will in turn reinstate all men in the factories of its members who, through its orders, have been laid off, and will submit the difficulties under discussion to an arbitration committee, which shall be composed of two members of the union involved and two of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, these four to select three others who shall be disinterested parties and citizens of Lynn, the decision of this committee to be final and binding.

The workmen's committee retired, and after two hours' deliberation reappeared and replied by accepting the manufacturers' offer, provided that those who had been locked out on the 23d be reinstated. This conditional reply was not wholly satisfactory to the association, and the conference was renewed. Finally an agreement was reached by which the locked-out and the strikers were to be reinstated pending arbitration according to the plan submitted. Thus

the difficulties in the factories of Cushman & Cushman, George W. Belonga Company and Timson & Co. ended. Hundreds of people that had been locked out of other factories or otherwise laid off by reason of lack of material to work with returned to work.

On the 9th of April the controversy was settled by the following award of the arbitration committee : —

FINDING OF COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, the committee selected to arbitrate the differences existing between the firms of George W. Belonga Company, Timson & Co., Cushman & Cushman, and the Lynn Branch of the Turn Workmen's Protective Union, tender the following as their findings in the several matters upon which they were called to act : —

That for the ladies' boot in dispute, made by the firm of George W. Belonga Company, the price to be paid shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per part.

We also decide that for all Oxfords, now being made on last No. 712, the firm of Timson & Co. shall pay the sum of 4 cents per part.

Our decision upon the three shoes in dispute made by Cushman & Cushman is as follows: the sum to be paid (per part) for leather Juliets shall be $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents; buskins, \$1 per case; felt Juliets (right and left lasts), \$1.20 per case.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed, we are

Yours respectfully,

THOS. W. GARDINER, *Chairman.*

HENRY E. SEAL, *Secretary.*

EUGENE B. FRASER.

JOSEPH CAUNT.

CHAS. E. HOWE.

ALFRED H. CREELEY.

JOHN P. BAUER.

ARLINGTON MILLS—LAWRENCE.

On the 21st of March the agent of the Arlington Mills in Lawrence posted the following notice:—

In consequence of the changed conditions of business, this corporation is compelled to readjust its scale of wages in its top mill and worsted spinning mill departments so that it shall be on a parity with the present scale of wages paid by its competitors in New England. The policy of the Arlington Mills has been and will continue to be to maintain as high a scale of wages as its New England competitors. The new scale of wages will go into effect Monday, March 28, 1904.

On the next day there was a strike, involving 400 engaged in carding, combing and other operations. The management of the mill, on being interviewed, stated that there was a necessity for a readjustment of wages, but saw no occasion for mediation for the time being. On the 28th the Board went to Lawrence and communicated with the work people, who said that the readjustment was in reality a serious reduction in wages, and gave an instance of one who had been employed for twenty-four years, whose earnings were reduced from \$18.77 to \$13.05. After separate interviews with both parties, a conference was had on April 1, when the agent of the mills met a committee of carders and combers in the presence of the Board. No agreement was reached, but the parties took the Board's advice to reconsider their attitude, and ascertain the prices paid and the conditions under which work was performed in competing mills.

On April 6 the Board communicated with the employer, and learned that the parties were still considering the matter. On the 12th one of the mills opened and some

of the hands returned. On the 21st the following notice was posted in the Arlington Mill:—

Owing to lack of orders, the cotton mill and the worsted spinning mill departments will be run only 4 days per week until further notice. It is hoped that this stoppage will be temporary.

On the 22d, upon receiving the mill agent's promise that they would be given their old places as far as possible, the strike was declared off, and on Monday morning, the 25th, work was resumed and no further difficulty occurred.

GRAIN COUNTER WORKERS — LYNN.

On March 23 a conference of committees, representing the Grain Counter Manufacturers' Association on the one hand and the Grain Counter Workers' Union on the other, was held in Lynn to prepare a trade agreement for the year ending March 31, 1905. No agreement, however, was reached. The difference concerned the workmen's demand for a Saturday half-holiday and for an increase in wages. The manufacturers' committee submitted to the union a counter proposition, offering some increase in wages, but differing as to the number of months in which the Saturday half-holiday should prevail. From that time on the parties were in almost continuous conference, but from March 31, 1904, when the agreement expired, relations became strained. The union, in a letter of April 1 to the Manufacturers' Association, noticed that:—

All advances made by our committee were met with the reply that you had sent a communication to the Grain Counter Workers' Union; your committee could not treat with our committee until our organization had returned a written reply to your communication, answering all questions asked therein. While we feel that

our action in sending our committee to confer with you in regard to your communication was perfectly proper, yet we feel that mere formalities should not be allowed to interfere with an amicable settlement of the controversy at issue, and so, at a special meeting of our organization, it was decided that we send you a written answer as per your request.

The matter attracted the attention of the Board at a very early stage, and on March 31 the Board went to Lynn and brought about a conference of parties, and advice, calculated to allay harsh feelings and to prevent hostile action, was given to both sides. On April 5 the manufacturers' final proposition was to be laid before the union, and it was apprehended that a general strike would be voted. The Board interposed and renewed its suggestions; but at the meeting that evening the manufacturers' proposition was rejected, and the union voted to strike if the manufacturers refused to sign the scale after being once more requested by the agents. The manufacturers informed the Board of their willingness to submit the dispute to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The employees were not disposed to submit the matter to arbitration, but were willing to accept the Board's services as mediator. The strike, which began on April 6 and extended through the forenoon, became general at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In all about 400 grain counter workmen quit work, and 17 shops, large and small, were affected. Settlements were reached in about three-fourths of the shops. On April 9 the following notice was received from the mayor of Lynn:—

CITY OF LYNN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 8, 1904.

WILLARD HOWLAND, *Chairman State Board of Arbitration, Room 123, State House, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with section 2 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, you are hereby notified that there is, or appears to be, a strike in the city of Lynn, in the factories of the firms

named herein: W. & E. W. LaCroix, Charles E. Harwood Company, Gardiner, Beardsell & Co., Lyons Counter Company, Young, Sampson & Hollis, Bacheller & Spence, Morton & Son, W. C. Richardson, J. T. Sutherland & Son, Durland Counter Company, F. A. Moore, S. A. Goddard & Co., P. H. Nourse & Co.

I hope your good offices can be used successfully, so as to bring peace and harmony between all concerned.

Yours truly,

HENRY W. EASTHAM,

Mayor of Lynn, Mass.

The strike continued for two weeks, in which period the Board mediated several times. On April 14 it was reported that two of the manufacturers were going to move their establishments from Lynn. On April 28 committees from the respective sides, vested with full powers, met and agreed on terms of settlement, to remain in force for three years. Several prices were raised, thus equalizing wages that differed according to the shop. The agreement settled also the question of Saturday half-holidays for May, June, July, August, September and October, with 55 hours' work per week; 59 hours to constitute a week's work for the rest of the year, at pay for 60; union help not to be discriminated against; and all disputes to be settled by local arbitration. This result was brought about in a great measure by the efforts of Hon. Chas. E. Harwood, chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, with whom the Board through one of its members was in close communication in the effort to promote an amicable settlement.

On the following day the employees returned to work.

GEORGE F. BRADLEY — BOSTON.

On or about the twenty-fifth day of March a strike occurred in the dressmaking rooms of George F. Bradley, 649 Boylston Street, Boston, where 75 women and about 10 men are employed. The women had been working 9 hours a day and the men but 8, and these insisted upon the women's work day being shortened an hour. The employer believed that the women were willing to work 9 hours, and resented the interference of the men. The men pleaded that it was a violation of the trade agreement. Mr. Bradley pointed out the fact that the word "women" appeared in the agreement, and not "men." Two men had been discharged at the beginning of the difficulty.

On March 26 parties met and conferred in the presence of the Board, but no conclusion was reached, though Mr. Bradley agreed to give the women the 8-hour day, and reinstate 7 of the men strikers; but he would not take back the other 2, for the reason that one of them was incompetent, and the other had made himself objectionable to several of the women in the work rooms. On the 28th, however, the conference was renewed, and a settlement was reached whereby the employees agreed to return on the terms previously mentioned by Mr. Bradley.

WALLACE B. PHINNEY — LYNN.

Eighteen cut sole workers, members of the union, went out on strike on the 26th of March, to enforce a demand for the equalization of wages, and resent the employer's refusing to treat with the men as a body. The employer had had

the price list since the 17th of March, and at the end of the week told his men that they must give up the union or cease working. There were grave apprehensions that the difficulty would extend to 14 other factories on the following Monday, and affect 135 men engaged in this department of the work. An effort was made to obtain new hands, but it was not successful. On the 26th of April the strike was declared off. A number of new hands applied for work, which was given them as fast as places could be made for them; but several days elapsed before the department returned to its normal condition.

JOHN O. HAMLEY & Co.—LYNN.

On the 28th of March 8 members of the Sole Cutters' Union went out on strike, to compel employers to treat with their representatives concerning a proposed price list and a reduction in the hours of labor. On the 30th of March the Board offered its services as mediator, and learned that private negotiations were contemplated in a few days. The Board interviewed an agent of the union and one of the officers of the national organization to which it belonged, and learned that several propositions in writing had been exchanged, but no agreement reached; and that the last proposition of the manufacturers' association was to be laid before them at the meeting of the union on April 5. On the 6th the Board ascertained that the employer had not declined to recognize the union or treat with it, but simply refused to sign the proposed price list unless all the other cut sole manufacturers did the same. The Board had not succeeded in bringing about an agreement, but it had prevented the strike from spreading to

other factories. On the 12th the workmen's committee sought and obtained an interview with the Board. On the 15th the Board learned from the manufacturer that his attitude had changed materially. Business was dull, he had now enough men to fill any orders that might be received, and would not recognize the union or transact any business with its agent. On the 22d it was reported that the strike had been settled on terms satisfactory to both parties, and the difficulty did not recur in this shop.

CO-OPERATIVE RUBBER COMPANY—BOSTON.

On March 29 it was learned that the rubber garment workers, to the number of 35, engaged in the Co-operative Rubber Company's employ, went out on strike. A visit was paid to the scene of the difficulty, where both parties were found in conference. At the request of both parties the Board was present during the conference. The forenoon passed without agreement, and the meeting dissolved. Before leaving, the Board advised the parties to come together again as soon as convenient, within a few hours if possible, for the purpose of considering the price list item by item, not dwelling too long on any one matter, and setting aside such as were difficult for future consideration; and then, if these items, or some of them, cannot be adjusted mutually, they can be referred to some form of arbitration. Subsequently on the same day a message was received from the employer to the effect that an agreement had been reached and committed to writing, and that both parties were well satisfied. No further difficulty in this establishment came to the Board's attention.

**E. O. FITCH & CO. AND HENRY F. JOHNSON—
BOSTON.**

In the first week of April certain stable keepers of Boston were handed the demands of the Stablemen's Protective Union, which were agreed to on the part of the largest employers. The Boston Cab Company, Messrs. Kenny & Clark, the proprietors of the Park Riding School, signed, and the Jordan Marsh Company, while it did not sign, granted more than the demand. Difficulty arose in several stables, which for one reason or another attracted most attention in those of E. O. Fitch & Co. and Henry F. Johnson. On April 12, 11 men went out from the stable of E. O. Fitch & Co., whereupon the Board offered its mediation to both parties, and it was learned that the matter was under the consideration of the Stable Keepers' Association of Greater Boston, and officers of the Central Labor Union, Messrs. Driscoll and McCarthy. As these viewed the difficulty, the men had been locked out because of their membership in the union; and, however desirable it might be, for the purpose of settlement, to acquiesce in a trifling injury, the principle here involved was one that could not be sacrificed to a temporary gain. Others had been hired to take the places of the locked out men. The members of the Central Labor Union stated further that it was their first knowledge of a Stable Keepers' Association. On the 14th of April, 14 stablemen quit work in the stable of Henry F. Johnson, and went out on strike because of his refusal to sign the agreement. Some apprehension was felt that the strike would spread, and the union accordingly hired headquarters, where the strikers and the locked out men might

meet without attracting attention. The Board resolved to bring about a conference of parties on the question of a collective agreement for the whole metropolitan district, and with that in view communicated with the secretary of the Stable Keepers' Association, and asked for the appointment of a conference committee in readiness to respond to an invitation from the Board to meet the representatives of the stablemen, and discuss the points in controversy; but the next business meeting, it was learned, would be on May 10, and no conference could be appointed without first calling a special meeting, which the secretary of the Stable Keepers' Association was loth to do on his own responsibility, though he might if moved upon by a sufficient number of stablekeepers.

On the 18th of April the Board received the following:—

NOTICE OF CONTROVERSY.

[Which may be given by either or both parties, by mayor, or selectmen, or by any citizen.]

To the Honorable the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Boston, Mass.

The undersigned respectfully represent that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the stable industry at Boston in this Commonwealth, involving members of the Stable Keepers' Association of Greater Boston, and about 1,600 men employed by them as stablemen; and that the nature of the controversy, briefly stated, is as follows: wages are too small; in some cases the work and the hours of labor are excessive; unnecessary Sunday work is required; men of equal skill and capacity receive unequal wages; and there is no agreement as yet to regulate the adjustment of such differences as may arise. The demands of the Stablemen's Protective Union, No. 10663, A. F. of L., are set forth in the annexed proposed statement.

Wherefore, your honorable Board is respectfully requested to put itself in communication as soon as may be with said employer and employees, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them; and, if the Board considers it advisable,

investigate the cause of said controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1904.

NICHOLAS POWERS,

37 East Canton Street,

MICHAEL O'NEILL,

29 Curve Street,

Representing Stablemen's Protective Union, No. 10663, A. F. of L.

The agreement referred to stated substantially that only members of the union should be employed, and that one in each stable should represent the union; that a minimum rate of wages should be: carriage washers, \$15; harness cleaners, horse clippers, floor men, \$14; hostlers, \$12. A hostler's care was limited to 10 carriage or 12 hack or wagon horses. There should be no watching over-time; 12 hours should be a day's work, including one hour for dinner; a half-holiday every other Sunday, or \$1 extra. No horses to be clipped on Sunday. There should be no strike or lock-out; all disputes that could not be mutually settled to be referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; the agreement to remain in force until March 1, 1905, or until the expiration of two months' notice on either party's desire for change.

On the 20th of April the Board was notified by Harry E. Rich, secretary of the Stable Keepers' Association of Greater Boston, that, after an interview with prominent members and officers of the association, he did not think it expedient to call a special meeting of that body, or in any sense necessary for them to avail themselves of the Board's assistance; but if the situation should in any way change, or render the Board's assistance desirable, he would notify the Board. This was communicated to Messrs. Powers and O'Neill, of the Stable Keepers' Protective Union, and also to the president of the Central Labor Union, Mr. Frank McCarthy.

On April 22 Mr. Johnson stated that he had all the men he needed, and his work was going on all right. He felt that,

having no dispute with his present employees and having nothing to do with his past employees, there was nothing to confer upon. From this date the stable keepers' difficulty ceased to attract attention.

BAY STATE MILLS—LOWELL.

In the first week of April 30 spinners left their work in the Bay State Mills and went out on strike, to emphasize their objection to a cut-down in wages. The mills were obliged to shut down, thereby causing the idleness of 700. The Board called upon the agent, who said, in response to inquiries, that the trouble was unexpected; the product of the mill had changed to suit new demands, and a new scale had been posted, with the intention of enabling the spinners to make about \$12 a week, including the premium which it is the custom to give; the employer had several interviews with the help, and was ready to confer with them upon any point which needed adjustment. The price of samples per hour was 18 cents. The strike was unreasonable, inasmuch as the new list had not been given a sufficient trial. The manufacture of the Bay State product was transferred to other mills of the company.

On the 15th the mills reopened, with an assurance that there would be no discrimination against any who had been prominent during the difficulty. All hands thereupon returned to work.

GEORGE F. BRADLEY—BOSTON.

On the fifth day of April notice of controversy, alleging a breach of agreement, was received from Abraham A. Brownstein, the occasion being the employment of a non-union workman. The Board promptly notified the employer, and on the following day it was reported that the affair was settled.

**FORE RIVER SHIP AND ENGINE COMPANY—
QUINCY.**

The Fore River Ship and Engine Company, at Quincy, had been paying its employees by the hour, and recognized the fact that 9 hours constituted a day's work in almost all occupations; following the practice of the preceding year, when the half-holiday was in force, when the hours of labor were from 7 until noon, and from 12.45 P.M. to half-past 5 on every day except Saturday, when work ceased at noon, making a total of $53\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week, a new schedule of working hours, deemed fair to the interests of both employer and employees, was adopted. It contemplated a total of 55 hours a week; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours additional being obtained by lengthening the first 5 work days 15 minutes. It was intended to return to the customary winter schedule when the days grew short, for the reason that then it would not be expedient to work more than 9 hours. At all seasons the company paid by the hour, and the opening and closing time for each half-day's work was not extreme.

On April 6 the employees submitted a petition for a half-holiday on Saturday, beginning April 11, with the same working hours as specified in last year's schedule. The

annoyance that resulted was out of proportion to any real or imaginary reform. The company was engaged in constructing battleships for the United States government. After several days' consideration by the executive board, workmen of the allied trades reported for work on April 18, but shortly after the whistle sounded asserted the union demands. Later in the day 200 laborers went out on strike. On the 19th of April a conference was had with the manager, and it was proposed on both sides to declare the strike off, pending a mutual adjustment; but they differed as to whether the new hours or the old should prevail for the time being, and no agreement was reached.

The Board went to Quincy on April 21, mediated between the parties, and afterwards brought them together in conference. A committee of 19 representing the workmen, the manager and his general superintendent representing the employer, discussed the question of arbitration. Local arbitration was suggested. The employer expressed a preference for the arbitration of the State Board. The men declared their inability to act without consulting their unions respectively, and even the question of returning pending further inquiries was to be referred to the union. The company hired men from time to time, and it was reported that on the 22d of April as many as 700 were at work. It was said that half the strikers were not members of any union. As the first week drew to an end there was doubt as to the precise nature of the difficulty. It had all the appearance of a strike, was known as a strike to the parties and the public, and yet from some points of view it was termed a lockout. In other quarters it was called a strike, but spoken of as not yet completed, since it lacked the formal endorsement of the

national organizations. On the 22d the Boiler Makers and Shipwrights' Union, with a membership of 1,000, declared a strike. The other strikers were awaiting, from day to day, a similar sanction. At the beginning of the second week, the number of new hands being already large and rapidly increasing, the national president of the Shipwright, Jobbers and Calkers' Union, Mr. Kirk of Elizabeth N. J., the national representative of the Iron Ship Drillers and Tappers, Mr. Stewart Reid, and Mr. Hart of the Boiler Makers, Helpers and Iron Ship Builders' Union, made several attempts to bring about a harmonious adjustment. The company then stated its position substantially as follows: —

Its proposal of arbitration is withdrawn; its hours of labor shall remain as posted; on subjects of mutual interest, the company will deal directly with its employees, but not with the representatives of the union except upon request of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Representatives of a national organization of workmen having requested further mediation, the Board made inquiries but did not learn that any advantage would result from a conference at this time. The second week ended in the employer's declaring its intention to adhere firmly to the attitude above expressed. It was reported that 1,000 men were at work. On the 2d of May it was reported that some strikers of nearly every craft interested had returned. On the 3d, however, 35 workers in angle iron went out on strike and organized a union. At the end of the third week of the strike the following figures were published: returned to work, 1,200; left town, 800; still on strike, 600; total number of strikers, 2,600. The strike was diminishing

visibly. During the fifth week conferences were held between the employer and local representatives of several of the unions involved, which resulted in a settlement whereby the strike was declared off, and all hands returned to work with the exception of 200 or 300 shipwrights, whose places had been gradually taken by strangers. The terms of settlement were those laid down by the employer. It is probable that the strike was never declared off in all quarters, but by the 3d of June there was no appearance of any kind of labor trouble at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company.

STOVER & BEAN—LOWELL.

Eight lasters on the Consolidated Hand-method lasting machine in the shoe factory of Stover & Bean, Lowell, went out on strike on the 7th of April. The Board intervened promptly, and found that all places would soon be filled either by the return of former employees or by new hands, as there was no scarcity of workmen.

After four days some of the old hands returned. The industry suffered but little, and the affair soon passed from public notice.

GEORGE G. SNOW COMPANY—BROCKTON.

On April 11 was filed a joint application from the George G. Snow Company of Brockton and employees in the treeing department, alleging as matters of dispute the prices for two items. A hearing was given on April 14, and by consent adjourned. On May 3 Messrs. Snow and Leach, representing the parties in interest, informed the Board that the matter had been adjusted. Accordingly, the application was placed on file.

FLETCHER SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

A joint application from the Fletcher Shoe Company of Brockton and employees in the treeing department, represented by H. W. Leach, alleging controversies on ten items of treeing, was filed on April 11. A hearing was assigned to the 14th, and notices sent, but postponed on motion of one of the parties. On the 28th of April a hearing was assigned to May 3, but on that date a joint letter was received, announcing a settlement. The application was accordingly placed on file.

UNION RUBBER COMPANY—BOSTON.

On the twelfth day of April 66 employees of the Union Rubber Company went out on strike, to resist the suspension of 8 operators. There was an interval of three weeks only between this and a previous strike, and meanwhile there were several days of idleness, the excuse being that the engine was out of order. The employees resented this as discrimination, and said that the wage earners were discharged because of their activity in the previous strike. The officers of the company said that, in their desire to give such work as possible without jeopardizing more capital, they had put in more machines than the engine could run, and on learning this from an expert they concluded to detach some machines and lay off the operatives in turn, and thus distribute the work equally; that it would probably be three weeks before they came to any agreement with the employees who saw fit to strike, and then the loss of wages would amount to about \$3,000; and that it would be more sensible for the employees to put in a new engine at a cost of less than

\$1,000 than to strike and have nothing to show for it. This particular phase of an intermitting contest attracted no more attention, and the Board has not heard of it again.

HEEL WORKERS — LYNN.

On the 25th of April Heel Workers' Union No. 263, American Labor Union, and heel manufacturers of that city signed an agreement, as follows: —

Article 1. — That the hours of labor during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September shall be 10 hours per day for the first 5 days of the week, beginning work from 7 A.M. to 11.55 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5.55 P.M.; on Saturday work shall begin at 7 A.M. and cease at 11.55 A.M., without reduction of pay of the workers paid by the week for that half day; a total of 55 hours per week. If the worker does not work the total of 55 hours he shall be paid for the hours he does work at the ratio of 60 hours, and also a proportion of the Saturday afternoon to which he is entitled in accordance to the hours worked during the week.

Article 2. — That the hours of labor during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March shall be 10 hours a day for the first 5 days of the week, beginning at 7 A.M. to 11.55 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 5.55 P.M.; Saturday from 7 A.M. to 11.55 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 4.55 P.M.; a total of 59 hours, full pay for 60 hours.

Article 3. — There shall be no general reduction or advance in the prices now paid to the heel workers by the manufacturers of heels in the city of Lynn; but in individual cases, where the prices or grievances are not satisfactorily settled between the manufacturers and the workers, the matters in dispute shall be referred to the grievance committees of the heel workers and the heel manufacturers. If the conference of the grievance committees ends in a disagreement, the question in dispute shall then be submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, without strikes, lockouts or the stoppage of work pending the decision of the arbitrators.

Article 4. — That the heel workers may be discharged by the heel manufacturers for the following reasons: dishonesty, intoxication, incompetency and gross carelessness; that union men shall not be discriminated against.

Article 5. — The officers and members of the Heel Workers' Union voluntarily pledge themselves that the heel workers employed by other heel manufacturers, firms outside the city of Lynn, shall be thoroughly organized and brought up to the same conditions as above set forth, at the very earliest date. Failure to procure satisfactory competitive results within the time of expiration of this agreement will forfeit all rights to a renewal of this or any other agreement.

For heel pressing, large or small lots, to be 30 cents per 1,000.

Article 6. — That this agreement shall go into effect April 1, 1904, and remain in force until April 1, 1905.

For the manufacturers,

CHARLES E. HARWOOD, *President*,

For J. B. RENTON COMPANY.

For the Heel Workers' Union,

RICHARD MURPHY.

NEWMAN GARLAND.

RICHARD R. WYMAN.

CANEDY-CLARK SHOE COMPANY — NORTH ADAMS.

On the twenty-fifth day of April oral notice was received from John F. Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in behalf of the employees, concerning a controversy in the factory of the Canedy-Clark Shoe Company at North Adams, which, if neglected, might develop into a serious industrial difficulty. The vice-president of the company, Mr. W. W. Applegarth, appeared at the same time, and requested the good offices of the Board.

On the 27th the Board went to North Adams, and

brought the parties together in the evening at the Richmond House. A conference was had on a price list involving ninety-nine items of work in the cutting room. The vice-president of the company and the heads of departments in the factory conferred with a committee of five on the part of the union and the business agent until long after midnight, and at last, on the morning of the 28th, an agreement was reached on all the details and signed by both parties. In the words of the last paragraph: —

This agreement is to take effect April 28, 1904, and terminate March 31, 1905. Either party desiring to alter, amend or annul this agreement must so notify the other party in writing at least 30 days before the expiration of this agreement; and if neither party gives such notice, then we agree that this scale of prices shall continue in force for another year.

Later in the year a difficulty arose in another department, which was settled in a similar fashion.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD — SPRINGFIELD.

On the twenty-sixth day of April 45 boiler makers left the Springfield shops of the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, because of a refusal to reinstate 2 discharged men. For the same cause a strike of 10 boiler makers occurred that day in Rensselaer, N. Y. It appeared that the men had been discharged six weeks before, for some violation of the company's rules. The Board offered its mediation on the 28th, but the employer regarded the difficulty as a misunderstanding that would right itself shortly. A conference of union officials

with the officers of the railroad was held on the 29th, but no result was reached. On the 3d of May it was reported that a settlement had been reached, and the boiler makers employed in West Springfield and Rensselaer immediately returned to work. By the terms of the settlement, which was the result of a conference of parties, 1 discharged man was to be taken back. The matter did not attract any public notice thereafter.

CLARK & COLE—MIDDLEBOROUGH.

The following agreement was made on April 26 : —

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
BOSTON, April 26, 1904.

AGREEMENT.

Agreement entered into this twenty-sixth day of April, 1904, between the undersigned box manufacturers, Clark & Cole of Middleborough, Mass., parties of the first part, and the undersigned representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Local Union No. 248, of Middleborough, Mass., parties of the second part.

Article I. — The party of the first part agrees to hire none but members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union who are in good standing and who carry a book issued by the above branch of said union, or workmen who shall make application for membership in said union, or signify their intention to do so on or before the end of the second week of their employment.

Article II. — It is agreed that the minimum wages for fitters shall be \$12 per week, except in case of apprentices, who shall be paid at the rate of \$9 for the first four weeks, \$10.50 for the second four weeks and \$12 per week thereafter; no more than 2 apprentices shall be allowed at the same time.

Article III. — It is agreed that the minimum wages for double cut-off shall be \$10.50 per week.

Article IV. — It is agreed that the minimum wages for matching

and helpers on the first floor shall be \$9 per week. Other machine operators shall receive the same wages as at present.

Article V. — It is agreed that all machine operators and hand nailers on the second floor earning at present less than \$12 per week shall be as at present.

Article VI. — It is agreed that any workman now receiving more than the above wages shall not be subjected to a reduction by the adoption of this scale.

Article VII. — Over-time shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter; this includes Sundays and the recognized holidays, — Patriots' Day, Memorial Day, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Article VIII. — Under no circumstances shall work be performed on Labor Day, or after 9.30 p.m., except in the case of repairs.

Article IX. — It is agreed that 9 hours shall constitute a day's work, making 54 hours a week's work.

Article X. — The whistle shall blow at 5 minutes before 7 o'clock and 5 minutes before 1 o'clock; also again at 7 o'clock and 1 o'clock.

Article XI. — That if an employee is late, only the time he loses be deducted.

Article XII. — It is agreed that only one man shall have the power of hiring and discharging, that is, the superintendent or the firm; except in the absence of the firm for a week or more, then the foreman of the first floor and the foreman of the second floor shall have power to hire.

Article XIII. — It is agreed that no employee shall be discharged for being absent on account of sickness when proper notice has been given.

Article XIV. — It is agreed that, in case of a dispute arising, a representative from the employer and one from the employees shall endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement; in case no satisfactory settlement can be made by this method, then it is agreed to refer it to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration within a reasonable time, its decision to be final. During the time no strike or lockout shall be declared.

Article XV. — The party of the second part hereby grants to the party of the first part the use of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union label.

Article XVI. — This agreement shall be in force from May 1, 1904, and continue until May 1, 1905. If any change shall be desired by either party, the proposed change shall be submitted 30 days before the expiration of this agreement.

CLARK & COLE, *

By E. B. COLE,

For the Employer.

O. A. LLOYD,

*President and Agent, Local Union No. 248 of
the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Interna-
tional Union of America.*

CHARLES L. STARKEY,

CHARLES A. LEE,

W. A. HARLOW,

Committee for the Employees.

BAKERS — BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Rumors of impending strike as the result of the demands of the bakers' unions in Boston and vicinity having reached the Board in the latter part of April, communication was effected between the master bakers on the one hand and the agents of the workmen on the other. On April 27 the master bakers informed the Board that they had had two conferences without effecting an agreement, and that a strike was expected to take place on the following Monday, May 2, but not before, owing to the terms of an agreement that had yet a few days more to run.

The demands of the unions, expressed in the form of an agreement, were as follows : —

It is agreed that none others than members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union shall be employed in the shops, and none others than members of unions Nos. 4 and 53 in good standing.

Sixty hours shall constitute a week's work, but no bakers shall

work more than 6 days or nights in any one week, and no more than 2 hours overtime ; overtime to be paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour.

And it is further agreed that a foreman shall receive no less than \$18 per week, second hands and oven hands \$16 per week. No baker shall work for less than \$15 a week. There shall be but 1 apprentice for every 6 men.

Jobbers must be hired directly at the office of the above-mentioned unions, during their office hours. They shall be paid \$3 for each day's work of 10 hours, and 40 cents for each hour in excess of said 10 hours' work in any one day.

A jobber who leaves the headquarters to take the place of a foreman shall receive \$3.50 per day.

The men shall work on Sunday as heretofore when required, but no other work shall be performed outside of brown bread and beans, for which service they shall receive 40 cents per hour. Sunday before Labor Day is not included in this part of this agreement.

No baker shall be allowed or compelled to work on any legal holiday, except such holiday fall on Saturday or Monday. Day men shall work on Sunday before Labor Day and night men on Sunday before Labor Day ; night men shall not work night of Labor Day, but shall start Tuesday at their usual hour of starting. No baker shall do any driver's work.

On and after the first day of May, 1904, until the first day of May, 1905, each and every loaf of bread shall bear the union label before leaving the shop.

The delegates or the agents of the unions, parties to this agreement and bearing the proper credentials, are to be allowed in any shop during working hours, providing they shall ask permission from any one in charge.

All difficulties arising between employers and employees shall be settled by a committee of five boss bakers and five journeymen bakers. If this committee cannot settle such difficulties, they shall be settled by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the decision of said Board shall be final. No strikes or lock-outs shall be permitted pending the decision of the arbitration committee.

A copy of this agreement is to be hung in a conspicuous place in every shop, for reference in disputes which may arise under it.

In communicating with the unions the Board expressed a hope that no strike would be declared until an opportunity to arrange an amicable settlement had been given to the State Board. The parties met on April 28 and held a conference, the executive committee of the Master Bakers' Association representing the employers, and a committee from unions Nos. 4 and 53 representing the employees. The master bakers subsequently said that they had presented counter propositions to the committee from the unions, which asked for an extension of one week's time for a careful consideration thereof. This request was granted by the master bakers, with the understanding that neither side was to take action before the seventh day of May, and that another conference should be held on Monday, May 2, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the thirtieth day of April, however, the unions voted to strike on the following morning (Sunday), regardless of the recent negotiations, and without notice to the employers. The master bakers thereupon voted to establish their business on the open-shop plan, and to take back such of their employees as might care to apply, such as were desired, under conditions of hours and wages the same as those of the past year.

On May 1 about 1,000 bakers struck; the other members of the unions, about 450, remained at work in some 70 shops, their employers having signed the agreement. It was understood that 60 per cent. of the output had been made by six firms, and these were no longer able to supply their customers. Strikes were inaugurated or preparations made therefor in the following cities and towns: Cambridge, Somerville, Everett, Chelsea, Weymouth, Medford, Lynn,

Salem, Brockton, Abington, Rockland, Stoughton, North Easton and Bridgewater. In many cases the teamsters, firemen and engineers connected with the baking industry left work in sympathy, while others willing to work were rendered idle by reason of the strike, but only for a few days.

The Hebrew bakers, who constitute a separate section of the craft, did not engage in the strike, satisfactory settlements having been made between the business agent, David Goldstein, and all the Hebrew employers but one.

It was expected that in one week the strike would come to an end. Such was not the case, however. On the 5th of May the secretary of the master bakers published a statement assuring the public that there would be no bread famine. An agent of the American Anti-boycott Association came to Boston at the request of some of the master bakers who were members of that association, and established headquarters in the Board of Trade building. These issued a letter, from which the following is extracted, as indicating the no-surrender attitude of the larger master bakers : —

We have understood, from reliable sources, that threats of violence and insults have been made by certain people in different localities, which we very much regret. We would urge upon any of the master bakers knowing of such threats being made to report it in full detail to us. If all the bakers stand as firmly together in maintaining the position that we have taken as those that have called at the master bakers' rooms are doing, there can be no question whatever as to the outcome.

The charge of violence was indignantly denied by the agents of the bakers' unions.

On May 8 the Massachusetts State Branch of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union held a con-

vention, and the question of a general strike involving New England was considered; but it was deemed unnecessary, in view of the victory that the bakers of Boston and the vicinity were sure to obtain.

On the 10th of May eight machines were set up in the big bakeries, and operated successfully. On the 18th of May the master bakers reported that there was a disposition to return to work, several having done so without the union's consent; and, a conference being sought by the labor leaders, an official communication was sent to every member of the association, saying that the question of the strike being ended was a matter of a short time only. The conference was not held, however.

The parties entered into a contest of endurance from that time on. There were varying reports of defections from the union, but there was no change of attitude on the part of the employers that would warrant the hope of any better terms than those of last year, or that any man hired during the difficulty would be discharged to make room for a returning striker. At latest accounts the masters report that more bread than ever is produced in Boston. The pie industry has possibly been somewhat disorganized, and there have been more or less serious changes in the relations of producer and distributor. No serious inconvenience has been felt by the public at any time. On the other hand, the employees claim that there is a strike involving over 1,000 men. They admit that many of these found work elsewhere, and that the hope of returning is very slight as regards the others.

BAKERS' ASSOCIATION — FALL RIVER.

Toward the last of April rumors of the refusal of members of the Master Bakers' Association of Fall River to sign an agreement proposed by the Journeymen's Union having come to the knowledge of the Board, coupled with apprehensions of a strike, communication was effected on May 2. The masters stated that the mills throughout the city had curtailed their products, which made the bakery, as well as other business, dull. Moreover, flour and eggs and other materials used in baking had greatly increased in price; that it was a hardship to be obliged to submit to union requirements, for instance, to pay \$15 or even \$13 a week for help not more efficient than \$10-a-week men in non-union shops. The non-union bakeries of Fall River had placed their output upon the market at a 10 per cent. discount; the members of the association who reduced their prices 10 per cent. lost money because of high wages; still, if they were to do business at all, some form of agreement must be effected, and for that purpose the parties were even then conferring. If, however, the negotiations should fail, the Board would be notified. No such notice was received.

PLUMBERS — MALDEN.

On April 30 the business agent of the union intending to strike for more pay and the president of the Master Plumbers' Association of Malden were invited to confer on the question of a settlement. The employees' agent promised that there would be no strike, provided the conference took place in the first week of May. The president of the em-

ployers' association promised to lay it before his associates on May 4, but not before, strike or no strike. He would not speak for the whole association, and he had done enough gratuitous labor for them without exerting himself to avert the strike. Notwithstanding all efforts, on Monday, the second day of May, 50 plumbers, members of Union No. 141, went out on strike for an increase in pay from \$3 to \$3.50 per day of 8 hours. It was the first trouble of the kind in five years. Some of the employers granted the demands, others resisted them. Finally, on May 17 they returned to work, a promise of \$3.25 per day having been effected. The master plumbers who had previously agreed to pay \$3.50 were to be allowed to pay \$3.25 per day, if they saw fit.

BAKERS — LYNN.

A general strike of bakers of Lynn occurred on Monday, May 2, when 65 union and 35 non-union bakers quit work to enforce the demand for a 9-hour day. The mediation of the Board was offered, and immediately accepted by the employers. Articles of agreement had been proposed on each side and promptly rejected by the other, with the exception of George H. Briggs, E. F. Boardman, Adams & Co., Ward & Doyle, Robert Leighton, M. C. Anderson, W. T. Current and Susan M. Jenkins, who signed the schedule. These shops afforded employment to about 20.

Conferences were had up to the 5th of May, when the following notice was received by the Board: —

CITY OF LYNN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 5, 1904.

MR. WILLARD HOWLAND, *Chairman, State Board of Arbitration, Room 128, State House, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR : — In compliance with section 2 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, you are hereby notified that there is a strike in the city of Lynn in the bakers' trade.

Mr. C. O. Blood will give you such information as you desire.

Yours truly,

HENRY W. EASTHAM, *Mayor.*

Other bakers' unions in all the eastern States hastened to the assistance of the strikers, and in some quarters the extension of the difficulty throughout New England was discussed. Interviews for the purpose of bringing about a harmonious arrangement were had with the representatives of both sides from day to day, but the prospect of agreement was slight, since each side felt that it could compel the other to accede to its demands. The following correspondence led up to an agreement : —

LYNN, MASS., May 9, 1904.

MR. JOHN S. VALIQUET, *President, Lynn, Mass.*

DEAR SIR : — The master bakers have awaited the pleasure of your body for over a week, and now feel that the time has arrived when their interests and the interests of the public demand that they make the following statement of their position.

Owing to the high prices of materials used during the past year, it has been impossible in many cases for the bakers to conduct their business without loss. This is known and admitted by many of the journeymen bakers. Notwithstanding these conditions, the journeymen ask the master bakers to reduce their working hours. The reduction asked would be equivalent to a raise of over 10 per cent. in their wages. The union asks the master bakers to take on the additional expense of buying and attaching labels to every loaf of bread baked by them, and to make other agreements that will render it more expensive for them to conduct their business.

The only remedy, in case they concede to the demands of the union, seems to be for the master bakers to raise the price of their products; this they do not think would be just to consumers, when the scale of wages of other working men is considered as compared with the wages received by bakers. The lowest wages that a journeyman baker received last year in Lynn was \$15 a week for 10 hours a day, and 40 cents an hour for over-time. From this amount the wages run \$16, \$18, \$20, and in some cases even higher, according to the ability of the baker. The wages and hours that the Lynn bakers worked under last year are the same as the Boston bakers are demanding this year; and when it is considered that in several large cities, such as Lowell and Fall River, the unions are demanding only \$13 a week for 10 hours a day, as compared with the demands of the Lynn bakers for \$15 a week for 9 hours, it does not seem right. The journeyman bakers in Lynn are in a far better position than the majority of mechanics or workmen in other lines of trade, as they practically have steady work the year round, and there is no loss of time on account of bad weather and very little on account of dull seasons.

An additional objection that the master bakers make to placing a label on each loaf of bread arises from the fact that the general public are strongly opposed to having anything stuck on their food; and that it is such a needless expense, as it could be easily ascertained whether this class of goods offered for sale in any place were union-made.

Another reason why the master bakers decline to sign the agreement presented by the union is, that the document is not properly drawn, — the meaning in some places is obscure, and in others the wording does not cover the meaning intended; for these reasons the master bakers submitted a revised agreement.

The committee are ready to sign the agreement submitted by them to the union, or will submit the question of the form of agreement to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The only condition on which this offer of arbitration is made is that the men return to work under the same conditions as last year, Tuesday night, May 10, 1904, pending the decision of the State Board.

Respectfully,

F. A. WHITNEY, *Secretary.*

MAY 11, 1904.

Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 182, Mr. JOHN S. VALIQUET, President, Lynn, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—On May 9 the master bakers' committee sent a communication to your body, stating their position, and offering to submit the question involved to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. You acknowledged receipt of the communication, and stated that it had been voted to place it in the hands of your executive board to act upon. Up to the present time we have received no reply from your executive board, but we have heard indirectly that they are unwilling to submit the matter to arbitration.

It must be plain to your body, as well as to the public, that the master bakers are willing and anxious to do everything in their power to make a settlement that will be just to both parties. The master bakers have not insisted upon the acceptance of their agreement in the exact form as presented by them, but have expressed a willingness to make any reasonable change in the wording of the same. The only reply that the master bakers have received from your union in answer to their proposition for a compromise agreement has been that your body has decided to stick by the original agreement. This seems unreasonable, when it is considered that members of your own committee, at the conference with the master bakers' committee, admitted that section 2 of your agreement did not express the meaning intended to be conveyed, and that section 13, on account of an error of the printer, did not make sense.

The master bakers are determined to do everything in their power to make a settlement before taking any action antagonistic to the Bakers' Union. Thinking possibly that the reason your body is unwilling to take advantage of the master bakers' offer to arbitrate is that you are not satisfied with the arbitrators named, they hereby make the following propositions:—

We will submit your proposed agreement to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, or to the labor and arbitration committee of the Lynn Board of Trade, or to a committee to be composed of three members, one to be the president of your body, the other the chairman of the master bakers' committee, the third to be chosen by the two above named. Whichever of these propositions is accepted, the men are to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators.

F. A. WHITNEY, *Secretary.*

Responding, among other things, to the assertion that the public would experience a repugnance for bread with the stamp attached, assuming that it had been affixed to the loaf as postage stamps are to envelopes, the following letter was issued by the Bakers' Union :—

To the Public.

LYNN, MASS., May 16, 1904.

We, the undersigned, believing the time has arrived for making this statement, give our views of the situation now existing between the master bakers of Lynn and our union. Our yearly agreement or contract was submitted to the master bakers 30 days previous to expiration of our 1903 contract. No notice was taken of this, and another communication was sent to them, which was answered, stating that they positively refused to accede to our demands, and in return sent us a contract of the master bakers' construction, which was drawn from an out-of-date agreement of some other city, where the conditions were entirely different, and proposed that a conference be held between the master bakers and a committee from our union, which we accepted. At this meeting of the committees the contract of the master bakers and the union contract were discussed section by section, with the result that each committee stood by its respective contract, which was practically a deadlock. The next proposition from the master bakers was that the whole matter be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration, on condition the men return to work on old contract of 1903, which called for a 10-hour work day. The union answered this, saying that, as half of the bakeries were working on a 9-hour basis, it would not feel justified in asking the other half to work on a 10-hour basis. Another proposition was then received from the master bakers, offering as arbitration committees the State Board, or the Lynn Board of Trade committee, or a committee composed of chairman of master bakers, the president of the union and a third party to be chosen by the two named, on condition that, which ever of these boards of arbitration be selected, the men return to work pending decision of arbitration. This proposition was accepted by the union, providing the men return to work under our new or 1904 agreement. When this was submitted to the master bakers the matter of going to work was waived, and this the union could not accept. A proposition was made to the master

bakers that a board be selected composed of seven master bakers and seven members of the union ; and, considering that we have heard from different sources that the union ask for further concessions next year, we offered to have the 1904 agreement hold good for two years. The union is willing to meet the master bakers at any time, and discuss the situation. This is as the case now stands. We further wish to say that we feel justified in making this statement, considering misrepresentation and misleading reports seemingly emanating from master bakers. A statement has been made that we are weak financially, which is an untruth. Every striking member of our local has received a strike benefit of \$5 weekly, and will continue to receive the same or more during the strike. Our international organizer visited Lynn to-day and had a conference with our executive board, and stated that we would have full financial support of the international union.

With regards to our label, we would say that the following explains itself : A committee of Boston bakers' unions Nos. 4 and 53 called at the State Board of Health Saturday, and had a conference with Dr. Abbott in regard to the union label now placed on all bread made by union bakers. One of the labels was exhibited to the doctor, who, after examining it, stated that in his opinion it could be used on the bread with perfect safety.

We have received offers of financial assistance from many local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., with which our local is affiliated.

We take exception to an article published in a Lynn daily, saying that our bread label was attached under unclean conditions. This is not so. Our labels are now made without gum, and placed in the pans before putting in the loaf, and the moisture during baking fastens the label. Any housewife can easily demonstrate this by placing a little piece of white paper in her pan before baking her bread.

Trusting we have not taken too much of your valuable space, believe us,

EXECUTIVE BOARD BAKERS' UNION.

To this the master bakers replied : —

Executive Board, Bakers' Union.

LYNN, MASS., May 16, 1904.

GENTLEMEN : — We are surprised to read your statement "to the public" in the noon issue of to-day's "News." It comes a

long way from stating the conditions as they existed at the commencement of the trouble. Later we may think it best to prove this, but at present we cannot see that it has any bearing on the situation.

There is a difference between your union and the master bakers. The master bakers have made several offers to arbitrate this difference, and are still willing to do so. If your union believes its position to be just and right, why does it refuse to arbitrate?

F. A. WHITNEY, *Secretary*.

It appeared that the principle of arbitration was satisfactory to both parties for settling all, or almost all of the matters in dispute; the conditions that ought to prevail while awaiting a decision, which could not endure for a long time, or make much difference in the wages, had now become the matter on which they would not be reconciled. On May 23, however, agents of the Central Labor Union and the Lynn Board of Trade met and agreed upon all matters save that of the label, a detail which the Board of Trade committee did not feel at liberty to arrange without more authority. The first proposition was for the master bakers to pay 6 cents a thousand for simple, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a thousand for combination, labels. The agreement was so well in sight that some of the bakers returned to work before the night ended. The following day, the 24th, the agreement was reached, as follows:—

LYNN, MASS., May 24, 1904.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO THIS DAY BETWEEN THE MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF LYNN AND THE BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION No. 182 OF LYNN.

Section 1.— It is hereby agreed that the party of the first part will at all times in the conduct of his or her business employ only members of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America who are in good standing. When practical, will hire the

same through the secretary of Local Union No. 182 of Lynn, Mass.

Section 2. — That said members shall not work over 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week of 6 days; that members shall not work Sundays or legal holidays, nor shall they work over 3 hours over-time in any one week, over-time to be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour. This section shall not apply to hotel and restaurant bakers or ice-cream makers. No over-time shall be charged in a week where there is a holiday unless men work over 54 hours.

Section 3. — Hotel and restaurant bakers and ice-cream makers may be employed to work on Sundays and holidays, providing such work shall be considered as over-time, and paid for at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

Section 4. — Foremen shall receive not less than \$20 per week; second hands not less than \$16 per week; all bench and bowl hands not less than \$15 per week.

Section 5. — One helper is allowed up to five bakers; over that number two helpers are allowed.

Section 6. — Jobbers shall receive not less than \$3 per day of 9 hours, and 40 cents per hour over-time.

Section 7. — The secretary or any members with credentials from the union shall be admitted to any shop.

Section 8. — Employers shall be furnished with labels free of charge by Local Union No. 182, and these labels shall be placed upon all loaves of bread.

Section 9. — That in shops employing one man to work alone he shall receive not less than \$18 per week.

Section 10. — That no man shall be called out of any shop until a committee of Local No. 182 and the employer hold a conference. In case of failure to come to terms, said disagreement shall be arbitrated by the executive board of this local, and an equal number of master bakers.

Section 11. — That if any member reports for work in an unfit state (except through sickness), his employer may report same to Local No. 182, which shall impose a fine on said member.

Section 12. — No member shall be compelled to board with employer. For setting sponges or other work outside of regular hours over-time shall be paid.

Section 13. — Night men shall not start work before 6 P.M., pro-

vided, however, that an earlier hour may be agreed upon by master baker and journeyman.

Section 14. — This contract shall not be altered by any verbal agreement. Both parties to the foregoing contract agree that it shall be in force from May 24, 1904, up to and including April 30, 1906.

Section 15. — From and after date (May 24) it is guaranteed by the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America, Local Union No. 182, that the minimum fee for initiation into that association shall be \$50. It is further agreed by Local Union No. 182, of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America, that, should the initiation fee be reduced to \$25 within 12 months from the date of this agreement, \$25 shall be refunded to all candidates initiated during such time. It is agreed by the Master Bakers' Association of Lynn that no man who has taken part in the recent differences between their association and Local No. 182 shall be discriminated against.

In witness whereof, the parties to this agreement have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first mentioned above.

JOHN S. VALIQUET.

MATTHEW STEELE.

THOS. W. GARDINER.

C. H. HASTINGS.

W. S. HALIBURTON.

CARPENTERS — SPRINGFIELD.

On May 2, 250 carpenters, members of the local unions, went out on strike to enforce a demand for \$3 per day of eight hours, being an increase of 25 cents. The members of the Master Carpenters' Association concluded to adopt what they called an open shop, — a shop where union and non-union men stand upon equal footing. The Board immediately offered its services as mediator, but they were declined by the employers. Later, throughout the month of May, communication was had from time to time with one side or the other. The Springfield Central Labor Union

was authorized by the men to confer with the employers, and a committee of carpenters had been authorized to negotiate a settlement, but no opportunity for so doing could be made. Sympathizers, not directly involved, whose interests had been invoked, appealed to the Board from time to time for such help as might be possible, but on learning what the Board had done, and how the parties were disposed to each other, retired. At length, on the 7th of August, a mass meeting of carpenters was held, and the strike was declared off by a vote that was almost unanimous. The failure of the strike was attributed to the small degree of activity in the building trade, and there was a complaint that other unions had not rendered them sufficient material help. The loss in wages since May 2 was estimated at \$4,000, affecting those directly interested; the business loss to the employer could not be ascertained; the wage loss in building occupations other than carpentry, caused by this strike, must also have been quite large.

TUBEWORKERS—SOMERVILLE.

The International Association of Tubeworkers of America is represented in Somerville by Local Union No. 5. On May 2 the members of Local Union No. 5, all of whom were employed by the American Tube Works Company, a corporation, submitted to their employer a request for \$1 a week increase in wages. The officers of the local and of the delegate body to which it belongs stated that 80 per cent. of the employees were married; that the cost of living had gradually increased; that the corporation's profits were in 1903 \$469,000, which profits were an increase of \$111,000 over the profits of the year preceding, according to sworn

statements made by the employer; that the stockholders numbered 17; and that "Our demands were curtly and insultingly refused, and no other alternative was left the 567 employees but to declare a strike." At a conference subsequently held it is stated that the employer offered to increase the pay of such as might be found deserving. On May 15 it was voted to renew the request, with the understanding that a strike would follow a refusal. Two days later the union men struck; 48 non-union men, however, remained in, while machinists to the number of 20 and blacksmiths numbering 4 reported for work. The streets were free from disorder, but pickets were stationed near by.

The agent of the employees desired to refer the matter to this Board. On July 15 the employees invited the Board's mediation. On the 18th the mayor of Somerville notified the Board of his own attempts to compose the difficulty. The company at no time would confer with the men, and declined to do so as late as September 13. Several strikers found work in other places, many were resolved never to go back, and some returned to the factory. In the first fortnight of October it was reported to the Board that, out of 560 who quit work, the total number then on strike was 235. The management said that they had curtailed productions, and had a sufficiency of help for all orders on hand. The strike was never declared off.

CARPENTERS — HOLYOKE.

On May 2 the carpenters of Holyoke, 300 in number, went on a general strike for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$3 minimum per day of 8 hours. The Board com-

municated with both sides. The master carpenters determined to adopt free-shop principles, and declined the mediation of this Board, for the reason that the building industry had been quiet for several months, that there had been no work nor any demand for work except repairing, which ought to be large at this season, but was in fact small. The strike was considered inopportune, especially when it was known that the builders of the Connecticut valley, in a convention in the early spring, had decided to grant no increase this year. Employment in the allied building trades was rendered precarious by the carpenters' strike. Plumbers, and painters more especially, were ordered from houses upon which non-union carpenters, or those who had rendered themselves obnoxious, were employed. These tradesmen, having no grievance of their own, deprived of work, found that the season was slipping away from them. It was necessary to evade the stress of circumstances so purely artificial. The Plumbers' Union accordingly disbanded, in order to enable its members to work wherever they could obtain a situation. The Painters' Union, not wishing to recede from the attitude of a sympathetic strike, either tacitly, or by vote, allowed its members to work wherever they saw fit, provided they obtained union wages and hours, and thus only was it saved from disintegration. On Monday, August 8, after a contest of 14 weeks, the strike was declared off.

PIANO MOVERS—BOSTON.

A general strike of the piano movers of Boston occurred on Monday, the second day of May; 115 teamsters employed by piano houses or master truckmen quit work, to

enforce a demand of \$13 a week for laborers, \$14 for drivers, with \$1 extra in the case of three-horse teams attached to covered vans. The Board offered its services as mediator. The employers in one quarter or another soon began to sign the new schedule, and the difficulty seemed to be in the way of settling itself.

The strike came to an end on May 10, when the employer who held out the longest, having failed to procure new hands to take the strikers' places, signed the agreement and received his former employees without discrimination into their old places.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS—BOSTON.

Six out of eight shops engaged in the construction of elevators suffered a severe strike on the second day of May of 160 journeymen, to enforce a demand for a better understanding concerning hotel and travelling expenses when building elevators in other places. The Board, with a view to ascertain the facts of the controversy and whether the services of a mediator were required, effected communication with the agent of the union who conducted its local business. The difficulty was not confined to this State.

By June 17 the strike had extended to Philadelphia, and it was stated that 8,000 men were thrown out of work when the Elevator Constructors' National Union in New York declared the strike general. Toward the middle of June the men's grievance, as stated, was for recognition of the union. On June 28 an agreement was made at New York, and the next day work was resumed.

The following is the substance of the conditions agreed to in Boston :—

All workmen on any kind of work within twenty-five miles from Boston shall be members of Union No. 4.

Eight hours a day's work. Over-time, between 5 P.M. and 12 P.M., at 50 per cent. more than regular rates; other over-time on week days, Sunday time and holiday time at 100 per cent. more than regular rates.

Mechanics' pay, 45 cents per hour, or \$3.60 per day; helpers' pay, 31½ cents per hour, or \$2.50 per day.

Night-shift men at rates similar to those of the preceding article.

Payment on the spot, or at the office on the employer's time.

Employer supplies tools for iron work.

Workmen required to travel are to receive their expenses.

There shall be no strike, no lockout; arbitration by a conference committee of five, organized in the usual way.

The agreement is to last from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

BAKERS — BROCKTON.

On May 2 a strike of union bakers took place in Brockton, which the Board immediately investigated. Negotiations were in progress, propositions on one side or the other being under consideration. Both parties, however, preferred a peaceful settlement to a prolonged contest, and on May 3, responding to an invitation, met in the presence of the Board at Brockton. The conference dissolved without agreement. It appeared that all the union bakers excepting six had signed or consented to sign the union schedule; and the journeymen bakers, being confident of a total victory, were disinclined to hazard any part of the contest by submitting it to the judgment of an impartial tribunal, however constituted. Once the agreement was signed, however, disputes arising were to be referred to arbitration, as may be seen from the following articles: —

OFFICIAL PRICE LIST.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following schedule of wages and rules:—

No. 1. Night workmen: foremen to receive not less than \$20 per week; second hands to receive not less than \$18 per week; underhands to receive not less than \$16 per week.

No. 2. Day workmen: foremen to receive not less than \$20 per week; second hands to receive not less than \$16 per week; underhands to receive not less than \$15 per week.

No. 3. Nine hours to constitute a day's work.

No. 4. Six days of 9 hours per day to constitute a week's work.

No. 5. Forty cents per hour to be paid for all over-time.

No. 6. All over-time to be entered by the foreman.

No. 7. No boarding with the employer.

No. 8. Only one boy to be employed in each shop.

No. 9. No day worker shall start work before 5 o'clock A.M.

No. 10. No night worker shall start work before 5 o'clock P.M., except doughmakers.

No. 11. In all cases none but members in good standing in Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America shall be employed.

No. 12. In employing help members of Local No. 180 shall be given the preference, if capable, through the corresponding secretary.

No. 13. We will not under any consideration cause or sanction any lockout of journeymen bakers of Local No. 180 while this agreement is in force. All questions in dispute shall be left to a board of arbitration, mutually agreed upon.

This agreement shall remain in force until May 1, 1905.

If any clause of this agreement is broken, we shall forfeit the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following articles:—

No. 1. We shall furnish competent help when required.

No. 2. We shall furnish labels to employers free of charge, two weeks' supply at one time only, as long as contract is fully lived up to.

No. 3. And that Local No. 180 shall not cause or sanction any strike while this contract is in force. All questions in dispute

which cannot be mutually agreed upon shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, mutually agreed upon.

No. 4. This agreement shall remain in force until May 1, 1905.

In consequence of declaring the strike off, the night bakers returned to work on May 8, and, though the strike lingered in most shops indefinitely, it never returned to public notice.

FRIEND BROTHERS—LOWELL.

Some of the master bakers of Lowell signed an agreement with the bakers' union. The union, relying upon other means to obtain the signatures of other employers, then concentrated its attention upon the Friend Brothers bakery, and on Monday, May 9, one week later than the time appointed to strike, several of the bakers quit work. The journeymen insisted among other demands that all bread should bear a union label. There was no question of wages. The employer refused to force the label upon unwilling customers. The Board offered to mediate, but the strike was dissolving. No difficulty was ever experienced. Some union hands remained out, and their places were supplied by strangers, who have given satisfaction.

The union placed the firm's name upon the unfair list, but in November acknowledged the injustice in a letter to the firm saying that "all the others are not living up to the contract and not using the label." The firm answered that it had long felt such usage "was a case of persecution against us alone."

The acknowledgment came too late to be of value in bringing about any agreement. Since that time the business has continued without any interruption.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS —
SOMERVILLE.**

On the 13th of May the following notice of strike was received : —

NOTICE OF STRIKE.

[Which may be given by either or both parties, by mayor, or selectmen, or by any citizen.]

To the Honorable the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Boston, Mass.

The undersigned respectfully represents that a strike occurred in the painting, decorating and paperhanging industries at Somerville, in this Commonwealth, involving members of the Somerville Master Painters' Association and about 85 men employed by them as painters, decorators or paperhangers, on the second day of May, A.D. 1904 ; and that the nature of the controversy, briefly stated, is as follows : the employers refuse to sign an agreement proposed by the workmen, a copy of which is hereto annexed, which act of the employers is substantially a refusal of the following demands : —

1. The minimum wage shall be \$2.80 for a day of 8 hours.
2. Only competent workmen shall be employed.

Wherefore, your honorable Board is respectfully requested to put itself in communication as soon as may be with said employer and employees, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them ; and, if the Board considers it advisable, investigate the cause of said controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same.

Dated this thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1904.

JOHN T. O'NEILL,

*Business Agent of District Council No. 25 of
Boston and Vicinity, Brotherhood of Painters,
Decorators and Paperhangers of America.*

The fourth article of the agreement above referred to was as follows : —

The minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour for house painters and 40 cents per hour for decorators.

In other respects the proposed agreement was substantially that presented to the master painters of Cambridge.

The Board advised the masters that it was in receipt of a strike notice. They replied that there was nothing that they wished to submit to arbitration. At latest accounts the Somerville master painters who are not members of the masters' association were paying the union wages, and it was believed that the members of the association could do the same if they chose. In a statement published by the union the workmen said:—

As long as we are willing to work hard every day of our lives, we should receive enough wages to enable us to feed, clothe, house and educate our children in a manner becoming citizens of the United States.

The strike disappeared from notice without ever being declared off.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS—
CAMBRIDGE.**

On the 13th of May the following notice of strike was received:—

NOTICE OF STRIKE.

[Which may be given by either or both parties, by mayor, or selectmen, or by any citizen.]

To the Honorable the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Boston, Mass.

The undersigned respectfully represents that a strike occurred in the painting, decorating and paperhanging industries at Cambridge, in this Commonwealth, involving members of the Cambridge Master Painters' Association and about 120 men employed by them as painters, decorators or paperhangers, on the second day of May, A.D. 1904; and that the nature of the controversy, briefly stated, is as follows: the employers refuse to sign an agreement proposed by the workmen, a copy of which is hereto annexed, which act of the employers is substantially a refusal of the following demands:—

1. The minimum wage shall be \$2.80 for a day of 8 hours.
2. Only competent workmen shall be employed.

Wherefore, your honorable Board is respectfully requested to put itself in communication as soon as may be with said employer and employees, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them; and, if the Board considers it advisable, investigate the cause of said controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same.

Dated this thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1904.

JOHN T. O'NEILL,
*Business Agent of District Council No. 25 of
Boston and Vicinity, Brotherhood of Painters,
Decorators and Paperhangers of America.*

The agreement referred to in the above application is as follows: —

AGREEMENT AND WORKING RULES BETWEEN THE MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND LOCAL UNION NO. 443, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work.
2. The working hours shall be from 8 A.M. to 12 M., and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., or 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.; one hour for dinner from February 1 to November 1. During November, December and January men on jobs shall work one-half an hour at noon and quit work at night accordingly, if mutually agreed on.
3. Over-time shall be paid for as time and one-half from 5 P.M. to 12 at night, and after 12 at night, Sundays and holidays, shall be paid for as double time; but in no case shall employees be required to work on Labor Day. When a workman intentionally evades working his full 8 hours, he shall be reported by his employer and disciplined by the union, and the employer will deduct double time for the time lost in such cases.
4. The minimum rate of wages shall be 37½ cents per hour, and wages shall be paid weekly, on the established pay day of each employer.
5. All workmen shall receive, in addition to the regular wages herein specified, their board and travelling expenses, or such expenses incurred on the work when working out of town. If a workman leaves his work before it is completed, and without

the consent of the employer, it shall be on his own time and expense.

6. When a workman is sent to a locality where higher wages or better conditions prevail, he shall get the better wages and conditions.

7. Employers shall pay carfares to and from shop on job when workmen are obliged to pay the same in connection with their work.

8. All members of the union hereby agree not to sub-contract any work for themselves or others, except by consent of their employer.

9. All apprentices shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of at least three consecutive years at the business, and shall be not more than twenty-one years of age at the completion of their term of apprenticeship. All apprentices properly indentured shall be registered by the union, and every effort shall be made to enable them to become practical workmen; and in the last year of their apprenticeship they shall be admitted without charge into the union, and on completion of their term they will be entitled to all the rights of full membership on application; and they will not be considered journeymen unless they have complied with these requirements.

10. The number of apprentices in any shop shall be not more than one for each six men employed. Under no consideration shall men be taken under instructions.

11. The business agent of the union shall be allowed to visit all jobs during working hours to interview the foreman of the job, unless the owner objects thereto.

12. The union and its individual members agree to do all in their power to further the interests of the employers, by striving to elect only good workmen and to have all work in the trade go to the regular shops; and the employers on their part agree (other things being equal) to give preference of employment to union painters and paperhangers.

13. This agreement shall remain in force from the first Monday in April, 1904, to the first Monday in April, 1905; and if any change is contemplated by either party at its end, notice in writing shall be given by that party to the other at least three months prior to the termination of this agreement. And any dispute as to the

carrying out of this agreement may be adjusted at once by an arbitration committee consisting of two representatives from each party thereto, these, if necessary, choosing another.

The strikers included all members of the local union who were not employed in other places. During the morning of the 2d five masters agreed and 30 men returned to work.

On receipt of the above strike notice communication was had with the employers, and on May 17 a collective answer was received, saying that they respectfully declined a conference as suggested. Subsequently the Board learned from Mr. O'Neill that, while the strike was never declared off, and while the master painters of Cambridge were able to perform all their contracts with the scant help of strangers, the strikers had sought work wherever they could find it, and the controversy was practically at an end.

N. L. MILLARD & CO.—NORTH ADAMS.

On May 14 the Board was credibly informed of a controversy in the shoe factory of N. L. Millard & Co., at North Adams, as to price for eyeleting performed with a new machine, and for similar work performed on the old machine under changed conditions. After some negotiations both parties applied to the Board, and submitted items of dispute involving twelve styles and three machines. Before setting a day for a hearing, however, the Board, knowing their pacific sentiments, advised the parties to confer again. The advice was acted upon, and soon after, information was received that a settlement had been reached. The application was accordingly placed on file.

GEORGE F. BRADLEY — BOSTON.

On May 17 Abraham A. Brownstein, agent Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 36, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, called and alleged a breach of contract against Mr. Bradley for the laying off of one Buchsbaum, and subsequently Messrs. Bradley and Brownstein met at the State House in the presence of the Board. It appeared that Buchsbaum had been laid off at the end of the week, and subsequently sent word that he was sick. The employer, however, discovered that he was working in another place. Afterward Buchsbaum applied for work when there was no work for him. The business having increased, the shop since then ran night and day. Under the agreement, whenever it was necessary to curtail the amount of labor, the employees were laid off in succession; and this being shown to Mr. Bradley, he offered to take back Buchsbaum for the remainder of the week, and lay off somebody else. This was perfectly satisfactory, and the controversy came to an end. The employer, however, expressed great dissatisfaction with his relations with the union under the present agreement. The Board advised moderation, and the postponement to the end of the season of such difficulties as might arise in the mean time. They were advised to make an agreement before the next season opened, so as to remedy any defects that might be found in the present agreement. This advice was accepted.

PAINTERS — BOSTON.

A movement for an increase of 20 cents in wages, originating in the latter part of 1903, culminated on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1904, when 1,600 house painters and decorators of Boston quit their work and went out on strike, as the result of a failure of negotiations. There were grave reasons at the beginning of the month to apprehend a strike, for demands had been made upon the masters, and given publicity. On Monday, May 2, notice was received by the Board of a threatened strike. The majority that had so desired lacked only five of a necessary two-thirds vote at one of the meetings. Before May 10 there would be another meeting of the union, where these might have sufficient numbers; and the Board was urged to prevent the strike, if possible. Several interviews were had with leading employers, and on May 9, 16 of them responded to the Board's invitation. As the result of this meeting the Board invited both parties to come together and confer on a settlement. Though it was not until May 20 that a conference of committees with power to settle the difficulty could be arranged, in the meantime the union refrained from any offensive act. On May 20 Messrs. Daniel Lynch, William F. McCarthy, Walter Kelly, F. J. Kneeland, agent of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 11, and John T. Cashman, agent for the Building Trades Council, on the part of the employees, met the following employers: Edward C. Beck, American Painting and Decorating Company, Cyrus T. Clark Company, F. M. Rogers & Co., Cutler-Marshall Company, Daniels & Howlett Company, Inc., L. F. Perry & Whitney Company, James I. Wingate & Son, Wallburgh & Sherry

and John White. It was stated that the employers present represented 90 per cent. of the painting business. It appeared that a concerted answer to the union's demands could best be given in a meeting of master painters; and the conference adjourned with the understanding that such a meeting of employers would be had on May 24, if possible; accordingly, on May 24, the master painters met and considered their reply to the union's demands. Their reply, transmitted by the Board, was as follows:—

BOSTON, May 24, 1904.

Painters and Decorators' Union No. 11, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—According to the agreement made with the State Board of Arbitration, the representatives of the following firms of master painters met at the State House to consider what action they would take in regard to the demands of Union No. 11. After careful consideration of the existing conditions of business and the general depression throughout the country, it was determined that the best that could be done was:—

That we all agree to raise the present wages of \$2.80 for journeymen painters and \$3.20 for journeymen decorators to \$3 for the painters and \$3.40 for the decorators, beginning with the first Monday in May, 1905, to stay in force until the first Monday of May, 1908; all other conditions to stand as per agreement in force the first Monday of April, 1903.

JAMES I. WINGATE & SON.

CYRUS T. CLARK COMPANY.

L. F. PERRY & WHITNEY COMPANY.

WALLBURGH & SHERRY.

L. HABERSTROH & SON.

THOMAS SPROULES.

JOHN WHITE.

CUTLER-MARSHALL COMPANY.

F. M. ROGERS & Co.

DANIELS & HOWLETT COMPANY, INC.

AMERICAN PAINTING AND DECORATING COMPANY.

The foregoing reading was greeted with much disapproval, and the strike vote, which required two-thirds attendance, was passed with great enthusiasm; and no union man was to go back to work on the 25th unless his employer signed an agreement with the union scale committee. Strike headquarters were established; communication was had from time to time with individuals on one side or the other. Towards the middle of June, Edward C. Beck, a master painter, brought a bill in equity against John T. Cashman and others, officers in the Building Trades Council, and William F. McCarthy, business agent, and others of the Painters' Union, for an injunction to restrain them from persisting in strikes among employees on the Kimball building on which he was engaged as contractor, and from alleged acts of interference with his business by combining to unionize his shop. The defendants denied any violation or intimidation. The court granted the prayer, the defendants were enjoined from continuing pickets, from persisting in or causing a strike and from making threats and intimidating workmen. On July 2 it was learned that the management of 200 or 300 smaller shops had signed, but none of the greater employers, and that only 60 men were idle.

The union reported an increase of 400 members and only 22 defections. On Tuesday, July 5, the painters returned to work under conditions existing before the strike, 1,200 having received before this time the desired \$3.40.

E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY—BOSTON.

Sheet metal workers of Union No. 17 of Boston demanded \$3 for an 8-hour work day: shortening the day 1 hour, and increasing the pay 25 cents. Controversies arose between them and their employers. Conferences were held with a view to composing the difficulties, and agreements were reached in almost every instance. Toward the first of June the attention of the unions was concentrated upon E. B. Badger & Sons Company and S. D. Hicks & Sons. After interviews with the management of the factories the demand for an increase of 25 cents was abandoned. No agreement was reached, however, and on the 8th of June a strike occurred in the Badger works, involving 150. The Board offered its mediation, but the employer was firm in his refusal to grant the 8-hour day; but the controversy in the works of S. D. Hicks & Sons was terminated by mutual agreement on June 16. While the difficulty in the Badger shops was prolonged, the employer appeared to be satisfied with the conditions. Twenty-five strikers had found work elsewhere. It was reported that two contracts undertaken by the E. B. Badger & Sons Company at the Bureau of Engraving and the Homoeopathic Hospital in Washington had incurred the displeasure of Union No. 102, situated at the capital, which imposed a fine of \$100 on any of its members who would seek work there. The employer was further thwarted so far as was deemed expedient in carrying out contracts on buildings situated nearer home. The work of copper roofing and skylighting the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company building having been made the subject of a conference, a com-

mittee consisting of R. J. Spellman, president of Union No. 27, W. H. Grady, agent of the Springfield Central Labor Union, a member of the Springfield government, and John H. Kennedy, business agent of Union No. 17, made complaint to the construction company of Worcester which had the general contract. The general contractors, however, referred the committee to Mr. E. B. Badger, who continued inflexible; and, in addition to continuing the strike, the firm was placed upon the union's "unfair list."

The volume of business increased, and the company expressed its satisfaction with the conditions existing in the early fall. Far from being short-handed at the present time, the company employs 180 men in this department, more than one-half of whom are old hands that returned after having been employed in other places.

**E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY AND S. D. HICKS
& SONS—BOSTON.**

Early in June the following demand was made upon the master coppersmiths:—

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find a copy of resolutions adopted by the coppersmiths of Boston and vicinity, to take effect on and after June 1, 1904.

1. *Resolved*, That 9 hours shall constitute a day's work in all shops except where 8 hours is granted.

2. *Resolved*, That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work on all outside work, and all travelling time shall be included in the 8 hours in such cases where the job is more than one-half hour from the shop.

3. *Resolved*, That the wages shall not be less than \$3.50 a day.

4. *Resolved*, That over-time must be paid double in every instance.

5. *Resolved*, That piece work of any kind is prohibited.
6. *Resolved*, That all copper work and repair work be handled by coppersmiths only, inasmuch as it is detrimental to business where mechanics other than coppersmiths handle it.
7. *Resolved*, That one apprentice shall be allowed for six coppersmiths or fraction thereof.
8. *Resolved*, That apprentices shall not be older than seventeen years when they start, and cannot be kept as such when more than twenty-two years of age.
9. *Resolved*, That an agreement between the firm and the apprentice respectively, the parent or guardian of latter, shall always be made, and on request be shown to the representative of the union.
10. *Resolved*, That all brazed work be hammered, spanked or rolled, as copper is not only hammered, spanked or rolled for ornamental purposes, but also for its best preservation in all its uses.
11. *Resolved*, That helpers or others will not be allowed to infringe on coppersmiths' work.

Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, COPPERSMITHS' UNION,
HUGH W. MCALLISTER, *Secretary*,
8 Lawrence Street, Chelsea, Mass.

The Atlantic Works, H. W. Coltman & Co. and two others of Boston, and the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Quincy, adopted the new scale, but there was a strike at the shop of E. B. Badger & Sons Company. The State Board offered its services as mediator, and conferences were had from time to time.

A strike similar in most respects occurred in the shop of S. D. Hicks & Sons of Boston. The employers, however, soon adopted the schedule. At both shops the number of strikers amounted to 21.

WHARF, BRIDGE AND PILEDRIVERS—BOSTON.

Daniel A. Deegon, agent of the Carpenters' District Council, called on the third day of June and gave formal notice of strike in the wharf, bridge and piledrivers' industry at Boston and in the vicinity, involving, as he said, 300 men affiliated with the said council, who were chartered as Local Union No. 1393 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. Their former employers are members of the Wharf, Bridge and Piledrivers' Association. The strike took place on the first day of June, and the subject of the controversy was a demand for an 8-hour day at a \$2.75 minimum. The Board's mediation was requested, with a view to effecting a settlement, and a list of employers was furnished. There were five leading houses engaged in wharf and bridge construction, namely, Messrs. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, William H. Ellis, William Miller, Mayo Construction Company and Albert A. Hersey.

The Board acted as intermediary between the parties, and had frequent interviews with one side or the other. On June 10 the District Council of Carpenters reported that great progress had been made, inasmuch as 96 men had returned to work under satisfactory terms, eight master wharf builders having granted the request.

On July 7 the employees who had not yet secured any agreement with the master bridge builders sent a committee to request a renewal of the Board's efforts, and an interview was had with one of the employers; but there was no change in the attitude of either side, and it appeared that the employers were perfectly satisfied with the relations then existing.

On the 12th the employees submitted in writing a modification of the original demand, substantially as follows : the 8-hour day, if agreed upon, without reduction of pay ; overtime to be computed as time and a half ; Sunday labor and labor performed on the 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas to count as double.

The following letter was thereupon sent : —

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
BOSTON, July 14, 1904.

*Wharf, Bridge and Piledrivers' Association, Mr. J. E. MACKINNON, Secretary,
17 Milk Street, Boston.*

GENTLEMEN : — The Board has received a communication from the accredited representatives of Local Union No. 1398 of the wharf and bridge builders' union, with reference to the pending controversy between the members of that union employed by the members of your association and the master wharf and bridge builders. From that communication it is evident that some modification of the original demands could be made in an adjustment of the controversy. The Board has been requested to act as a mediator between the parties, in the hope that a good understanding may be arrived at, to the mutual advantage of the parties.

In the hope that an interchange of views between the Board and your association may tend toward a better understanding, the Board would request that, either through a committee of your association or by some one or more of its officers, the Board may meet your association for the purpose of discussing the matter ; and suggests an interview at the office of the Board, at the State House, on Tuesday next, July 19, at 11 o'clock A.M., if that hour is convenient. If an earlier date or a different hour would be more convenient, please advise the Board, and it will endeavor to accommodate itself to your convenience.

Yours respectfully,

WILLARD HOWLAND, *Chairman.*

On the 19th a committee of the contractors called, and said that the question of the 8-hour day was to be considered

by their association. The answer was greatly delayed. On September 23 the secretary of the masters' association said that there was very little interest on the part of members, and that he had been unable to call a meeting. In his own business the question of 8 hours was not a practical one, since most of the work was performed outside of the State, and in localities where 9 and 10 hours prevailed. On the 26th the president of the employers' association said he could not grant the 8-hour day when others in Boston were working 10 hours, as, for instance, the Steam Dredging Company. His work, he said, extended along the coast from Maine to Rhode Island. He had all his old men at work then, and he thought there would be no trouble if the agent of the union would let them alone. This man was a carpenter by trade, he said, and the union which he was so zealous to serve could not appreciate the difficulties under which the operations of wharf and bridge building were carried on.

The long-delayed reply, which was received on October 15, is as follows:—

BOSTON, October 15, 1904.

State Board of Arbitration, State House, Boston, Mass.

SIRS:—Your request for a statement from the Timber Club, as to whether or not the club wished to say "that at some future date they would concede an 8-hour day to their employees," has been brought before the executive committee of the club; and after careful consideration it was the unanimous vote that, inasmuch as the strike has been settled as far as the club is concerned,—their men at work under old conditions, and with a great abundance of labor in the market,—it was not for their interests to make, at the present time, any promise of future concessions.

Respectfully,

J. E. MACKINNON,
17 Milk Street.

This was communicated to the union, and nothing further was heard of the demand until December 9, when the business agent stated that the union intended to adopt another plan for the settlement. The strike was never declared off.

CO-OPERATIVE RUBBER COMPANY — BOSTON.

On July 5, 32 employees engaged in the manufacture of rubber garments went out on strike from the shop of the Co-operative Rubber Company, Boston, for an increase in pay. The Board offered its services to the employer, and was led to believe that the difficulties were to be settled by the courts. Police aid had been invoked to prevent picketing, and it was said that applications for warrants had been refused. Arrests were made, however, for violating the city ordinance in obstructing the sidewalks. Fines were imposed, and appeals were carried to the higher courts. Toward the latter end of July a representative of the working people invoked the assistance of the Board in procuring a settlement, if possible. On August 2 communications were had with the employer, who said that he had taken back all the old hands he could find employment for, and now had all the help he needed. The employees who had invoked the Board's assistance were notified by letter of the employer's attitude, but nothing more was heard of the controversy.

BUERKEL & CO., AND INGALLS & KENDRICKEN — BOSTON.

On July 16, 24 steamfitters left the employ of Buerkel & Co. because of the firm's refusal of car fares to outside jobs. For a similar reason, 36 steamfitters and their helpers on

the 28th of July struck in the shop of Ingalls & Kendricken. These two instances are said to be the first breaches of a custom that had existed for fifty years. The work people's representative was interviewed immediately, and effort made to bring about an adjustment. At the end of the week a mutual agreement was effected between Ingalls & Kendricken and their help; but the Buerkel case continued indefinitely, until it merged with the general difficulty that arose in the industry, and which is treated elsewhere.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY — WALTHAM.

On July 25, 18 beamers in the mill of the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham went out on strike, to resist a change in method and the adoption of new machinery, which was deemed equivalent to a reduction of more than one-half in their earnings. The employer claimed that the new method would enable them to earn more. He said he believed there would be no extensive difficulty; that the present difficulty was only temporary, an adjustment having been made in all the other departments. On August 5, 59 weavers joined the strike, and subsequently 91 others left through sympathy. The employer said he was willing to confer with his work people, but did not think at the present time that anything could be done by mediation. On Monday, September 12, 150 weavers voted to return to work, certain concessions to them and provisions for certain kinds of work having been made. In a few days the mill was running full-handed, with most of its old employees at work.

COTTON OPERATIVES—FALL RIVER.

During the past seven years this country has been the chief consumer, as it has always been the leading producer, of raw cotton. In other countries the number of spindles increased; those of continental Europe exceed those of England. There has been more spinning done in the United States since 1901 than in all Europe. At no previous time has the demand been greater than at the beginning of the cotton season of 1904.

On the other hand, the product of our southern fields, which constitutes the chief supply of the world, was not so great as was expected, despite increased acreage and improved methods of cultivation. This was mostly due to the ravages of the boll weevil. As contributory to the shortage, it is alleged that the best seeds were taken to the oil mills and the poorer left for planting, and that there was an insufficiency in the number of field laborers. The growing trade with China, through which our cotton manufacturers had found an important outlet, was ruined by war, and for that reason a disposition to increase the price of cloth was abandoned in the latter part of 1903. Before the price for cloth could be firmly established at a higher rate, the foreign buyers bought heavily. Speculation was rife, and the price of cotton rose to 13½ cents a pound. Fears of a shortage were confirmed by careful estimates of the crop. These were the conditions that faced American manufacturers and cotton operatives when the season of 1904 opened.

The stress fell mostly upon communities where manufactures were of long standing. It was but natural that Massachusetts more than any other State would be affected

by the competition of the southern manufacturer, whose operatives worked longer, for lower wages, under conditions and at ages not permitted by our laws. In our cotton centres the gravity of this circumstance was most keenly felt.

In Fall River there was a depression for more than a year. Dividends decreased or were drawn from reserve funds to protect stock values. When raw cotton was dear, the cost of production was increased. It was deemed necessary to reduce the cost and to diminish the output. In the presence of this curtailment, which had been going on for months, the action of the cotton manufacturers' association of Fall River, in July, in announcing a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages, to go into effect July 25, was received by the operatives with no assurance that further curtailment of production and further diminution of wages might not be attempted. The increased cost of living in recent years made any reduction a hardship. Strike agitation began, but the leaders endeavored to discourage it. Five unions were interested; three out of five by a two-thirds vote in each might declare a general strike.

On July 22 the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration went to Fall River, interviewed Mayor Grimes, and brought about a conference of employers and employees, the result of which was a request, signed by representatives of the unions, which read as follows:—

JULY 22, 1904.

Manufacturers' Association, Fall River.

GENTLEMEN:—Acting upon the suggestion of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the undersigned representatives of the textile workers of Fall River respectfully request that the proposed cut down in wages be suspended for two weeks from Monday, July 25. We make the request in the hope that a further

conference to be held during the coming week may develop a plan whereby all pending controversies may be adjusted to the mutual advantage of the employer and employee and the welfare of the business interests of the city, which we believe are seriously affected.

JAMES TANSEY.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

JOSEPH G. JACKSON.

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

On the 23d the president of the Fall River manufacturers' association was urged by the Board to do everything possible to avert a strike. The manufacturers refused the employees' request for delay. Since that time the employees would accept no favor short of taking down the notice of reduction.

The strike was declared, the spinners' and carders' unions failing to reach the two-thirds majority. Out of a membership of nearly 5,000, less than 2,000 votes were cast, and 26,000 operatives quit work on July 25 and stayed from work the remainder of the year, thus inaugurating a strike unparalleled in the textile industry of this State in point of time, numbers involved and losses. The employers — all corporations — numbered 33, and 72 mills shut down.

While neither party desired the strike, there was no time when either varied from its original attitude. The operatives alleged, as an aggravation of the difficulty, that there had been a previous reduction in November, 1903, amounting to 10 per cent., against which they had protested in vain; and claimed, moreover, that increasing the size of bobbins and the number of looms was a further grievance, inasmuch as, paradoxically, twelve looms and one operative produced less than eight looms and one operative; while

the amount of work required was greater, the earnings were less. Both parties were willing to confer, and, in fact, did confer from time to time, but no concessions were made. The Board was in constant communication with them. A large number of operatives left Fall River, including some of the best.

On October 6 another conference of parties was had. Neither side would make the slightest concession, and the arguments employed were the same as were used at the beginning. On November 14 the mills opened, and during the next two weeks there were slow accessions to the working force. The Davis, Seaconnet, King Philip and Bourne mills were fairly supplied with help by December 1. When the price of raw cotton fell the situation was in no wise relieved, for the cloth market was now uncertain, and neither party exhibited any change of purpose.

Private mediators sought and obtained the advice and co-operation of the Board. Conrad Reno, Esq., suggested a plan for a settlement, which was transmitted to the parties in interest. The National Civic Federation considered the matter of how best to aid the Board's efforts. In the latter part of Governor Bates's administration the Chief Executive by an independent investigation ascertained all the facts of the difficulty, only to find that the attitude of the parties at the end of the year was precisely what it was last July.

During the preparation of this report a change occurred, that is due to the endeavors of His Excellency W. L. Douglas. A temporary settlement was reached whereby all the strikers in Fall River might return to work, pending negotiations calculated to lead to a permanent understanding.

BOXMAKERS—BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Members of Boxmakers' Local No. 201, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, representing men in different branches of boxmaking industries of Boston, appeared by their president and business agent, Mr. Frank Brewer, on August 1. He said that an agreement for one year, running to October 8, 1904, contained a provision that the employers should hire none but members of the union, or persons who within two weeks would apply for membership; that all disputes not adjusted privately should be sent to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Mr. Brewer represented that certain employers had refused to observe the terms of the proposition relating to the employment of members of the union. He desired to invoke the assistance of the Board to remedy this breach. He was requested to present the matter to the employers in question, and, if necessary, to call the Board's attention to the matter once more. In a few days the following letter was received:—

**AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA,
BOXMAKERS' UNION No. 201.**

BOSTON, August 17, 1904.

To the Honorable State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

GENTLEMEN:—Acting under instructions from the above union, I beg to submit to you Article I. of our agreement with the box manufacturers of Boston and vicinity, a copy of which accompanies this note.

Our object in doing this is to discover if, in your opinion, the hiring of non-union men and permitting them to remain non-union for three months constitutes a violation of said agreement.

Trusting for an early consideration of this matter and reply thereto, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS T. JONES, *Recording Secretary.*

To this the following reply was submitted :—

BOSTON, August 23, 1904.

Bozmakers' Union No. 201, THOMAS T. JONES, Recording Secretary Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

GENTLEMEN :—The Board has received your letter of the 17th instant. I am directed to say in reply that your letter discloses by inference the fact that a controversy exists between your organization and some employer who is a party to an agreement of which Article I., to which you refer, is a part.

By the terms of that agreement, viz., Article IX., it is provided : “ That in case of a dispute arising, a representative from the employer and one from the employees shall endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement. In case no satisfactory settlement can be made by this method, then it is agreed to refer it to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration within a reasonable time, their decision to be final.” This method which the agreement clearly points out affords to each party to the controversy an opportunity to appear before the Board and to be heard concerning the facts involved in the controversy. The Board respectfully directs your attention to Article IX., and suggests that the employer be requested to join in an application under said article for the settlement of the pending controversy by arbitration. It appears to the Board that this is the only way in which the objects sought to be obtained by your letter can be secured with justice to both parties to the controversy.

Yours respectfully,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary.*

A meeting of parties was subsequently arranged by the Board, to take place at the State House on September 12; but, though both parties called, and in separate interviews stated their positions to the Board, they did not meet in conference. As the first week of October drew near, apprehensions arose that the expiration of the agreement might lead to difficulty. It was reported on the 4th that a conference was to be held at an early date, to consider the adoption of an agreement; but when the parties came together the union's demands were refused by all the manufacturers.

Though some employers promised to observe union hours and pay union rates, they would not sign any agreement. There was no strike, and no rupture of harmonious relations. The union suddenly shrank to a small number.

J. H. WINCHELL & CO., INCORPORATED — HAVERHILL.

On August 3 a joint application of J. H. Winchell & Co., Incorporated, of Haverhill, and employees, represented by Herbert D. Ham, was filed. The matters in dispute concerned prices for items of labor performed in six departments. A hearing was given on September 1, and several items were agreed to by the parties. The Board, seeing a disposition to settle the matter amicably, proposed an indefinite adjournment, and advised them to take such items as still remained under consideration and confer from time to time as they did that day, with a view to agreeing; any matters remaining could then be taken up by the Board, on the present or, if preferred, a new application. The Board is informed that all the items in question have not yet been agreed to. Settlements have been made from time to time, and no difficulty has arisen.

HARRY HOLLANDER, HENRY LEVY, OSINGEBERG & REED — BOSTON.

Eighty members of Local No. 1 of the United Garment Workers of America struck on August 9 in two shops of Harry Hollander and one of Henry Levy, clothing contractors in Boston, to enforce a demand for the renewal of

last year's agreement. On August 10, 40 garment workers struck in the shop of Osingeberg & Reed because of that firm's refusal to sign the union agreement. On the 11th, 225 garment workers went out of five clothing contractors' shops and joined the strike. Before nightfall twenty of the largest shops in the city were affected.

On the 11th the Board offered its services to both parties for the purpose of a friendly settlement. A visit was immediately received from Mr. Smith, president, Mr. Aisner, secretary, and Messrs. H. Carb and Maurice Greenbaum. The employers claimed that certain demands of the work people were illegal. The employees declined to confer with the employers in the presence of a third party, and they were not disposed to make any effort to meet the employers, saying that the employers knew where to find them if they wanted to talk with them. By this time it appeared that there was much discussion concerning the open shop, and it was stated that the union would teach the employers the folly of trying to establish one. Two days later the employees resolved: —

That the members of Local Union No. 1, United Garment Workers of America, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by one another, and show the contractors that they and not the garment workers must make a complete surrender.

On August 29 it was reported that 1,000 garment workers were on strike, the contractors who employed them doing no work, and the big manufacturers who supplied the contractors with work sending such work away, principally to New York. It was plain that a contest of endurance had been entered into.

On the 2d of September the contractors and representa-

tives of the union had a conference, and an agreement was reached on some of the following propositions:—

1. There shall be 9 hours' work, from 7.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., with 1 hour for dinner.

2. No member of Local No. 1 shall work over-time unless authorized in writing by some official of No. 1, to be designated by said union.

3. No person shall have the right to interfere with the working man during working hours.

4. Each shop shall have an apprentice.

5. All members of Local No. 1 are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit.

6. All employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit. Any employee believing he is unjustly discharged shall refer his case to Local No. 1, which shall in turn appoint one arbitrator to look into the matter; the Boston Clothing Contractors' Protective Association shall in turn appoint one arbitrator, and these two shall appoint a third, to whom the case of the discharged workman shall be referred. If they decide that said workman has been unjustly discharged, he shall be entitled to one week's pay from time of said discharge, otherwise he shall be entitled to nothing.

7. There shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working hours.

8. There shall be a first, second and third class price list.

The hopes of the public were disappointed, the strike continued with increasing rancor. On the 12th the clothing contractors resumed business as open shops, but none of the strikers returned. The clothiers' association came to the assistance of the employers in question. Some contractors secured a working force of competent coat makers. Panic seized the strikers, and as many as could obtain work returned.

On the 16th the strike was declared off, and the last remains of it vanished from sight on Tuesday, September 20, after the Jewish holidays.

YOULDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS—BOSTON.

Youlden, Smith & Hopkins of Boston are truckmen employing drivers for some fifty horses. One of these drivers, Joseph Gardella, was seventeen years old. The agent of the teamdrivers' union, having asked the firm what his wages were, and been told that it was none of his business, ordered the drivers out. The employees claimed that they were locked out. The strike and lockout occurred on or about August 14. Work ceased, and all hands, 38 in number, entered into a contest to vindicate the recognition of the union and the agreement that had been signed for the purpose of regulating the relations of employers and employees. According to the employers the demand was to discharge Gardella or compel him to join the union, or there would be a strike.

There was a conference almost immediately between the executive committee of the master teamsters' association and representatives of the drivers. The Board, having interposed and found the parties conferring, withdrew in the hope of a settlement, and with the intention of mediating, if necessary, as soon as present negotiations should fail. During the following week there were several conferences. The international president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Cornelius P. Shea, and a committee of the Boston teamdrivers' district council, met the employers in question and their associates in the master teamsters' organization, but no agreement was reached. In the second week of the strike there were some assaults, and strikers and strike-breakers came into collision. At the end of the fifth week such union men as might become affected by the difficulty were showing signs of uneasiness.

The agent of the teamdrivers' union, in stating the difficulty with Youlden, Smith & Hopkins, said that driving one horse attached to a light wagon was by agreement worth the minimum of \$11 a week, but Gardella was receiving nothing more than \$6 a week. Article 7 stipulated that: "In hiring teamsters in the future, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall be given the preference, and one member of the organization in each stable shall be allowed to act as representative of the organization without discrimination." The employers' reply was that they kept their agreement, inasmuch as every union man engaged as Gardella was had always received since the agreement the amount specified, \$11; the boy, however, not being a member of the union, they were not obliged to pay him union wages. They did not agree to hire none but union members, the agreement was to give union men the preference; and, inasmuch as they had only 1 non-union employee and all the others were union employees, that part of the agreement had been kept also, 38 to 1 in favor of unionism being a decided preference. The union felt that this was a quibble, insulting to their intelligence, for the preference clause had never been given such an interpretation before.

When the difficulty was on the other master teamsters came to the relief of Youlden, Smith & Hopkins, sending them horses and wagons to do their work. The union objected, and the master teamsters desisted from giving such help, except in the case of Thomas Tighe & Sons of Cambridge. When the union men refused to do the work, three of the four brothers that constitute the firm undertook to do the driving. When this was objected to, a sharp altercation ensued and the agent of the union called out on strike

12 union hands in Tighe's employ. The union professed to be always ready to confer, and in fact several conferences were had without result. It was the opinion of many conversant with transportation affairs in Boston that the strike might spread to the carriage makers and blacksmiths, for determined opposition was felt to performing repairs on vehicles of firms at variance with the teamdrivers' union.

The employers on September 21 declared that they had no trouble, had all the hands they needed, and were doing all the business they desired to do. When asked why recourse had not been had to the arbitration clause of the agreement, one of the employers replied: "I did not make that agreement; it was made by the master teamsters of Boston with the trades union. It is not my agreement with my men." It appeared from this view that such agreement could not apply to any kind of a strike but a general strike affecting all the members of the association.

On the 23d and 24th the Board maintained communication between representatives of the men and the firm, with the result that on the 26th the parties were brought together. It was subsequently learned that this meeting was adjourned subject to another call by the Board.

On the 29th the following letter was received:—

SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

MR. BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary, State Board of Arbitration, 128 State House, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—I have consulted my clients, Youlden, Smith & Hopkins, since you called the other day. We do not see how it is possible for them to again enter into any contractual relations with Local No. 25, Brotherhood of Teamsters, with any certainty that any agreement will be lived up to, so long as the local is managed and directed by the present officers, and particularly James A. Duffy and Cornelius Shea. The only advantage which they as

teamsters were to derive under the agreement made by the said local union and the master teamsters' association was that they should not be subject to a strike unless the same was authorized after mature deliberation; and in this regard the officers of the union were wholly at fault in confirming a strike of the firm's employees without notice, and in ratifying it after it had taken place.

In response to the question as to whether we would be willing to take back any of the old employees, I would state that Youlden, Smith & Hopkins have no objections to urge against their former employees or other persons because they are members of the union, and at this time would employ some of their former employees in preference to men whom they have secured to fill their places. Before they employed any new men they made demand upon the business agent of the union for union men to take the strikers' places, which was refused; and for that reason they will not discharge competent and non-union drivers whom they have since employed or may hereafter employ.

There is ample evidence that the conduct of this strike on the part of the union has been little short of an outrage. The union has caused many innocent men driving our teams to be assaulted on the highways, and has committed other acts contrary to law. In many instances after the acts of violence have been committed the offenders have sought refuge and received it in the headquarters of the union. Of course re-employment by Youlden, Smith & Hopkins of any of their former men shall not operate in any way as an estoppel of any suit which the firm or the injured parties may desire to institute against the union or its responsible members for damages which the union or its agents have caused.

Very truly yours,

WALTER B. GRANT.

The strike lingered on with diminishing importance into the season when Boston truckmen and their teamdrivers are accustomed to revise agreements. The controversy revived, and negotiations were attempted. These, however, merged into the conferences of the two organizations and resulted in the agreement on page 194, which ended this difficulty.

LONGSHOREMEN — BOSTON.

On the 1st of September the general foreman of the Metropolitan Steamship Company notified the company's employees that they must abandon the union button after Labor Day, or be discharged. A week later, Labor Day being past, he discharged a man without giving a reason. On the 18th of September the organization to which the work people belonged appointed a committee of three to interview the general foreman, with a view to ascertaining what, if anything, might be done to prevent the difficulty from growing. Accordingly, they met the general foreman on the following day, but they were much dissatisfied with the result of the interview. On the 24th they succeeded in obtaining an interview with the agent, but no agreement was reached; and on the 26th he announced that, while he had no objection to their belonging to unions, he would not have them wear the button while at work. Soon other men were discharged, and at the end of the month as many as 12 had been given their dismissal without any reason being assigned. On the 29th 17 new hands were hired, but all did not remain.

On the 30th a committee, chosen from Local Assembly No. 572 and District No. 30 of the Knights of Labor, called in behalf of employees of the company. The employees in question were members of Local Assembly No. 1062, known as the coastwise longshoremen, to distinguish them from longshoremen working on deep-sea vessels. The committee desired the Board's mediation, with a view to prevent any more discharges, saying that if these were continued nothing could prevent the assemblies and freight handlers

from striking not only the steamship company but other transportation companies handling their freight. According to the committee, an emergency existed; the strike might be precipitated at any moment. They were accordingly sent to the employees in question, to say that it would be highly improper, while the matter was under consideration by the State Board of Arbitration or by any other Board entrusted with peaceful negotiations, to aggravate the difficulty by any kind of unfriendly behavior. This they did, and subsequently appeared again. Since there was no objection on the part of the employer to the union as such, and since the objection appeared to be to a classification of the men such as would be produced by one section wearing the button, the Board advised them to leave off the button while at work, or wear it in a less conspicuous place, and send to the management a communication promising to comply with the rule, and asking for the reinstatement of the men who had been discharged.

On October 3 a conference of three hours was had between John Reagan and the general foreman, which resulted in a settlement whereby all the men who had been discharged were to return to work.

IRVING BROTHERS—BROCKTON.

On or about September 3, 9 men were ordered by the union out of the houses that Irving Brothers of Brockton were building in that city and vicinity, because of an alleged violation of the wage contract. The employer also claimed a violation of agreement, saying he had been discriminated against. The firm was put on the "unfair list." Subse-

quently the 9 carpenters returned to work for the firm without authority from the union. On the 2d of September, 1903, the master builders notified the unions that they must consent, in forty-eight hours, to submit the dispute to arbitration, or the master builders would take such action as they saw fit; and this was generally believed to be a threat and lockout. On October 12 the union and the Building Trades Council announced their willingness to submit their differences of employers to arbitration, and called their attention to the fact that, if they did not believe in arbitration, it was for the reason that previous attempts on their part to establish a permanent local board had been ignored by the masters. After some delay an arbitration board was formed, composed of Hon. Charles H. Coulter, Mr. John A. Jackson and Hon. Warren A. Reed. Hearings were given at city hall on November 5, 6, 12, 13, 18 and 27; the Hon. Albert F. Barker represented the local union of carpenters, the Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlin represented the Master Builders' Association. The questions jointly submitted were: —

First. — Did Irving Brothers violate the agreement entered into by said association and said union in May, 1903?

Second. — [Substantially.] What action shall be taken by said association, said union and said Irving Brothers to restore former relations; and what penalty, if any, should be imposed upon either?

The specific clause in the agreement about which the dispute had arisen was, "second-class carpenters, \$2.75 per day." The union claimed that the term "second-class carpenters" included all journeymen carpenters inferior to those known as first-class carpenters. The Master Builders' Asso-

ciation claimed that second-class carpenters did not include all below the first class; and they claimed the right to pay such carpenters as were below the grade of second class a lower rate than \$2.75. It appeared that Irving Brothers had hired a journeyman carpenter at a lower rate than \$2.75. Having examined the history of the transaction between these parties for more than a year prior, in order to ascertain the intent of the two parties in the expression "second-class carpenters," the local board found that the master carpenters had always understood that there was a grade below the second-class carpenters, while the employees had always understood all carpenters were either first or second class; that it was as much a duty of the party offering the agreement to see that it was free from uncertainty as it was the duty of the other party to find out what the agreement meant; that neither party could properly charge the other with the fault that the agreement was not clear and free from ambiguities; and, therefore, that there was no agreement between the parties, and that Irving Brothers broke none.

Concerning the second question, the local board recommended "that any and all action of either the union or association in this matter invidious to the other or to any member of the other body be expunged." The Board took occasion to recommend this form of agreement for the reason that it had already been adopted by twenty local unions of carpenters and joiners of America and many employing carpenters, and was working well. The agreement recommended is substantially that which appeared in the report of 1903, on page 42. The decision was signed on February 27, 1904, and filed in the office of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on March 10.

STEAMFITTERS — BOSTON.

On the 6th of September employers engaged in installing steam-heating and hot-water apparatus received an unsigned circular, proposing articles of agreement which demanded higher wages and certain changes in the details of shop management, among other things payment of car fare to distant jobs, and saying that on Monday, the 12th, the demands were to go into effect. There were five days in which to consider the matter, and the employers thought the time too short. In view of the existing contracts, in which labor was the largest item, the employers thought it unfair to be required to pay the increased wages at a loss. On September 12 about 450 steamfitters left their employment in 33 shops in Boston, and went out on strike because their employers had declined to sign the proposed agreement. At the same time 250 helpers, or junior steamfitters, struck for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day, and business in this industry came to a sudden end. Eighteen of the shops, employing about 268 of the men, belonged to members of the Master Steamfitters' Association; the independent shops acted in unison with these. In the contest that ensued the question of having a shop free from the dictation of the union — open shop, as it is now called — was raised by the employers. A meeting of the master steamfitters of Boston and vicinity was held, at which the following were represented: Bradley & Chatman Company, Braman Dow & Co., Buerkel & Co., Isaac Coffin & Co., Alexander Duncan & Co., Foster Heating Company, Albert B. Franklin, William H. Gallison Company, Huey Bros., Ingalls & Kendricken, Laskey, Whitten & Jackson, Lumsden & Van Stone Com-

pany, Lynch & Woodward, Merrill Company, Walter B. Ross, A. A. Sanborn, Smith & Anthony Company, James Tucker & Sons Company, Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company, Walworth Construction and Supply Company, Walworth Manufacturing Company. They resolved that, on account of the manner in which they had been treated by the unions, they would maintain the "open shop" only.

The contest became one of endurance. The masters endeavored to postpone performance of contract until such time as it was hoped the difficulty might blow over, and stoically refused to undertake the performance of any work that could not be executed by new hands. Strangers were hired and set to work. From day to day it was reported that, while they were not doing all the business they desired, they had enough help for all that they were doing. They were ready to receive such of their old hands as they had room for, on application under the conditions laid down by the masters. This attitude of the employers is manifest in the following correspondence:—

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.
LOCAL UNION NO. 16, October 1, 1904.

Master Steamfitters Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been instructed by the executive board of the above organization to inform you that they are of the opinion that, if the present difficulties existing between the master steamfitters and the Steamfitters' Union are allowed to continue, a great hardship will be imposed upon the engineers of Boston and vicinity during the cold weather; therefore, they most respectfully desire that you give them an opportunity to send a committee to see if some arrangement can be made to have the trouble adjusted. Hoping you will give our request due consideration,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LYNCH, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, October 4, 1904.

International Union of Steam Engineers, Local Union No. 16, Mr. WILLIAM LYNCH, Secretary.

DEAR SIR: — Replying to your esteemed favor of the 1st instant, I am instructed by the master steamfitters of Boston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to state that, as far as they are concerned, there is no "trouble" to adjust. The positions recently held by the strikers are being rapidly filled, and unless the old men apply for work very soon there will be no places for them. In any event, all of the men now out cannot be employed, as there is not sufficient work on hand, and the out-look for this year is very poor. All of the master fitters have declared for the "open shop," and are fully determined to maintain it.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. BOYKIN, Jr., *Secretary.*

BOSTON, November 10, 1904.

F. M. BOYKIN, Jr.

DEAR SIR: — I have been instructed to write and ask if it would be convenient for a committee of the master fitters to meet a like committee from Steamfitters' Union, Local No. 22. If this meets with the approval of the master fitters, our committee consists of five members.

Hoping for an early reply, I am yours respectfully,

G. E. FLYNN, *Chairman Committee.*

The master steamfitters of Boston replied to the above as follows: —

BOSTON, November 14, 1904.

Mr. G. E. FLYNN, Chairman Committee Steamfitters and Helpers' Union, Local No. 22, Boston.

DEAR SIR: — In reply to your communication of November 10, the master steamfitters of Boston and vicinity, at a meeting held this day, have unanimously voted "that, having declared for the open shop, it is not consistent with this position to confer with your organization." Most of the shops have a full complement of workmen, and what few vacancies remain are open to competent men without discrimination.

Yours respectfully,

F. M. BOYKIN, Jr., *Secretary.*

In December the Board renewed its efforts to bring about a conference, but the master steamfitters, as late as the 21st of the month, refused to meet the workmen. After that the matter disappeared from notice; and, while the strike has never been officially declared off, many strikers have returned to their former positions with the consent of the unions, while others, sooner or later, sought work elsewhere.

TEAMSTERS — FRAMINGHAM.

Seventy-five teamsters, having demanded recognition of the union of their employers engaged in the coal, wood and ice business, and feeling aggrieved at the employers' attitude, struck on the 12th of September. The Board offered its services for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. It appeared that the employers were willing to give the wages demanded, but would not give union labor the preference when new men were employed. The employees desired what they called recognition of the union, which in this instance meant the union shop, or the closed shop, as it is coming to be called, and stated that they would remain out ten years, if necessary, to win. The strike lasted one day. At a brief conference the men learned that they might obtain their old places provided they applied for them before 6.45 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, otherwise their places would be filled. There would be no discrimination practised against them; they would, however, be required to work under the old conditions. The strike was immediately declared off, and all hands returned to work.

EASTERN SKIRT COMPANY — BOSTON.

The skirtmakers in the shop of the Eastern Skirt Company having gone on strike, the Board interposed with a view to settling the matter. On September 13 a representative of the Eastern Skirt Company and the agent of the Skirtmakers' Union appeared before the Board and conferred on the question of how best to settle the dispute. It appeared from the employer's statement that, owing to the aggressions of the union, cheap workmen were to be given high-grade work to perform; that a man must keep in his employ work people who did very well when he was manufacturing a low grade of goods, but when his customers exacted a higher grade, and he needed a higher grade of workmen or workwomen, the union forbade him to make the change. He had come to this conference, he said, not because he desired any settlement, for he was tired of negotiating with the union; its agent did not represent fixed principles, but was obliged to enforce the ignorance and vindictiveness of incompetent work people. To yield to their demands now would be simply to pave the way to further concessions later on, for there was no limit to the desires of such people; and the time would come when they would ask more than he could grant, and thus put him out of business; but he did not care to wait until the limit was reached, — the fight had to come some time, and it might as well come now. He was determined to have an open shop. The work people's agent said that the employer was the aggressor; the union had made no demand until after he had begun hostilities and ordered the help to leave. The demand was that there should be no section work or work done

by teams ; instead of passing a garment from hand to hand until it was completed, one employee should begin and finish it. The employer said that the union had no fixed rates, standards of skill and capacity were set up and thrust aside according to caprice, and no maximum or minimum wages were prescribed by the union. After several hours' talk no agreement was reached. The meeting was adjourned indefinitely.

JEREMIAH SHEA — FITCHBURG.

In September the Granite Cutters' National Union and Jeremiah Shea of Fitchburg entered into a strike contest. A tool-sharpener, who rightly or wrongly had incurred the displeasure of his union, became the subject of contention on the part of the quarrymen at Rollstone Hill, and being retained in his position against their will, 25 stone cutters left work on September 20, and immediately found work elsewhere. The Board offered its services as soon as it became aware of the difficulty ; and the employees stated that, since peaceful measures were more consistent with their avowed principle than the harsh expedients of striking and boycotting, they would accept the Board's mediation, with a view to bringing the parties to an agreement. The employer advertised for new hands, and obtained 40, which number he said was sufficient for his business. There was here a controversy that might figure in some accounts as an industrial difficulty, but business had not suffered injury. Quarry work was going on ; employment was bad ; both parties were satisfied to remain apart. The dispute did not present such a difficulty as our law contemplates.

WAKEFIELD LEAD-LINED IRON WATER PIPE COMPANY — WAKEFIELD.

On the 26th of September 18 pipe makers left the factory of the Wakefield Lead-lined Iron Water Pipe Company in Wakefield, and inaugurated a strike. The Board went on the following day to Wakefield, and had separate interviews with representatives of the parties to the controversy. It appeared that at the beginning of the summer season a half-holiday had been granted on Saturday, making the week 55 hours, and the help, with or without reason, believed that the week would continue at that length. When, however, they were told at the end of the season that they must resume the old-time week of 59 hours, they petitioned the general manager, requesting the 9-hour day or 54-hour week, or the 10-hour day for five days in the week, with a Saturday half-holiday. The petition was refused. Understanding that they were at liberty to go if they were not satisfied, they left. There had been no question whatever of wages.

Although the employer had taken measures adapted to a struggle with his past employees, and seemed to be well equipped for a contest, the matter was discussed freely in conference. At last the following compromise proposition was accepted: the Saturday half-holiday is granted; the employees will report for work one-quarter of an hour before the usual time at noon, and may stop to wash up five minutes before leaving at 5. This would be a week of 55 hours and 50 minutes. On the following day all hands returned to work, and there has been no difficulty since.

LORING B. HALL—MARLBOROUGH.

On September 28 cutters in the shoe factory of Loring B. Hall at Marlborough, 10 in number, struck against a reduction of wages. At noon the treers quit, for the same reason.

The State Board offered its services as mediator, and on October 5 the employer reported that, acting on the Board's advice, he had sought an interview with the cutters and conferred with them in the manner suggested by the Board, without, however, arriving at any conclusion. The meeting was adjourned to the 6th, for the purpose of verifying certain questions as to price in other factories. There was every reason to believe, from the progress made, that when the conference was resumed an agreement would be reached. Such, indeed, was the fact. On Monday, the 10th, all the strikers returned to work.

**BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRONWORKERS—
BOSTON.**

On or about the 1st of October Local Union No. 7 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, located in Boston and vicinity, adopted a series of demands to take effect for one year from and after January 1, 1905, within the "corporate limits of Boston and a radius of fifty miles," which were subsequently transmitted to employers in the following communication:—

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL
IRONWORKERS, LOCAL NO. 7, BOSTON, MASS.

To the Contractors in the Erection of Bridges and Buildings.

SIRS:—Enclosed you will find agreement adopted at the last regular meeting of this union.

I have been instructed to request that a hearing be given to a committee from this union with a representative from your committee, so that a peaceful settlement may be made without strikes or lockouts. Hoping to hear from your company in this matter, I remain,

Respectfully,

R. SKIDMORE,

Recording Secretary, Local No. 7.

Room 21, Boylston Building, Boston, Mass.

The union endeavored by this means to comply with the customs of business intercourse and to afford every employer an ample opportunity to consider the demands. According to rules established at the beginning of 1904, 50 cents per hour was to be the price for the current year; misunderstandings and disputes were to be submitted to local arbitrators, without strikes, lockouts or stoppages of work. Owing to the fact that out-of-town employers doing business in Boston under contract were paying for labor of this kind only 45 cents an hour, the 50-cent item of the new agreement was commuted to 45 cents. It was resolved that the 50-cent price be insisted upon after the new year, and committees called upon contractors in the last week of December, to secure, if possible, their signature to the agreements. Four of them signed, and it was believed that all or almost all the others would do so before suffering a strike. Having these demands committed to writing, laid before every employer and filed with this Board, and having given three months for consideration, supplementing the written demand by personal solicitations, the union concluded that it had exhausted all peaceful measures, and was justified in proceeding to a strike, if only to secure attention.

between the agent of the union and A. B. Cutter, a settlement terminating the difficulties was reached on December 1. In like manner a settlement was reached with Lewis G. Flagg on December 12. On November 26 an application for the Board's services was received from Harry Eldredge Goodhue, alleging that, notwithstanding his agreement with the union, in the first week of November, in settlement of the recent strike in his shop, the union had tried to force upon him a man who had interfered with his business to such an extent as to occasion the loss of valuable contracts for which the employer had been competing. One of the stipulations was the reinstatement of those who went out, and another was the minimum pay of \$18 a week. The employer in this instance would find work for the man in question at \$18, — a rate that was materially less than he had been paying him. His fellow workmen said that this was not reinstatement, — at any rate, it was not complete reinstatement; and they went out on strike. The union officials intended to call upon Mr. Goodhue that day, and he took occasion to come with his counsel and invoke the assistance of the Board. Communication was immediately effected with the union's representatives, and they were urged to consider the impropriety of doing anything to render the difficulty more acute, and to adopt as conciliatory a tone in talking with Mr. Goodhue as possible. The meeting between Mr. Goodhue and the union's representatives on that day was amicable enough, but no adjustment was made; and on November 28 the Board went to Cambridge and was present at a second conference between the parties. Notwithstanding the employer's assurance that he would pay the minimum specified in the agreement, and from time

to time, as business improved, increase the compensation until the man in question had reached his former wages, no agreement was reached. On November 30 the parties met once more in the presence of the Board, when it was learned that the man in question had taken himself out of the way and withdrawn his claim for the union's protection, and the union saw no obstacle in the way of the other men coming back. There was no longer any question of violation of agreement, and all concerned were willing to resume their former peaceful relations. At the present time the union reports settlements and satisfactory relations in all but three of the shops making stained glass windows and other decorative glass products. No hardship exists, since the former employees who could not return under the settlement have found work in other quarters.

WILLIAM HALL & CO.—BOSTON.

In the last week of October 8 brass polishers quit work in the factory of William Hall & Co., to enforce a demand for more pay. It appeared that the demand might have been entertained had it not been presented in an injudicious manner. On one side or the other offence had been taken that might with tact have been avoided.

The mediation of the Board was offered to both parties. The men spoke highly of the employer, and the employer said he would much prefer his old hands to any new ones, but he felt that they had not treated him right; they had left his employ when he simply desired their agent to leave his office while he was busy with other things, and they had undertaken to interfere with his business. The Board suc-

ceeded in obtaining his consent to receive the workmen and talk upon the question of a settlement. The next day the workmen returned, and an agreement was reached whereby they were given their old places at the former wages, \$2.50 a day, which might in individual instances be increased to \$2.75, upon the recommendation of the foreman.

FLETCHER SHOE COMPANY—BROCKTON.

On November 10 an application from the Fletcher Shoe Company of Brockton, and heelers represented by Peter J. Mulligan, was filed. The matters in dispute concerned prices of five items of work. A hearing was given on November 15, during the course of which the employer made an offer which the agent of the employees took under consideration. The hearing was adjourned. After a week negotiations began, which resulted in a settlement.

PICKERING COAL COMPANY—SALEM.

In the forenoon of November 15, in the midst of a busy season, 37 teamsters struck against the Pickering Coal Company of Salem, for the reason, as alleged, that 3 men who had resigned from the union were retained in the employ of the company after the union had requested their discharge. The employer was too much incensed to treat with his former employees after the first interview, saying, substantially: "Since it is conceded that I have lived up to my agreement with the union, and since this strike is contrary to the agreement, what certainty have I that a new agreement with the union will be observed any better?" The men in question refused to re-enter the union, because

they objected to the form of social entertainment there provided. The employer would not try to influence them. The union members would not work with non-union men. Efforts were made to get new hands, and three of Mr. Pickering's sons went to work as drivers.

On the 18th the employer said, in response to the Board's offer of mediation, that he had no difficulty at that time, having all the men needed for his business; that there was no dispute to be arbitrated and nobody to be conciliated. On November 22 the Board went to Salem with a view to inducing the parties to confer, and learned that negotiations were about to begin between the Central Labor Union and Mr. Pickering. The employees said that the 3 men were unreasonable in not joining the union, since, by staying out and refusing to take the word of members, they could not know that conditions had improved since they were members.

On the 25th of November, the tenth day of the strike, an agreement was reached satisfactory to both sides, and the strike was declared off. Eight returned to work on the following day, which was Saturday, 5 more on Monday, the 28th, and 5 more on the 5th of December. The 3 men were to be retained, with the understanding that they would re-enter the union at the opening of the new year. The employer said that work could be given to the remainder of the strikers from time to time as vacancies occurred.

EASTERN KID COMPANY—LYNN.

Forty-three men and girls, employed by the Eastern Kid Company at Lynn as stakers, bower glazers, seasoners and crutchers, to emphasize their dislike to a price list posted

on November 18, which they believed would entail a general reduction of 20 per cent. in their earnings, remained away from work on the 19th. A conference was had, which resulted in a disagreement. There were apprehensions of the strike's extending to the beamsters, who felt aggrieved that the work day had been lengthened, thus affecting the whole factory. The employer admitted that the price list entailed a reduction, but it would not amount to more than 5 per cent.; he was already paying higher wages than those received in other factories, and was willing to do so in view of the superior quality of labor that his product required.

On the Board's making the usual inquiries, it was learned that on the 21st of November a number of the strikers returned to work under a settlement, but that the hand stakers, crutchers and bower glazers remained out. By the 25th new hands had been hired in to enable the company to carry on its business. The strikers had no organization, and were not equipped for maintaining a contest. The matter disappeared from notice thereafter.

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY — LYNN.

Being credibly informed on November 22 of a controversy in the food department store of the J. B. Blood Company, the Board went to Lynn and brought about a conference, which resulted in the settlement of several matters in dispute and in the signing of a joint application, in which it appears : —

The controversy, concisely stated, is as follows : there are "articles of agreement" still in force as interpreted according to a "mutual understanding," but a difference of opinion exists con-

cerning the day on which the mid-week half-holiday should be taken. The undersigned hereby apply for arbitration of the controversy, and submit the question whether the half-holiday may be changed from Thursday afternoon to Wednesday afternoon.

A hearing was given in Lynn on November 29, at which the company appeared and representatives of the employees. Their committee submitted a proposition whereby a decision was to be postponed for three months, in order that an opportunity might be given to establish a uniform half-holiday. After some deliberation it was accepted by the company, with the understanding that, pending a private settlement or until a decision by the Board, conditions were to remain as they then were. The hearing closed. Since then conferences of the parties have been had, in the hope that an agreement might be reached in view of the purpose embodied in the foregoing proposition.

THOMAS & MILLER — QUINCY.

The granite cutters employed in the yard of Thomas & Miller suspended work on November 22 because of a dispute concerning the wages paid to one of the journeymen. It appeared that he had been receiving \$2.80 a day for two weeks, and afterwards found that he had been reduced without notice to \$2.64; at the same time, the amount that he had already received in excess of \$2.64 was deducted. The man in question had represented himself as a first-class workman, and had been paid at the average rate of 35 cents an hour; but the employer believed that the workman had over-rated himself, and reduced the compensation to the minimum of 33 cents an hour for the whole time. The joint

committee regulating the granite industry in Quincy had the matter under consideration, and failed to reach an understanding. The employers appealed to the manufacturers' association, which proposed referring the difficulty to such a board of arbitration as the rules of agreement provided. This proposition was rejected by the committee of the workmen. The agreement referred to was made three years ago, and was to run until March 1, 1905. If the strike continued, a lockout was almost sure to result, to prevent which a vote taken by the local branch directed the strikers to return to work on the following Monday, and arbitration proceedings were soon begun.

On investigating the matter, the Board found that the parties to the dispute needed no mediation. The foregoing difficulty having been referred to the judgment of the Hon. Albert E. Avery, justice of the district court of East Norfolk, his decision was announced on December 21 to the Quincy branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union. The decision was in favor of the workman and against the firm, for the reason that it was not just to reduce his wages without giving notice.

CANEDY-CLARK SHOE COMPANY—NORTH ADAMS.

On November 30 notice was received from the Canedy-Clark Shoe Company, at North Adams, of a desire to revise prices throughout the factory; and, in view of the state of mind of some of the help, it was believed that the matter should be adjusted quickly.

Communication was had the next day with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and it was learned that negotiations had already been arranged for, Mr. Robinson, national

organizer of that body, being then in North Adams for that purpose. It was subsequently learned that, as a result of Mr. Robinson's visit, such controversies as existed between members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and this employer were composed. There remained a difficulty with the lasters, but they belonged to another organization.

CANEDY-CLARK SHOE COMPANY — NORTH ADAMS.

On November 26 notice of a difficulty was received from the local advisory board of the American Labor Union, in North Adams, asking for the mediation of the State Board. Suitable advice was sent. For a while this controversy, as distinct from the general revision recounted in the preceding statement, was lost sight of, but after the adjustment in other departments had been effected it still remained unadjusted. Mr. Robinson, not being the agent of the lasters in this factory, did not undertake to act for them in effecting a settlement.

On the 7th of December an application was received, alleging a difference as to prices in the lasting department, and jointly signed by J. M. Canedy, president, on behalf of the employer, and Henry Olivier and Arthur Ashton, representing employees. The factory in question afforded employment to 225 persons all told, and the number employed in the department affected was 23. Both parties expressed a desire for investigation by expert assistants, and named for appointment men expert in the operations involved. The matters in dispute were not specified with the care requisite to arbitration proceedings, and it was resolved to give a preliminary hearing in North Adams, for the purpose

of perfecting the submission of the case. Accordingly the Board went to North Adams, and had an interview with the workmen involved on the 8th of December.

On the following day a conference was had which lasted all day, and resulted in an agreement on forty-four items as performed in this factory, to run from that date until January 1, 1906, or until the expiration of a 30-day notice given by either party. The whole difficulty having been settled by agreement of the parties, the joint application was thereupon placed on file.

TREMONT & SUFFOLK COMPANY—LOWELL.

Beamers numbering 22 quit work on November 28 because of a reduction of 50 per cent. in their wages. The Board investigated the matter on the 2d of December, and found that the men were returning to work and obtaining their old positions as vacancies permitted.

LONGSHOREMEN—BOSTON.

On December 1 a strike of 160 longshoremen, employed by the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, occurred. The grievance complained of was the discharge of 3 men without sufficient cause. The Board offered its services as mediator on December 2, and on the 3d the parties came together at the State House, in the presence of the Board. The workmen were represented by a committee having full power, headed by the president of the union, Mr. Lynch. The local agent of the company, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Stebbins, general manager, stated that for a long

time the work in the hatch had been a subject of scrutiny, and they had made up their minds that the interests of the service demanded the discharge of the 3 men. After the discharge Mr. Lynch desired to know the reasons therefor, and was told that the good of the service required it. Upon appealing to Mr. Graham, the matter was sent to the superior officers of the company, who sent the general manager to the scene; but the workmen refused to wait for further investigation by them unless the 3 discharged men were restored to work. The local agent would not do this, and the men left work, thereby breaking the letter and the spirit of their agreement. Though the company was present, and made its statement at the Board's solicitation and not through any desire of its own, it had nothing whatever to ask. The manager stated, however, that the company would re-employ those who had left its service at once, or as fast as needed, with the exception of the 3, but at present these could not be re-employed. The union would consent to no temporary or permanent arrangement that would leave the discharged men out of work, inasmuch as all three were expert in their business. The Board advised the union to find them other places to work, and to declare the strike off. This the workmen's committee declined to do, and the meeting dissolved without an agreement. The strike lingered for three weeks. The Board communicated almost daily with one or both sides. Leading members of the organized craft were interviewed at New York, and many difficulties were removed. On December 22, quite unexpectedly, 100 strikers appeared at the company's office, saying that they had been notified that the strike was at an end, and asking for former places. Forty were hired at once,

and others promised places as soon as places could be found. In re-hiring the men, the agent, having in view home interests and the Christmas season, picked out the married men, and, so far as possible, those who were the support of aged mothers and younger brothers and sisters. The difficulty did not recur.

MERRIMACK WOOLEN MILLS—DRACUT.

Apprehending a change in the system of weaving, and that each weaver would be required to run two looms instead of one, at reduced pay, 100 weavers declared a strike and walked out of the Merrimack Woollen Mills, at Dracut, on December 19. This action closed the mills, and about 400 other employees were rendered idle.

On the 20th the State Board went to Dracut and had separate interviews with the parties to the difficulty, with the intention of arranging a conference if possible. It appeared that the weavers were not organized, but were quite confident of winning, since they were skilled and there was a demand for their work, the woollen mills being very busy. The employer denied that there was any cut-down, nor had any expressions of dissatisfaction been made to him. Two new hands had come to him, and he had, by way of experiment, given them two-loom jobs, which they accepted and retained in spite of opposition from other weavers. At the price paid on the two-loom system, the employer said, the weavers could earn \$12 a week. A conference of parties ensued. The employer stated it was not his intention to adopt the two-loom system. He announced his intention to pay off on the 23d, and would thereafter proceed to fill up his mill as opportunity offered. The men were disin-

clined to accept his assurance, for the reason that some eighteen or twenty looms had been placed in such position as to facilitate running them in pairs. The workmen argued that their earnings were not so high as in other textile towns of New England. The employer felt that he had not been treated fairly in their striking without notice, and pointed to his record as a kind employer.

On the 27th the Board brought the two parties together. The manager reiterated his attitude, as follows: he did not intend to make a two-loom mill, though he claimed the right to operate the two-loom system with such weavers as might prefer it on account of the increased pay; that any weaver declining two looms would be given one loom, provided one was idle; that the company would remedy certain specific grievances as soon as possible; that the company would not discriminate against any one by reason of his activity during the controversy; that all would be received into their old places if the strike was declared off.

The committee reported to the weavers' meeting, and they declared the strike off by ballot. On December 28 work was resumed, and the Board received the thanks of both parties.

HILLIARD & TABOR—HAVERHILL.

In December James H. Hillsgrove, a Goodyear operator, was appointed by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union collector in the factory of Hilliard & Tabor, at Haverhill. Hillsgrove was immediately discharged. Sixty turnworkmen thereupon left their benches and marched to union headquarters, where they agreed they would not return to work until Hillsgrove was recalled. They believed that his de-

votion to the union's interests was the cause of his discharge, and it was their duty to stand by him. The employers said they were not aware that Hillsgrove had been appointed shop collector, and that the discharge was for other accumulated reasons, not any of which was large in itself. The management accordingly refused to reinstate him, although the factory was full of orders, and a delay would be likely to work much injury to business. The union was a branch of the American Labor Union.

The State Board offered its mediation. The employer said the difficulty was not a true strike, but merely cessation of work pending action by the larger body in which the union was represented. If the council endorsed the union, it would be a strike, but the employer did not believe it would. Both parties, however, accepted the services of the Board, to be exerted upon the failure of negotiations then in progress. The workmen in question were to have an interview with their employer on December 31, and immediately after that there was to be a meeting of the executive council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union at union headquarters. It could not be doubted that the council would declare the strike valid, or cease to expect good service from shop collectors in other places, unless there was another alternative, namely, to declare the employer's action proper. The members of the shoe council admitted that the employer had the right to hire and discharge; but if he discharged a man because of his activity in the union, that man's associates had an equal right to cease working. The State Board asked the question, "What would you do if the employer convinced you that he discharged the man for good and sufficient reasons?" The union's agent replied, "We

should like to give that matter consideration." The Board replied, "That is what we wish to suggest, — that no strike be indulged in until the matter is investigated."

On Saturday, January 7, the council met and voted that the turnworkmen should return to the factory on January 9, 1905, and remain at work pending investigations into the cause of Hillsgrove's dismissal. Accordingly, on January 9, the turnworkmen returned. On January 12 the Board went to Haverhill, to prevent, if possible, a strike on the 14th as the result of no conclusions by the committee; but there it was learned that Mr. Hillsgrove had taken himself out of the difficulty and left for other parts, expressing his desire that no further action be taken by the union in his defence. Confident that the temporary adjustment would become permanent if left to the healing hand of time, the Board gave such counsel as was calculated to bring about good understanding between the employers and the members of the union, and withdrew. There has been no recurrence of the difficulty.

TEAMSTERS — BOSTON.

As the time for renewing the annual agreement approached, in view of a report that a strike in the trucking industry was imminent, the Board took occasion to visit both parties, and learned that, while serious obstacles existed, there were hopes that these would be overcome and an agreement finally reached enabling the master truckmen and their team drivers to act in harmony for another year at least. The following was reached while this report was being prepared: —

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT MADE AND ENTERED INTO THIS TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, BY AND BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 25, AND THE MASTER TEAMSTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Article I. — Eleven hours in twelve, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., shall constitute a working day. Said time shall commence from time of reporting at stable till time of dismissal at night. One hour, on or as near the usual hour, 12 to 1, as possible, be allowed for dinner.

Article II. — All time over and above said time shall be paid for at the rate of 25 cents per hour, or fractional part thereof, except Sundays and legal holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time. (It is understood that men shall care for horses on the mornings of Sundays and holidays, and pile sleds on one holiday, without extra pay, and that in no case shall the payment for a holiday be deducted. If a man is called upon to work on a holiday, he shall be paid 25 cents per hour additional.)

Article III. — The holidays recognized in this agreement are as follows: Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day, June 17, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Under no circumstances shall any member of the organization be required to work on Labor Day. The days herein named shall not be deducted from the regular weekly wages.

Article IV. — All outside lumpers shall receive 40 cents per hour, and all time over and above said 11 hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half, i.e., 60 cents, fractional parts of an hour to be paid for at the rate of one hour.

Article V. — Regular lumpers shall receive not less than \$14 per working week; laborers shall receive \$12 per week. A lumper is one who takes responsibility, and directs operations; a laborer, one who has no responsibility, and only uses physical energy.

Article VI. — The minimum rate of wages per week for drivers shall be as follows: —

One-horse light wagons,	\$11 00
One-horse heavy wagons,	12 00
Two-horse wagons,	14 00
Three-horse teams,	15 00
Four-horse teams,	16 00
Five-horse teams,	17 00
Six-horse teams,	18 00

A substitute shall receive the same pay as the man whose place he fills.

Article VII.—In hiring teamsters in the future, members of the Team Drivers' International Union shall be given the preference; and one member of the organization in each stable shall be allowed to act as representative of the organization, without discrimination.

Article VIII.—Any violation of this agreement shall be referred to the arbitration committee of the body to which the aggrieved party or parties belong; this committee to notify, in writing, the corresponding committee of the other body; this joint committee to meet and confer, looking to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Pending such conference, any person or persons acting independently shall forfeit the sanction and assistance of either body.

A strike shall not be considered except as herein named. A strike ordered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall not be an annulment of this agreement or a violation of the contract.

Should a strike be ordered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as above, and a settlement and termination be not agreed to by both parties, the question shall be submitted to a committee of employers and employees and a third party, to be chosen by the employers and employees.

This agreement shall take effect January 10, 1905, and continue in force for one year, until January 10, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS AND HELPERS,
LOCAL No. 25,

JAS. A. DUFFY,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,

Business Agents.

MASTER TEAMSTERS' ASSOCIATION,

JAMES L. BOWLBY, *President.*
GEORGE F. STEBBINS, *Secretary.*

E. E. TAYLOR & CO.—BROCKTON.

On December 13 notice of a dispute in the finishing department of the shoe factory of E. E. Taylor & Co., at Brockton, was received. The Board communicated with

the employers. It appeared that the difficulty was such as came within the scope of the stamp and arbitration agreement existing between the parties. The Board accordingly advised them to refer the matter in the first instance to the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with a view to an adjustment with them, and invoke this Board's assistance in case of failure. The advice was accepted, and the matter was brought to the attention of the general president, Mr. John F. Tobin, who informs us that at the time of writing this report negotiations are in progress between the parties, with a prospect of an amicable settlement.

WILLIAM A. SIMS—BOSTON.

The first case brought to the Board under Revised Laws, chapter 19, section 23, was the subject of a letter from Charles W. Bartlett, Esq., requesting a hearing on the question of the discharge of William A. Sims, "a veteran of the civil war," who had been "for the last seventeen years an employee of the city of Boston, in the capacity of janitor of Police Station No. 5." It appeared from correspondence and interviews that it was well known that veterans in the employ of the city were entitled to a hearing before the mayor of the city in case of discharge. It was claimed, however, that, in accordance with proceedings in other cases, before other tribunals, such employees were entitled to a hearing before this Board. Accordingly, for the purpose of determining jurisdiction, a hearing was given on July 12, and the matter was subsequently referred to the Attorney-General. His opinion was as follows:—

BOSTON, October 21, 1904.

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, Esq., *Secretary, State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.*

DEAR SIR: — It appears that one William A. Sims, a veteran of the civil war, has been for a number of years employed as janitor of Police Station No. 5 in the city of Boston, and was discharged therefrom by a police captain on the sixteenth day of April, 1904. His counsel have asked the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to grant a hearing under the provisions of Revised Laws, chapter 19, section 23, upon the ground that Mr. Sims is not an employee of the city of Boston, but of the Commonwealth.

Revised Laws, chapter 19, section 23, provides as follows: —

No veteran who holds an office or employment in the public service of the commonwealth, or of any city or town therein, shall be removed or suspended, or shall, without his consent, be transferred from such office or employment, nor shall his office be abolished, except after a full hearing of which he shall have at least seventy-two hours' written notice, with a statement of the reasons for the contemplated removal, suspension, transfer or abolition. The hearing shall be before the state board of conciliation and arbitration, if the veteran is a state employee, or before the mayor of the city or selectmen of the town of which he is an employee, and the veteran shall have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel. Such removal, suspension or transfer, or such abolition of an office, shall be made only upon a written order stating fully and specifically the cause or causes therefor, and signed by said board, mayor or selectmen, after a hearing as aforesaid.

I assume that Mr. Sims was employed by the board of police for the city of Boston, established by Statute 1885, chapter 323. This statute, in section 1, authorized the Governor to appoint from the two principal political parties three citizens of Boston to serve as police commissioners. By section 2 the board is given authority to appoint and establish and organize the police of the city of Boston, and to make all needful rules and regulations for its efficiency. By the same section all powers theretofore vested in the board of police commissioners previously existing by the statutes of the Commonwealth, or by the ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations of the city of Boston, are conferred upon and vested in the board constituted by this chapter, except as thereafter

provided. Section 3 provides that existing members of the Boston police force shall remain in office until leaving, or placed on the retired list by the newly constituted board, and follow the existing rules and regulations of the board of aldermen for the government of the police, until otherwise ordered by such board. It further defines the authority of police officers appointed under the provisions. Section 4 provides that the salary of the members of the board of police shall be paid from the treasury of the city of Boston, and provides further that the rent for the rooms occupied by the board and all expenses for the maintenance of buildings, the payment of police and all incidental expenses incurred in the administration of said police, shall be paid by the city of Boston upon the requisition of the Board. Section 6 provides as follows :—

In case of tumult, riot or violent disturbance of public order, the mayor of said city shall have, as the exigency in his judgment may require, the right to assume control for the time being of the police of said city ; but before assuming such control he shall issue his proclamation to that effect, and it shall be the duty of the board of police to execute all orders promulgated by him for the suppression of such tumult and the restoration of such order.

Section 7 provides that the board of police shall make a detailed report of its doings quarterly to the mayor of Boston and annually to the Governor of the Commonwealth, and that the records of the board shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Governor of the Commonwealth and to the mayor of the city, or to persons designated by them.

It may be said that, in general, police boards and police officers are regarded as State officers. (See *Perkins v. New Haven*, 53 Conn. 215 ; *Buttrick v. Lowell*, 1 Allen, 172.) And in the present case the city of Boston has neither the power to appoint nor to remove Mr. Sims, such power being vested in the police board for the city of Boston. But, notwithstanding this fact, I am of opinion that, for the purposes of the statute in question, the police officers and employees connected with the police force in any city are to be regarded as employees of such city, rather than of the Commonwealth. Moreover, the questions which may be important upon the removal of such officers are local in their nature, and can best be dealt with by the local authority.

I am therefore of opinion that the jurisdiction in the case presented is vested in the mayor of Boston, and not in the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PARKER, *Attorney-General*.

The following letter was sent on October 26 : —

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION,
BOSTON, October 26, 1904.

MR. WILLIAM A. SIMS, care Messrs. BARTLETT & ANDERSON, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR : — Referring to your petition for a hearing, pursuant to "laws and statutes made and provided in reference to the discharge of veterans of the civil war employed in public service," I am directed by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to say that upon receipt of your petition the question of jurisdiction to grant the hearing requested was referred to the Attorney-General for his official opinion. His opinion has been received, and a copy thereof is herewith enclosed for your information.

The Board having no jurisdiction in the matter and no authority under the law to grant the hearing requested, your petition is therefore dismissed.

Yours respectfully,

BERNARD F. SUPPLE, *Secretary*.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

WILLARD HOWLAND,
RICHARD P. BARRY,
CHARLES DANA PALMER,
State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

BOSTON, February 4, 1905.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

In 1886 Massachusetts and New York established state boards of arbitration.

A statute of the United States, enacted in 1888, provided for the settlement of controversies between railroads and their employees. In 1894 a commission appointed under this law reported on the Chicago Strike, recommended changes in the act, and suggested to the states "the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that in use in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." In 1898 the law was repealed, its essential provisions were re-enacted and procedure was specified with greater elaboration.

Twenty-four states in the union now provide for mediation of one kind or another in the settlement of industrial disputes. Of these the statutes of the following 17 contemplate the administration of conciliation and arbitration laws through permanent state boards: Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Montana, Ohio, California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Idaho, Louisiana, Utah, Indiana. In the first nine the laws authorize also the establishment of local boards; in the first three the state board may have expert assistants. Seven states, having no state board, provide for mediation by other tribunals. The counties of Iowa and Kansas may have each a board appointed annually, for the adjustment of any dispute between employer and wage earners, with jurisdiction sometimes extending to adjacent counties. Judicial districts and two counties of Pennsylvania may each have a similar board for certain industries, or for the adjustment of any particular case in any industry a local board

may be established. Texas, Washington and Maryland also provide for local boards, but not for any other kind. In North Dakota the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor must mediate between the parties to an industrial controversy when requested to do so by either.

OBEDIENCE TO AWARD, DECREES, ETC.

The Kansas "Court of Visitation" was charged with the duty of settling railroad strikes and enforcing its decrees. In 1899 the federal court declared the law void in whole or in part. In 1900 the Supreme Court of Kansas annulled the act. The constitution of Wyoming directs the legislature to establish courts of arbitration and provides for appeals to the Supreme Court of the state from decisions of compulsory boards. The Colorado board may obtain attachments from courts in order to compel testimony, etc., and in case these are disobeyed, the judges may punish for contempt of court. Similar provisions to these are found in the laws of Illinois, Missouri, Idaho and Indiana.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri June 2, 1904 (*State ex rel. Haughey et al. v. Ryan et al.*, 81 S. W. 425), of interest, is in substance as follows:—

Certain St. Louis liverymen, having been subpoenaed by the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, entered a special appearance for the sole purpose of denying its authority to compel them to attend and of denying its jurisdiction in the premises. The board applied to a circuit judge for an attachment to compel them to appear and testify concerning a threatened strike or lockout of employees of St. Louis Liverymen's Association. The attachment issued. When brought before the board they expressed their willingness to testify as to any relevant matter provided their rights were preserved, but they were not members of the said association and had no controversy with their employees. Certain organizations of carriage drivers thereupon announced their readiness for arbitration and the board heard their evidence. The said liverymen made certain objections,

which were ruled against, whereupon they withdrew, alleging violation of their constitutional rights.

The board on January 6, 1904, petitioned the judge of the circuit court in division four that the liverymen in question be cited to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The citation issued and was served. The liverymen thereupon applied to the supreme court of Missouri for a writ against the judge of the circuit court and members of the state Board of Mediation and Arbitration to prohibit that proceeding for contempt.

The supreme court ruled that all judicial power in Missouri is vested in certain courts named in the constitution. The act of 1901 in section 5 essayed to confer on the board the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and their submission to examination as was possessed by circuit courts. This power is inherent in courts and cannot be conferred by the legislature. The general assembly has no authority to create new courts or to invest any other tribunal with judicial power. The quasi-judicial functions of boards are ministerial rather than judicial; the Board of Mediation and Arbitration is not a court and has not the power to punish for contempt. The next general assembly amended that section with a view to enabling the board to use the power of the circuit court to accomplish the same end. While the employers named had defied the authority of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, they were not in contempt of the circuit court. The circuit court may punish for contempt of its own authority but not to maintain the authority of a board upon whom it would be unconstitutional to confer such a power. The act of the general assembly, in so far as it directs the circuit court to use its power to punish for contempt to compel witnesses to attend and testify before the board is an unwarranted invasion of the judicial power conferred exclusively on the courts in article 6, section 1, of the constitution of Missouri. The writ of prohibition was awarded, all concurring.

Following are laws, etc., relating to mediation in industrial controversies: —

UNITED STATES.

[Public Laws, 1898.]

Chap. 370. — An Act Concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents, and employees, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in section forty-six hundred and twelve, Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

The term "railroad" as used in this Act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

The term "employees" as used in this Act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, and notwithstanding that the cars upon or in which they are employed may be held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract: *Provided, however,* That this Act shall not be held to apply to employees of street railroads and shall apply only to employees engaged in railroad train service. In every such case the carrier shall be responsible for the acts and defaults of such employees in the same manner and to the same extent as if said cars were owned by it and said employees directly employed by it, and any provisions to the contrary of any such lease or other contract shall be

binding only as between the parties thereto and shall not affect the obligations of said carrier either to the public or to the private parties concerned.

SEC. 2. Whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to this Act and the employees of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party to the controversy, with all practicable expedition, put themselves in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to amicably settle the same; and if such efforts shall be unsuccessful, shall at once endeavor to bring about an arbitration of said controversy in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever a controversy shall arise between a carrier subject to this Act and the employees of such carrier which cannot be settled by mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, said controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, who shall be chosen in the manner following: One shall be named by the carrier or employer directly interested; the other shall be named by the labor organization to which the employees directly interested belong, or, if they belong to more than one, by that one of them which specially represents employees of the same grade and class and engaged in services of the same nature as said employees so directly interested: *Provided, however,* That when a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes and grades of employees belonging to different labor organizations, such arbitrator shall be agreed upon and designated by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations; and in cases where the majority of such employees are not members of any labor organization, said employees may by a majority vote select a committee of their own number, which committee shall have the right to select the arbitrator on behalf of said employees. The two thus chosen shall select the third commissioner of arbitration; but, in the event of their failure

to name such arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the commissioners named in the preceding section. A majority of said arbitrators shall be competent to make a valid and binding award under the provisions hereof. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer and by the labor organization representing the employees, shall specify the time and place of meeting of said board of arbitration, shall state the questions to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate, as follows:

First. That the board of arbitration shall commence their hearings within ten days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator, and shall find and file their award, as provided in this section, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; and that pending the arbitration the status existing immediately prior to the dispute shall not be changed: *Provided*, That no employee shall be compelled to render personal service without his consent.

Second. That the award and the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto certified under the hands of the arbitrators and which shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arises or the arbitration is entered into, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record.

Third. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit: *Provided*, That no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor or service.

Fourth. That employees dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention so to quit. Nor shall the employer dissatisfied with such award dismiss any employee or

employees on account of such dissatisfaction before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to discharge.

Fifth. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same employer and the same class of employees shall be had until the expiration of said one year if the award is not set aside as provided in section four. That as to individual employees not belonging to the labor organization or organizations which shall enter into the arbitration, the said arbitration and the award made therein shall not be binding, unless the said individual employees shall give assent in writing to become parties to said arbitration.

SEC. 4. The award being filed in the clerk's office of a circuit court of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation, and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment be entered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been finally disposed of either by said circuit court or on appeal therefrom.

At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the circuit court upon exceptions taken to said award, as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision unless during said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the circuit court of appeals. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided.

The determination of said circuit court of appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk thereof to said circuit court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said circuit court.

If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment

shall be entered setting aside the award. But in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject-matter of the controversy, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this Act the arbitrators herein provided for, or either of them, shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, sign subpoenas, require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents material to a just determination of the matters under investigation as may be ordered by the court; and may invoke the aid of the United States courts to compel witnesses to attend and testify and to produce such books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents to the same extent and under the same conditions and penalties as is provided for in the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the amendments thereto.

SEC. 6. Every agreement of arbitration under this act shall be acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or clerk of a district or circuit court of the United States, and when so acknowledged a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of said commission.

Any agreement of arbitration which shall be entered into conforming to this Act, except that it shall be executed by employees individually instead of by a labor organization as their representative, shall, when duly acknowledged as herein provided, be transmitted to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the arbitrators, fixing a time and place for a meeting of said board, which shall be within fifteen days from the execution of said agreement of arbitration: *Provided, however,* That the said chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decline to call a meeting of arbitrators under such agreement unless it be shown to his satisfaction that the employees signing the submission represent or include a majority of all employees in the service of the same employer and of the same

grade and class, and that an award pursuant to said submission can justly be regarded as binding upon all such employees.

SEC. 7. During the pendency of arbitration under this Act it shall not be lawful for the employer, party to such arbitration, to discharge the employees, parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for the organization representing such employees to order, nor for the employees to unite in, aid, or abet, strikes against said employer; nor, during a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration, for such employer to discharge any such employees, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' written notice of an intent so to discharge; nor for any such employees, during a like period, to quit the service of said employer without just cause, without giving to said employer thirty days' written notice of an intent so to do; nor for such organization representing such employees to order, counsel, or advise otherwise. Any violation of this section shall subject the offending party to liability for damages: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any employer, party to such arbitration, from reducing the number of its or his employees whenever in its or his judgment business necessities require such reduction.

SEC. 8. In every incorporation under the provisions of chapter five hundred and sixty-seven of the United States Statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six it must be provided in the articles of incorporation and in the constitution, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes, lockouts, or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations. Members of such incorporations shall not be personally liable for the acts, debts, or obligations of the corporations, nor shall such corporations be liable for the acts of members or others in violation of law; and such corporations may appear by designated representatives before the board created by this Act, or in any suits or proceedings for or against such corporations or their members in any of the Federal courts.

SEC. 9. Whenever receivers appointed by Federal courts are in the possession and control of railroads, the employees upon such railroads shall have the right to be heard in such courts upon all questions affecting the terms and conditions of their employment, through the officers and representatives of their associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and no reduction of wages shall be made by such receivers without the authority of the court therefor upon notice to such employees, said notice to be not less than twenty days before the hearing upon the receivers' petition or application, and to be posted upon all customary bulletin boards along or upon the railway operated by such receiver or receivers.

SEC. 10. Any employer subject to the provisions of this Act and any officer, agent, or receiver of such employer who shall require any employee, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association, or organization; or shall threaten any employee with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employee because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association, or organization; or who shall require any employee or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employee or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social, or beneficial purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal injury by reason of any benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund; or who shall, after having discharged an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, or who shall, after the quitting of an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district in which such offense was committed, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. Each member of said board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of ten dollars per day for the time he is actually employed, and his traveling and other necessary expenses; and a sum of money sufficient to pay the same, together with the traveling and other necessary and proper expenses of any conciliation or arbitration had hereunder, not to exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year, to be approved by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, is hereby appropriated for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 12. The Act to create boards of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate or territorial transportation of property or persons and their employees, approved October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1898.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chapter 263 of the Acts of 1886, approved June 2, entitled "An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration, for the settlement of differences between employers and their employees," was amended by St. 1887, chapter 269; St. 1888, chapter 261; and St. 1890, chapter 385. Chapter 382 of the Acts of 1892 relates to the duties of expert assistants. A consolidation and revision of statutes went into effect December 31, 1901.

Chapter 106, Revised Laws, as amended by St. 1902, chapter 446, and St. 1904, chapters 313 and 399, provides for the conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes as follows: —

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

SECTION 1. There shall be a state board of conciliation and arbitration consisting of three persons, one of whom shall annually, in June, be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years from the first day of July following. One member of said board shall be an employer or shall be selected from an association representing employers of labor, one shall be selected from a labor organization and shall not be an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two, or if the two appointed members do not, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of a term, or within thirty days after the happening of a vacancy, agree upon the third member, he shall then be appointed by the governor. Each member shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful performance thereof, and shall receive a salary at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars a year and his necessary travelling and other expenses, which shall be paid by the Commonwealth. The board shall choose from its members a chairman, and may appoint and remove a secretary of the board and may allow him a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a year. The board shall from time to time establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall annually, on or before the first day of February, make a report to the general court.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

SECTION 2. If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lock-out described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the state board; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lock-out. If, when the state board has knowledge that a strike or lock-out, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lock-out, was employing,

not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the Commonwealth, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. Said state board shall investigate the cause of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. Said board shall, upon the request of the governor, investigate and report upon a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects, or threatens seriously to affect, the public welfare. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following four sections.

SECTION 3. If a controversy which does not involve questions which may be the subject of an action at law or suit in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, a partnership or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, and his employees, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the controversy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, and may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The board shall hear all persons interested who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of said board. A short statement thereof shall, in the discretion of the board, be published in the annual report, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which said business is carried on. Said decision shall, for six months, be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice in

writing to the other party and to the board of his intention not to be bound thereby. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

SECTION 4. Said application shall be signed by the employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employees, the board shall satisfy itself that he is duly authorized so to do; but the names of the employees giving the authority shall be kept secret. The application shall contain a concise statement of the existing controversy and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of the board, if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith, after such filing, cause public notice to be given of the time and place for a hearing on the application, unless both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. If such request is made, notice of the hearings shall be given to the parties in such manner as the board may order, and the board may give public notice thereof notwithstanding such request. If the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in the application, the board shall proceed no further thereon without the written consent of the adverse party.

SECTION 5. In all controversies between an employer and his employees in which application is made under the provisions of the preceding section, each party may, in writing, nominate fit persons to act in the case as expert assistants to the board and the board may appoint one from among the persons so nominated by each party. Said experts shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the controversy exists, they shall be sworn by a member of the board to the faithful performance of their official duties and a record of their oath shall be made in the case. Said experts shall, if required, attend the sessions of the board, and shall, under direction of the board, obtain and report information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work

prevailing in establishments within the Commonwealth similar to that in which the controversy exists, and they may submit to the board at any time before a final decision any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may consider applicable to the case. No decision of said board shall be announced in a case in which said experts have acted without notice to them of a time and place for a final conference on the matters included in the proposed decision. Such experts shall receive from the Commonwealth seven dollars each for every day of actual service and their necessary travelling expenses. The board may appoint such other additional experts as it considers necessary, who shall be qualified in like manner and, under the direction of the board, shall perform like duties and be paid the same fees as the experts who are nominated by the parties.

SECTION 6. The board may summon as witnesses any operative and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in the department of business in which the controversy exists, and may examine them upon oath and require the production of books which contain the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned by the board shall be allowed fifty cents for each attendance and also twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, for which purpose the board may have money advanced to it from the treasury of the Commonwealth as provided in section thirty-five of chapter six.

LOCAL BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

SECTION 7. The parties to any controversy described in section three may submit such controversy in writing to a local board of conciliation and arbitration which may either be mutually agreed upon or may be composed of three arbitrators, one of whom may be designated by the employer, one by the employees or their duly authorized agent and the third, who

shall be chairman, by the other two. Such board shall, relative to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers of the state board, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Such board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the controversy submitted to it, but it may ask the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it; and shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded by said clerk to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town in which the controversy submitted to them arose, with the approval in writing of the mayor of such city or of the selectmen of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

WISCONSIN.

[CHAPTER 364.]

An Act to provide for a state board of arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of differences between employers and their employees.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor of the state shall within sixty days after the passage and publication of this act appoint three competent persons in the manner hereinafter provided, to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation. One of such board shall be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed by the governor as herein provided do not agree upon the third member of such board at the expiration of thirty days, the governor shall appoint such third member. The members of said board

shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time the governor shall appoint a member of such board to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said board. Each member of such board shall before entering upon the duties of his office be sworn to support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. Said board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman and another as secretary.

SECTION 2. Said board shall as soon as possible after its organization establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and attorney-general.

SECTION 3. Whenever any controversy or difference not the subject of litigation in the courts of this state exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city, village or town in this state, said board shall upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, (if anything,) should be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be published in two or more newspapers published in the locality of such dispute, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a succinct statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and said board shall cause a copy of such decision to be filed with the clerk of the city, village or town where said business is carried on.

SECTION 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and

a promise and agreement to continue in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board; provided, however, that said board shall render its decision within thirty days after the date of filing such application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and request in writing that no public notice be given. When notice has been given as aforesaid the board may in its discretion appoint two expert assistants to the board, one to be nominated by each of the parties to the controversy; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistants as they may deem necessary. Such expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, such oath to be administered by any member of the board. Should the petitioner, or petitioners, fail to perform the promise and agreement made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected by the matter in controversy, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

SECTION 5. The decision of the board herein provided for shall be open to public inspection, shall be published in a biennial report to be made to the governor of the state with such recommendations as the board may deem proper, and shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions governing the printing and distributing of other state reports.

SECTION 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by such decision from and after the expiration of sixty days from the date of said notice. Said notice may be given

by serving the same upon the employer or his representative, and by serving the same upon the employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, yard or upon the premises where they work.

SECTION 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section 3 of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the secretary of the state board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

SECTION 8. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city, the village board of a village, or the town board of a town, that a strike or lockout such as is described in section 9, of this act, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or the village board of such village, or the town board of such town, shall at once notify the state board of such facts, together with such information as may be available.

SECTION 9. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board by notice as herein provided, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually oc-

curred, which threatens to or does involve the business interests of any city, village or town of this state, it shall be the duty of the state board to investigate the same as soon as may be and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between employers and employes, and endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred, or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as herein provided for, or to the state board. Said state board may if it deems advisable investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame.

SECTION 10. Witnesses subpoenaed by the state board shall be allowed for their attendance and travel the same fees as are allowed to witnesses in the circuit courts of this state. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him upon approval by the board shall be paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 11. The members of the state board shall receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties under this act, and the further sum of five dollars a day each for the number of days actually and necessarily spent by them, the same to be paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 12. The act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. [*Approved April 19, 1895. Published May 3, 1895.*]

MONTANA.

There was a law in Montana, approved Feb. 28, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for a territorial board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes." The Legislative Assembly of the territory on March 14, 1889, created a commission to codify laws and procedure,

and to revise, simplify and consolidate statutes; and Montana became a state on November 8 of the same year.

The following is the law relating to arbitration of industrial disputes, as it appears in "The Codes and Statutes of Montana in force July 1, 1895."

THE POLITICAL CODE.

[Part III, Title VII, Chapter XIX.]

§ 3330. There is a state board of arbitration and conciliation consisting of three members, whose term of office is two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board must be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. If a vacancy occurs at any time the governor shall appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term, and he may in like manner remove any member of said board. [§ 3330. *Act approved March 15, 1895.*]

§ 3331. One of the board must be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; and one of them must be a laborer, or selected from some labor organization, and not an employer of labor, and the other must be a disinterested citizen.

§ 3332. The members of the board must, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the oath required by the constitution. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman. Said board may appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the board, but not exceeding five dollars per day for the time employed. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules or modes of procedure as are necessary, subject to the approval of the governor. [§ 3332. *Act approved March 15, 1895.*]

§ 3333. Whenever any controversy or dispute, not involving questions which may be the subject of a civil action, exists between an employer (if he employs twenty or more in the same general line of business in the state) and his employees, the board must, on application as is hereinafter provided, visit the locality of the dispute and make inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come

before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done, by either or both, to adjust said dispute, and the board must make a written decision thereon. The decision must at once be made public, and must be recorded in a book kept by the clerk of the board, and a statement thereof published in the annual report, and the board must cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the county where the dispute arose.

§ 3334. The application to the board of arbitration and conciliation must be signed by the employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board if it shall be made within four weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board; as soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given for the time and place for the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given; when such request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on one side, and the employes interested on the other side, may in writing nominate, and the board may appoint, one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board.

The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty, under the direction of the

board, to obtain and report to the board, information concerning the wages paid, the hours of labor and the methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments, or other industries or occupations, within the state of a character similar to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; such oath to be administered by any member of the board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the state such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the board not exceeding ——— dollars per day, together with all necessary traveling expenses. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary, who shall be paid in like manner. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to summon as witness any operative or employe in the department of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. [§ 3334. *Act approved March 15, 1895.*]

§ 3335. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the governor on or before the first day of December in each year. [§ 3335. *Act approved March 15, 1895.*]

§ 3336. Any decision made by the board is binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. The notice must be given to employes by

posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, office, factory, store, mill, or mine where the employes work.

§ 3337. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in § 3333 of this code may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may be either mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes, or their duly authorized agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board and entered on its records. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment shall be approved by the commissioners of said county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of any city or two commissioners of any county, that a strike or lockout such as described hereafter in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or said commissioners of such county, shall at once notify the state board of the fact.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city, or two or more commissioners of a county, as provided in this section, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or county of this state, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is

employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city, town or county in this state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them, providing that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by § 3333 of this code.

Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be (see § 9 of Massachusetts act and make such provision as deemed best) certified to the state board of examiners for auditing, and the same shall be paid as other expenses of the state from any moneys in the state treasury. [§ 3337. *Act approved March 15, 1895.*]

§ 3338. The arbitrators hereby created must be paid five dollars for each day of actual service and their necessary traveling expenses and necessary books or record, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, as by law provided.

OHIO.

On March 14, 1893, Ohio adopted a law providing for a State board of arbitration. The statute, as amended May 21, 1894, and April 27, 1896, is as follows:—

An Act to provide for a state board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and their employes and to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration, to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employes," passed Feb. 10, 1885.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be an employe or an employee selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the governor; and provided, also, that appointments made when the senate is not in session may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

SECTION 2. One shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If, for any reason a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said board.

SECTION 3. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and one of their number as

secretary. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor.

SECTION 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the state exists between an employer (whether an individual, copartnership or corporation) and his employees, if, at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided and as soon as practical thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come, or be subpoenaed before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute. The term employer in this act includes several employers co-operating with respect to any such controversy or difference, and the term employees includes aggregations of employees of several employers so co-operating. And where any strike or lock-out extends to several counties, the expenses incurred under this act are not payable out of the state treasury, shall be apportioned among and paid by such counties as said board may deem equitable and may direct.

SECTION 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or county where said business is carried on.

SECTION 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy; and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of

such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board.

SECTION 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lock-out or strike, until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the board under such joint application shall be binding upon the parties to the extent so stipulated, and such decision to such extent may be made and enforced as a rule of court in the court of common pleas of the county from which such joint application comes, as upon a statutory award.

SECTION 8. As soon as may be, after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further therein without the written consent of the adverse party.

SECTION 9. The board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the department of business affected, or other persons shown by affidavit, on belief, or otherwise, to have knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and any who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments, and examine them under oath touching such matters, and to require the production of books or papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. A subpoena or any notice

may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same, as the case may be, and make due return thereof according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasurer of the county wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon the warrant of the county auditor, issued on the certificate of the board that such fees are correct and due. And the board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its writs of subpoena as by law conferred on the court of common pleas for like purposes.

SECTION 10. The parties to any controversy or difference, as described in section 4 of this act, may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

SECTION 11. Such local board of arbitration shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of said board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

SECTION 12. Each of such arbitrators of such a local board shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or county in which the controversy or difference, that is the subject of the arbitrators exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the city council or the administrative board of such city or board of county commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

SECTION 13. Whenever it is made to appear to a mayor or probate judge in this state that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in his vicinity, he shall at once notify the state board of the fact, giving the name and location of the employer, the nature of the trouble, and the number of employes involved, so far as his information will enable him to do so. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by such notice or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in this state, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or, up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout, was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication, as soon as may be, with such employer and employes.

SECTION 14. It shall be the duty of the state board in the above described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, or, if that seems impracticable, to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said board may, if it deem it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section 9 of this act; provided, if neither a settlement nor an arbitration be had because of the opposition thereto of one party to the controversy, such investigation and publication shall, at the request of the other party, be had. And the expenses of any publication under this act shall be certified and paid as provided therein for payment of fees.

SECTION 15. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or

business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall state in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and said state board shall certify the amount due each witness to the auditor of the county in which the controversy or difference exists, who shall issue his warrant upon the treasury of said county for the said amount.

SECTION 16. The said state board shall make a yearly report to the governor and legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the friendly relations of, and to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employees.

SECTION 17. The members of said board of arbitration and conciliation hereby created shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the board shall, quarterly, certify the amount due each member and on presentation of his certificate the auditor of state shall draw his warrant on the treasury of the state for the amount. When the state board meets at the capitol of the state, the adjutant general shall provide rooms suitable for such meeting.

SECTION 18. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employees," of the Revised Statutes of the state, passed February 10, 1895, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CALIFORNIA.

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes, to define the duties of said Board, and to appropriate the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars therefor.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On or before the first day of May of each year, the Governor of the State shall appoint three competent per-

sons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One shall represent the employers of labor, one shall represent labor employés, and the third member shall represent neither, and shall be Chairman of the Board. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs, as soon as possible thereafter the Governor shall appoint some one to serve the unexpired term; *provided, however*, that when the parties to any controversy or difference, as provided in section two of this Act, do not desire to submit their controversy to the State Board, they may by agreement each choose one person, and the two shall choose a third, who shall be Chairman and umpire, and the three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the special controversy submitted to it, and shall for that purpose have the same powers as the State Board. The members of the said Board or Boards, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties thereof. They shall adopt such rules of procedure as they may deem best to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. Whenever any controversy or difference exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership, or corporation, which, if not arbitrated, would involve a strike or lockout, and his employés, the Board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit, if necessary, the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either, or both, to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the board.

SEC. 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employés in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said Board, which must, if possible, be made within three weeks of the date of filing the application.

Immediately upon the receipt of said application, the Chairman of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for hearing. Should the petitioners fail to keep the promise made therein, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. And the party violating the contract shall pay the extra cost of the Board entailed thereby. The Board may then reopen the case and proceed to the final arbitration thereof as provided in section two hereof.

SEC. 4. The decision rendered by the Board shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other a written notice of his intention not to be further bound by the conditions thereof after the expiration of sixty days or any time agreed upon by the parties, which agreement shall be entered as a part of the decision. Said notice may be given to the employes by posting a notice thereof in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

SEC. 5. Both employers and employes shall have the right at any time to submit to the Board complaints of grievances and ask for an investigation thereof. The Board shall decide whether the complaint is entitled to a public investigation, and if they decide in the affirmative, they shall proceed to hear the testimony, after giving notice to all parties concerned, and publish the result of their investigations as soon as possible thereafter.

SEC. 6. The arbitrators hereby created shall be paid five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses incident to the duties of their office shall be paid out of the State Treasury; but the expenses and salaries hereby authorized shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the two years.

SEC. 7. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the Board for the first two years after its organization.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [*Approved March 10, 1891.*]

COLORADO.

[CHAPTER 2 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1897. *Approved March 31.*]

An Act creating a State and local Boards of Arbitration and providing for the adjustment of differences between Employers and Employees and defining the powers and duties thereof and making an appropriation therefor.

[AMENDED BY CHAPTER 136 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1903. *Approved April 11.*]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be established a State Board of Arbitration consisting of three members, which shall be charged, among other duties provided by this Act, with the consideration and settlement by means of arbitration, conciliation and adjustment, when possible, of strikes, lockouts and labor or wage controversies arising between employers and employees.

SECTION 2. Immediately after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three qualified resident citizens of the State of Colorado and above the age of thirty years. One of the members of said Board shall be selected from the ranks of active members of bona fide labor organizations of the State of Colorado, and one shall be selected from active employers of labor or from organizations representing employers of labor. The third member of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor from a list which shall not consist of more than six names selected from entirely disinterested ranks submitted by the two members of the Board above designated. If any vacancy should occur in said Board, the Governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an eligible citizen for the remainder of the term, as herein before provided.

SECTION 3. The third member of said Board shall be Secretary thereof, whose duty it shall be, in addition to his duties as a member of said Board, to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board and perform such clerical work as may be necessary for a concise statement of all official business that may be transacted. He shall be the custodian of all documents and testimony of an official character relating to the

business of the Board; and shall also have, under direction of a majority of the Board, power to issue subpoenas, and to administer oaths to witnesses cited before the Board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents necessary for examination in the adjustment of labor differences.

If any person, having been served with a subpoena or other process issued by said Board, shall willfully fail or refuse to obey the same, or to answer such questions as may be propounded touching the subject-matter of the inquiry or investigation, it shall be the duty of the District Court or the County Court of the County in which the hearing is being conducted, or of the judge thereof if in vacation, upon application by said Board, duly attested by the chairman and secretary thereof, to issue an attachment for such witnesses and compel him or her to appear before said Board and give his or her testimony, or to produce such books and papers as may be lawfully required by said Board; and said court or judge thereof shall have power to punish for contempt, as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and [orders] of such court.

SECTION 4. Said members of the Board of Arbitration shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. The Secretary of State shall set apart and furnish an office in the State Capitol for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said Board.

SECTION 5. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between employer and employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said Board, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said Board or its Clerk in writing of such desire. Whenever such notification is given it shall be the duty of said Board to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of such grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said Board in writing, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints and the cause or causes therefor, and severally agree in writing to submit to the deci-

sion of said Board as to the matters so submitted, promising and agreeing to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike until the decision is rendered by the Board, provided such decision shall be given within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The Board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto; and shall have power under its Chairman or Clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers in like manner and with the same powers as provided for in Section 3 of this Act.

SECTION 6. After the matter has been fully heard, the said Board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The Clerk of said Board shall file four copies of such decision, one with the Secretary of State, a copy served to each of the parties to the controversy, and one copy retained by the Board.

SECTION 6a. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for one year.

SECTION 7. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or seriously threaten in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the members of the Board, or any one thereof by a written notice from either of the parties to such threatened strike or lockout, or from the Mayor or Clerk of the city or town, or from the Justice of the Peace of the district where such strike or lockout is threatened, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to proceed as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lockout and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy, and, if in their judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy: and to that end the Board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized by Section 3 of this Act.

SECTION 7a. In the event of a failure to abide by the decision of said Board in any case in which both employer and employes shall have joined in the application, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may file with the Clerk of the District Court or the County Court of the County in which the offending party resides, or in the case of an employer, in the county in which the place of employment is located, a duly authenticated copy of such decision, accompanied by a verified petition reciting the fact that such decision has not been complied with, and stating by whom, and in what respect it has been disregarded.

Thereupon the District Court, or the County Court (as the case may be), or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged to show cause within ten days why such decision has not been complied with, which shall be served by the Sheriff as any other process. Upon return made to the rule, the Court or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and to secure a compliance with such decision, may punish the offending party or parties for contempt, but such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment, except in cases of willful and contumacious disobedience.

SECTION 8. The fees of witnesses before said Board of Arbitration shall be two dollars (\$2.00) for each day's attendance, and five (5) cents per mile over the nearest traveled routes in going to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the Board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board and may be served by any person of legal age authorized by the Board to serve the same.

SECTION 9. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in Section 5 of this Act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local Board of Arbitration and conciliation; said Board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third who shall be Chairman of such local Board; such Board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the State

Board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local Board shall be exclusive in respect to the matter submitted by it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the State Board. Such local Board shall render its decision in writing, within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the Secretary of the State Board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved by the Mayor of such city, the Board of Trustees of such village, or the Town Board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration: Provided, that when such hearing is held at some point having no organized town or city government, in such case the costs of such hearing shall be paid jointly by the parties to the controversy: Provided further that in the event of any local Board of Arbitration or a majority thereof failing to agree within ten (10) days after any case being placed in their hands, the State Board shall be called upon to take charge of said case as provided by this Act.

SECTION 10. Said State Board shall report to the Governor annually, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, the work of the Board, which shall include a concise statement of all cases coming before the Board for adjustment.

SECTION 11. The Secretary of State shall be authorized and instructed to have printed for circulation one thousand (1,000) copies of the report of the Secretary of the Board, provided the volume shall not exceed four hundred (400) pages.

SECTION 12. Two members of the Board of Arbitration shall each receive the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) annually, and shall be allowed all money actually and necessarily expended for traveling and other necessary expenses while in the performance of the duties of their office. The member herein designated to be the Secretary of the Board shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum. The

salaries of the members shall be paid in monthly instalments by the State Treasurer upon the warrants issued by the Auditor of the State. The other expenses of the Board shall be paid in like manner upon approved vouchers signed by the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration and the Secretary thereof.

SECTION 13. The terms of office of the members of the Board shall be as follows: That of the members who are to be selected from the ranks of labor organizations and from the active employers of labor shall be for two years, and thereafter every two years the Governor shall appoint one from each class for the period of two years. The third member of the Board shall be appointed as herein provided every two years. The Governor shall have power to remove any members of said Board for cause and fill any vacancy occasioned thereby.

SECTION 14. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act there is hereby appropriated out of the General Revenue Fund the sum of seven thousand dollars for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898, only one-half of which shall be used in each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 15. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

MINNESOTA.

[CHAPTER 170.]

An Act to provide for the settlement of differences between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of boards of arbitration and conciliation, and to appropriate money for the maintenance thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That within thirty (30) days after the passage of this act the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a state board of arbitration and conciliation, consisting of three competent persons, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. On the first Monday in January, 1897 and thereafter biennially, the gov-

ernor, by and with like advice and consent, shall appoint said board, who shall be constituted as follows; One of them shall be an employer of labor, one of them shall be a member selected from some bona fide trade union and not an employer of labor, and who may be chosen from a list submitted by one or more trade and labor assemblies in the State, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two as hereinafter provided, and shall be neither an employe, or an employer of skilled labor; *provided* — however, that if the two first appointed do not agree in nominating one or more persons to act as the third member before the expiration of ten (10) days, the appointment shall then be made by the governor without such recommendation. Should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one having the same qualifications to serve out the unexpired term, and he may also remove any member of said board.

SEC. 2. The said board shall, as soon as possible after their appointment, organize by electing one of their members as president and another as secretary, and establish, subject to the approval of the governor, such rules of procedure as may seem advisable.

SEC. 3. That whenever any controversy or difference arises, relating to the conditions of employment or rates of wages between any employer, whether an individual, a copartnership or corporation, and whether resident or non-resident, and his or their employes, if at the time he or it employs not less than ten (10) persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this state, the board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the causes thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and within ten days after said inquiry make a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public and a short statement thereof published in a biennial report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall also cause a copy of said decision to be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where said business is carried on.

SEC. 4. That said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance alleged, and shall be verified by at least one of the signers. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall, before proceeding further, satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. Within three days after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place where said hearing shall be held. But public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such a request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may at any stage of the proceedings cause public notice to be given notwithstanding such request.

SEC. 5. The said board shall have power to summon as witnesses any clerk, agent or employe in the departments of the business who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and require the production of books containing the records of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned before the board shall be paid by the board the same witness fees as witnesses before a district court.

SEC. 6. That upon the receipt of an application, after notice has been given as aforesaid, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, and shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in a biennial report which shall be made to the legislature on or before the first Monday in January of each year in which the legislature is in regular session.

SEC. 7. In all cases where the application is mutual, the decision shall provide that the same shall be binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy or dispute for six months,

or until sixty days after either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same. Such notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory or place of employment.

SEC. 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of said board, either by notice from the mayor of a city, the county commissioners, the president of a chamber of commerce or other representative body, the president of the central labor council or assembly, or any five reputable citizens, or otherwise, that what is commonly known as a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, in any city or town of the state, involving an employer and his or its present or past employes, if at the time such employer is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than ten persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this State, and said board shall be satisfied that such information is correct, it shall be the duty of said board, within three days thereafter, to put themselves in communication with such employer and employes and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as hereinafter provided, or to said state board, and the said State board may investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible for the continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report assigning such responsibility. The said board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given them by sections three and four of this act.

SEC. 9. The parties to any controversy or difference, as specified in this act, may submit the matter in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbiters, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbiters so designated may choose a third, who shall also be chairman of the board. Each arbiter so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths

to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty as such arbiter, which consent and oath shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where such dispute arises. Such board shall, in respect to the matters submitted to them, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and their decisions shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed to by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Vacancies in such local boards may be filled in the same manner as the regular appointments are made. It shall be the duty of said state board to aid and assist in the formation of such local boards throughout the state in advance of any strike or lockout, whenever and wherever in their judgment the formation of such local boards will have a tendency to prevent or allay the occurrence thereof. The jurisdiction of such local boards shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to them; but they may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decisions of such local boards shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held before them; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

SEC. 10. Each member of said State board shall receive as compensation five (\$5) dollars a day, including mileage, for each and every day actually employed in the performance of the duties provided for by this act; such compensation shall be paid by the state treasurer on duly detailed vouchers approved by said board and by the governor.

SEC. 11. The said board, in their biennial reports to the legislature, shall include such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and the disputes between employers and employes; and the improvement of the present relations between labor and capital. Such biennial reports of the board shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the reports of the executive officers of the state.

SEC. 12. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any

money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [*Approved April 25, 1895.*]

NEW JERSEY.

An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of employer and employee shall arise or exist between employer and employees, it shall be lawful to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute, in writing, to a board of arbitrators, to hear, adjudicate and determine the same; said board shall consist of five persons; when the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators; and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board; in case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employees, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitra-

tors for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided.

2. *And be it enacted*, That any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition to the county judge of the county where such grievances or disputes to be arbitrated may arise, signed by at least a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving said board of arbitration; upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of the said judge to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination; the said petition and order or a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the said judge resides.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such arbitrators are to act; when the said board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing; the chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers, and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of records or the judges thereof in this state; the board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournments, and shall hear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matters in dispute.

4. *And be it enacted*, That after the matter has been fully heard, the said board or a majority of its members shall within ten days render a decision thereon, in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the matters adjudicated and determined; such adjudi-

cation and determination shall be a settlement of the matter referred to said arbitrators, unless an appeal is taken therefrom as hereinafter provided; the adjudication and determination shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other transmitted to the secretary of the state board of arbitration hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said board.

5. *And be it enacted*, That when the said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons mentioned in section one, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference or differences.

6. *And be it enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a state board of arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of five years; one of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this state. If any vacancy happens, by resignation or otherwise, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term; said board shall have a secretary, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board and whose duty shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board and also possession of all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and perform such other duties as the said board may prescribe; he shall have power, under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this state; said arbitrators of said state board and the clerk thereof shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices

before entering upon the discharge of the same; an office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

7. *And be it enacted*, That an appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the filing of its adjudication and determination of any case; it shall be the duty of the said state board of arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards and promptly to proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the adjudication and determination of said board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon all parties to the arbitration; such adjudications and determinations shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party; any two of the state board of arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state; examinations or investigations ordered by the state board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number if so directed; but the proceedings and decision of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board or a majority thereof; each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

8. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk, in writing, of such election; whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute; the parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree, in writing, to submit to the decision of said board as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike until the decision of said

board, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation; the board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State.

9. *And be it enacted*, That after the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision, and the points disposed of by them; the decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

10. *And be it enacted*, That whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section eight of this act.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid state board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and four cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from the place where attendance is required by the board; all subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age, authorized by the board to serve the same.

12. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall annually report to the legislature, and shall include in their report such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and employees and the improvement of the present system of production by labor.

13. *And be it enacted*, That each arbitrator of the state board and the secretary thereof shall receive ten dollars for each and every day actually employed in the performance of his duties herein and actual expenses incurred, including such rates of mileage as are now provided by law, payable by the state treasurer on duly approved vouchers.

14. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company," "corporation," or "individual and individuals," as fully as if each of said terms was expressed in each place.

15. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately. [*Approved March 24, 1892. P. L., Chap. 137.*]

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and to end the term of office of any person or persons appointed under this act.

1. **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Samuel S. Sherwood, William M. Doughty, James Martin, Charles A. Houston, Joseph L. Moore be and they are hereby constituted a board of arbitration, each to serve for the term of three years from the approval of this supplement, and that each arbitrator herein named shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees, per diem compensation and mileage, and one of said arbitrators shall be chosen by said arbitrators as the secretary

of said board, and he shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred dollars per annum, the salaries herein stated to be payable out of moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2. *And be it enacted*, That in case of death, resignation or incapacity of any member of the board, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an arbitrator to fill the unexpired term of such arbitrator or arbitrators so dying, resigning or becoming incapacitated.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the arbitrators now acting as a board of arbitrators, shall, upon the passage of this supplement, cease and terminate, and the persons named in this supplement as the board of arbitrators shall immediately succeed to and become vested with all the powers and duties of the board of arbitrators now acting under the provisions of the act of which this act is a supplement.

4. *And be it enacted*, That after the expiration of the terms of office of the persons named in this supplement, the governor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the senate their successors for the length of term and at the salary named in the first section of this supplement.

5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately. [Approved March 25, 1895. P. L., Chap. 341.

NEW YORK.

A state board of arbitration was established in 1886, to decide appeals from such temporary boards as might be formed in special cases when that mode of settlement had been resorted to by the parties in interest. In 1887 it was given concurrent jurisdiction, and, for the purpose of inducing agreements, mediation was added to its functions. From 1897 the state board of mediation and arbitration acted under chapter 415 of the laws of that year, known as the labor law (which was a revision and consolidation of previous enactments, being chapter XXXII of the General Laws), until February 7, 1901 (chapter 9), when a department of labor was created in

three bureaus: for factory inspection, for labor statistics and for mediation and arbitration. The affairs of the first two bureaus are each administered by a deputy appointed and removable at pleasure by the commissioner of labor.

The head of the department has special charge of the bureau of mediation and arbitration, and for such functions has for assessors the two deputy commissioners. These three constitute the board to which the following provisions of article X of the Labor Law now refer:—

§ 142. **Arbitration by the board.**— A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to the board of arbitration and mediation for their determination and settlement. Such submission shall be in writing, and contain a statement in detail of the grievance or dispute and the cause thereof, and also an agreement to abide the determination of the board, and during the investigation to continue in business or at work, without a lock-out or strike.

Upon such submission the board shall examine the matter in controversy. For the purpose of such inquiry they may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony. Witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as in courts of record. The decision of the board must be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation.

§ 143. **Mediation in case of strike or lock-out.**— Whenever a strike or lock-out occurs or is seriously threatened, the board shall proceed as soon as practicable to the locality thereof, and endeavor, by mediation, to effect an amicable settlement of the controversy. It may inquire into the cause thereof, and for that purpose has the same power as in the case of a controversy submitted to it for arbitration.

§ 144. **Decisions of board.**— Within ten days after the completion of every examination or investigation authorized by this article, the board or majority thereof shall render a decision, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the controversy and the points disposed of by them, and make a written report of their findings of fact and of their recommendations to each party to the controversy.

Every decision and report shall be filed in the office of the board and a copy thereof served upon each party to the controversy, and in case of a submission to arbitration, a copy shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose.

§ 145. **Annual report.** — The board shall make an annual report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements and explanations as will disclose the actual work of the board, the facts relating to each controversy considered by them and the decision thereon, together with such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmony in the relations of employers and employees.

§ 146. **Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.** — A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to a board of arbitrators, consisting of three persons, for hearing and settlement. When the employees concerned are members in good standing of a labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, one arbitrator may be appointed by such central body and one by the employer. The two so designated shall appoint a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

If the employees concerned in such grievance or dispute are members of good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, the organization of which they are members may select and designate one arbitrator. If such employees are not members of a labor organization, a majority thereof, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, may designate one arbitrator for such board.

§ 147. **Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.** — Before entering upon his duties, each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose. When such board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the parties to the controversy.

The board may, through its chairman, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony.

The board may make and enforce rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournments.

§ 148. **Decision of arbitrators.** — The board shall, within ten days after the close of the hearing, render a written decision, signed by them, giving such details as clearly show the nature of the controversy and the questions decided by them. Such decision shall be a settlement of the matter submitted to such arbitrators, unless within ten days thereafter an appeal is taken therefrom to the state board of mediation and arbitration.

One copy of the decision shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be transmitted to the secretary of the state board of mediation and arbitration.

§ 149. **Appeals.** — The state board of mediation and arbitration shall hear, consider and investigate every appeal to it from any such board of local arbitrators, and its decisions shall be in writing and a copy thereof filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and duplicate copies served upon each party to the controversy. Such decision shall be final and conclusive upon all parties to the arbitration.

MICHIGAN.

No. 238 of the Public Acts of 1889 provided for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes between employers and employes by a state court of mediation and arbitration. A compilation was made in 1897. On April 30, 1903, sections 11 and 12 were approved. The following are sections 559-568 of the compiled laws of 1897, as supplemented by the act of 1903: —

SECTION 1. *The people of the State of Michigan enact, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a court of arbitrators for hearing and settlement, in the manner hereinafter provided.*

SEC. 2. After the passage of this act the Governor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State court of mediation and arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, who shall hold their terms of office, respectively, one, two and three years, and upon the expiration of their respective terms the said term of office shall be uniformly for three years. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise he shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the Senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the Governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Senate when convened. Said court shall have a clerk or secretary, who shall be appointed by the court, to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the court and also all documents, and to perform such other duties as the said court may prescribe. He shall have power, under the direction of the court, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said court, to call for and examine all books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State. Said arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said court.

SEC. 3. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the State. Examinations or investigations ordered by the court may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decisions of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approval by the court or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

SEC. 4. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be

lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said State court, and shall jointly notify said court or its clerk, in writing, of such grievance or dispute. Whenever such notification to said court or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said court to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said court, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said court as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said court, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The court shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony, under oath, in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this State.

SEC. 5. After the matter has been fully heard the said board, or majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the court in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

SEC. 6. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened, in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the court, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of

the controversy, and to that end the court is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section four of this act.

SEC. 7. The fees of witnesses shall be one dollar for each day's attendance, and seven cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the court, to be allowed by the board of State auditors upon the certificate of the court. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the court, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the court to serve the same.

SEC. 8. Said court shall make a yearly report to the Legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the court, and such suggestions as to legislation, as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of, and disputes between, employers and the wage-earning.

SEC. 9. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to five dollars per day for actual service performed, payable from the treasury of the State. The clerk or secretary shall be appointed from one of their number, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, without per diem, per year, payable in the same manner.

SEC. 10. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm" "joint stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last named terms was expressed in each place.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the mayor of any city, the supervisor of any township, or the president of any village to promptly furnish, or cause to be furnished to the court provided for in this act, information of the threatened or actual occurrence of any strike or lockout within his jurisdiction.

SEC. 12. There shall be printed biennially ten thousand copies of the report of the court, together with the act under which the court was instituted, for distribution among labor unions and the public generally.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

CONNECTICUT.**[CHAPTER CCXXXIX.]****An Act creating a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. During each biennial session of the general assembly, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a state board of mediation and arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years. One of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the greatest number of votes for governor of this state, and one of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the next greatest number of votes for governor of this state, and the other of said persons shall be selected from a *bona fide* labor organization of this state. Said board shall select one of its number to act as clerk or secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and also to keep and preserve all documents and testimony submitted to said board; he shall have power under the direction of the Board, to issue subpoenas, and to administer oaths in all cases before said board, and to call for and examine the books, papers and documents of the parties to such cases. Said arbitrators shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 2. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to the state board of mediation and arbitration, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall notify said board, or its clerk, in writing, of such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of the grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly, and

in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally promise and agree to continue in business, or at work, without a strike or lockout, until the decision of said board is rendered; *provided*, it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed fully to investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

SEC. 3. After a matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by the members of the board, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by said board. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the office of the town or city clerk in the town where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

SEC. 4. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such strike or lockout; and, if in the judgment of said board it is best, it shall inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, and send for persons and papers.

SEC. 5. Said board shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the Governor, and shall include therein such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to it conducive to harmony in the relations between employers and employed, and to the improvement of the present system of production.

SEC. 6. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers"

is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint-stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last-named terms was expressed in each place.

SEC. 7. The members of the board shall receive as compensation for actual services rendered under this act, the sum of five dollars per day and expenses, upon presentation of their voucher to the comptroller, approved by the governor.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 28, 1895.*]

ILLINOIS.

The act approved August 2, 1895, as amended by the acts approved April 12, 1899; July 1, 1901; and May 15, 1903, is as follows:—

An Act to create a State Board of Arbitration for the investigation or settlement of differences between employers and their employes, and to define the powers and duties of said board.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* As soon as this act shall take effect the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a State "Board of Arbitration," to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; one and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor, and only one of whom shall be an employé and shall be selected from some labor organization. They shall hold office until March 1, 1897, or until their successors are appointed, but said board shall have no power to act as such until they and each of them are confirmed by the Senate. On the first day of March, 1897, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons as members of said board in the manner above provided, one to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, or until their respective successors are appointed, and on the first day of March in each year thereafter the Governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to suc-

ceed the member whose term expires, and to serve for the term of three years, or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. The board shall have power to select and remove a secretary, who shall be a stenographer, and whose salary shall be \$2,500 per annum, payable out of the State treasury, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, from any money not otherwise appropriated; said secretary to receive also his necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid from the State treasury on bills of particulars to be approved by the chairman of the board and the Governor.

§ 2. When any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or a bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his employes in this State, the board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city, town or village where said business is carried on.

§ 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances

complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. The board in all cases shall have power to summon as witness any operative, or expert in the departments of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid, and such other books and papers as may be deemed necessary to a full and fair investigation of the matter in controversy. The board shall have power to issue subpoenas, and oaths may be administered by the chairman of the board. If any person, having been served with a subpoena or other process issued by such board, shall wilfully fail or refuse to obey the same, or to answer such question as may be proposed touching the subject matter of the inquiry or investigation, it shall be the duty of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the hearing is being conducted, or of the judge thereof, if in vacation, upon application by such board, duly attested by the chairman and secretary thereof, to issue an attachment for such witness and compel him to appear before such board and give his testimony or to produce such books and papers as may be lawfully required by said board; and the said court, or the judge thereof, shall have power to punish for contempt, as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and order of such court.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection,

shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the Governor before the first day of March in each year.

§ 5. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employés by posting in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

§ 5a. In the event of a failure to abide by the decision of said board in any case in which both employer and employés shall have joined in the application, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may file with the clerk of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the offending party resides, or in the case of an employer in the county in which the place of employment is located, a duly authenticated copy of said decision, accompanied by a verified petition reciting the fact that such decision has not been complied with and stating by whom and in what respects it has been disregarded. Thereupon the circuit court or the county court (as the case may be) or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged to show cause within ten days why such decision has not been complied with, which shall be served by sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule, the court, or the judge thereof if in vacation, shall hear and determine the question presented, and to secure a compliance with such decision, may punish the offending party or parties for contempt, but such punishment shall in no case extend to imprisonment.

§ 5b. Whenever two or more employers engaged in the same general line of business, employ in the aggregate not less than twenty-five persons, and having a common difference with their employés, shall, coöperating together, make application for arbitration, or whenever such application shall be made by the employés of two or more employers engaged in the same general line of business, such employés being not less than twenty-five in number, and having a common difference with

their employers, or whenever the application shall be made jointly by the employers and employés in such a case, the board shall have the same powers and proceed in the same manner as if the application had been made by one employer, or by the employés of one employer, or by both.

§ 6. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State, involving an employer and his employés, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall be the duty of the State board to put itself in communication as soon as may be, with such employer or employés, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the State board.

§ 6a. It shall be the duty of the mayor of every city, and president of every incorporated town or village, whenever a strike or lockout involving more than twenty-five employés shall be threatened or has actually occurred within or near such city, incorporated town or village, to immediately communicate the fact to the state board of arbitration stating the name or names of the employer or employers and of one or more employés, with their postoffice address, the nature of the controversy or difference existing, the number of employés involved and such other information as may be required by the said board. It shall be the duty of the president or chief executive officer of every labor organization, in case of a strike or lockout, actual or threatened, involving the members of the organization of which he is an officer to immediately communicate the fact of such strike or lockout to the said board with such information as he may possess touching the difference or controversy and the number of employés involved.

§ 6b. Whenever there shall exist a strike or lock-out, wherein, in the judgment of a majority of said board, the general public shall appear likely to suffer injury or inconvenience with respect to food, fuel or light, or the means of communication or transportation, or in any other respect, and neither party to such strike or lock-out shall consent to submit the matter or matters in controversy to the State Board of

Arbitration, in conformity with this act, then the said board, after first having made due effort to effect a settlement thereof by conciliatory means, and such effort having failed, may proceed of its own motion to make an investigation of all facts bearing upon such strike or lock-out and make public its findings, with such recommendations to the parties involved as in its judgment will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the differences which constitute the cause of the strike or lock-out; and in the prosecution of such inquiry the board shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses as in other cases.

§ 7. The members of the said board shall each receive a salary of \$1,500 a year, and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid out of the treasury of the State, upon bills of particulars approved by the Governor.

§ 8. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration, shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

§ 9. Whereas, an emergency exists, therefore it is enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

MISSOURI.

The law of 1889, providing for special boards of mediation and arbitration, was repealed in 1901 in an act approved on March 7. This act created the state board of mediation and arbitration with power to settle disputes between employers and employes by arbitration, with authority to subpoena and examine witnesses, etc. The law of 1903, approved March 23, repealed Section 5 of the law of 1901 and enacted in lieu thereof Sections 5, 5a and 5b. According to the law as amended, if a witness subpoenaed to testify before the state board will not appear or testify, the board may apply to the circuit court of the state, which may issue its attachment to bring the witness in and punish him for contempt if he refuses to give testimony.

The following is the act of 1901 as amended in 1903:—

SECTION 1. That within thirty days after the passage of this

act, the governor of the state, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of mediation and arbitration; one of whom shall be an employer of labor, or selected from some association representing employers of labor, and one who shall be an employe holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the third shall be some person who is neither an employe nor an employer of labor. One member of said board shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner herein provided. If a vacancy occurs in said board by death or otherwise, at any time, the governor shall appoint some competent person to fill the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said board, and whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and shall also have possession of all books and documents, and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. He shall, under the direction of the board, issue subpoenas and administer oaths in all cases before the board and shall call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy.

SEC. 3. The compensation of the members of the board of mediation and arbitration and the clerk thereof, shall be as follows: each shall receive five dollars per day and three cents per mile, both ways, between their homes and the place of meeting, by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, and such other necessary traveling expenses as may be incurred in the discharge of their duties, to be paid out of the state treasury upon a warrant signed by the president of said board and approved by the governor: Provided, that neither said board nor the clerk thereof shall receive any compensation except for time actually engaged in the discharge of their duties as set forth in this act and in going to and from the place of meeting.

SEC. 4. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to support the constitution and faithfully demean himself in office. They shall or-

ganize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and the board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. Said board may hold meetings at any time or place in the state, whenever the same shall become necessary, and two members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. That whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board that a strike or a lockout is about to occur, or is seriously threatened, involving ten or more persons, in any part of the state, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed as soon as possible to the locality of such dispute, strike or lockout and place itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect a settlement. Should all efforts at conciliation fail, it shall be the duty of the board to inquire into the causes of said grievance or dispute, and to this end, it is hereby authorized to subpoena and examine witnesses, and send for books and papers. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Said board is further authorized to subpoena as witnesses anyone connected with the department of business affected, or other persons whom they may suspect of having knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and anyone who keeps the records of the wages earned in such department and examine them under oath touching such matters and require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. All process issued by said board may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same as may be required, and make due returns thereof, according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasury of the county or city wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon a warrant signed by the president of the board of mediation and arbitration. Witnesses shall receive the same compensation as witnesses in courts of record, which shall be paid in the same manner as sheriffs, constables and police officers above mentioned. And the board shall have power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its process.

SEC. 5a. In case any person shall willfully fail or refuse to obey such subpoena, it shall be the duty of the circuit court, or any judge thereof in any county, upon the application of said board to issue an attachment for such witness and compel such witness to attend before the board and give his testimony upon such matters as shall be lawfully required by said board; and the court shall have power to punish for contempt as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and order of such court.

SEC. 5b. Any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to obey the process of subpoena issued by said board to appear and testify as therein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to arraignment and trial in any court having contempt jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for such offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

SEC. 6. That in all cases when any grievance or dispute shall arise between any employer and his employees, said dispute involving ten or more employees, it shall be the duty of the parties to said controversy to submit the same to said board for investigation. Within ten days after the completion of said examination or investigation, authorized by this article, the board or a majority thereof, shall render a decision stating such details as will clearly show the nature of such controversy, and points in dispute disposed of by them and make a written report of their findings and recommendations, and shall furnish the governor and each party to the controversy a true and complete copy of the same, and shall have a copy thereof published in some local newspaper.

SEC. 7. In all cases where the application for arbitration is mutual, or both parties agree to submit to the decision of the board, said decision shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy and dispute. In all cases where either party to a dispute refuses to agree to arbitration the decision of the board shall be final and binding upon the parties thereto, unless exceptions be filed with the clerk of said board, within five days after said decision is rendered and announced.

SEC. 8. Any employer, employer's agent, employe or authorized committee of employes, who shall violate the conditions of the decision of said board, as provided for in section seven of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Said board shall make biennial reports to the governor of the state, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employes.

SEC. 10. That article 2 of chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. There being no adequate law in Missouri for the settling of disputes between employers and employes, creates an emergency within the meaning of the constitution; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

IDAHO.

Idaho provided for a state board and local boards of arbitration subordinate thereto in 1897; but the following became a law March 12, 1901:—

An Act providing for the Creation of a Labor Commission, and defining its Duties and Powers, and providing for Arbitrations and Investigations of Labor Troubles.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That there shall be and is hereby created, a commission to be composed of two electors of the State, which shall be designated the labor commission, and which shall be charged with the duties and vested with the powers hereinafter enumerated.

SECTION 2. The members of said commission shall be ap-

pointed by the Governor, by and with advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. One of said commissioners shall have been, for not less than six (6) years of his life, an employe, for wages, in some department of industry, in which it is usual to employ a number of persons, under single direction and control, and shall be, at the time of his appointment, affiliated with the labor interest as distinguished from the capitalist or employing interest.

The other of said commissioners shall have been, for not less than six years, an employer of labor, for wages, in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons, under single direction and control, and shall be, at the time of his appointment, affiliated with the employing interest, as distinguished from the labor interest. Neither of said commissioners shall be less than twenty-five years of age, and they shall not be members of the same political party. A political party under the meaning of this section, should be held to mean one or more parties supporting one ticket or member of a fusion; neither of them shall hold any other State, county or city office in Idaho, during the term of office for which they shall be appointed.

Each of said commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath, to be endorsed upon his commission, to the effect that he will punctually, honestly and faithfully discharge his duties as such commissioner.

SECTION 3. Such commission shall have a seal and shall not be required to leave their personal labor or business, except to perform the duties devolving upon them as members of the labor commission.

When necessary, they may appoint a secretary, who shall be a skillful stenographer and typewriter, and who shall receive a salary of four dollars per day and traveling expenses for every day spent in the discharge of duty under the direction of the commission.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of said commissioners, upon receiving authentic information, in any manner, of the existence of any strike, lockout, or other labor complication in this

State, affecting the labor or employment of fifty persons or more, to go to the place where such complication exists, put themselves into communication with the parties to the controversy, and offer them services as mediators between them: *Provided*, That in all cases where less than fifty persons are on strike or lockout, the commission may, in their discretion, act as though such number of strikers consisted of fifty or more persons. If they shall succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the controversy in that way, they shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration, either under the provisions of this act or otherwise as they may elect.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of arbitration, under this act, the labor commissioners and the judge of the district court of the district in which the business in relation to which the controversy shall arise, shall have been carried on, shall constitute a board of arbitrators, to which shall be added, if the parties so agree, two other members, one to be named by the employer, and the other by the employes in the arbitration agreement. If the parties to the controversy are a railroad company, and the employes of the company engaged in the running of trains, any terminal within this State, of the road, or any division thereof, may be taken and treated as the location of the business within the terms of this section, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the judge of the district court, to act as a member of the board of arbitration.

SECTION 6. An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act, shall be in writing and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided, and shall have the effect of an agreement, by the parties, to abide by, and perform the award.

Such an agreement may be signed by the employer, as an individual firm, or corporation, as the case may be, and execution of the agreement, in the name of the employer, by any agent or representative of such employer, then and therefore in control or management of the business or department of business, in relation to which the controversy shall have arisen, shall bind the employer. On the part of the employes the agreement may be signed by them, in their own person, not less than two-thirds of those concerned in the controversy, signing, or it may be

signed by a committee, by them appointed. Such committee may be created by election at a meeting of the employes concerned in the controversy, at which not less than two-thirds of such employes shall be present, which election, and the fact of the presence of the required number of employes at the meeting, shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of such meeting, attached to the arbitration agreement. If the employes, concerned in the controversy, or any of them shall be members of any labor union or working men's society, they may be represented in the execution of said arbitration agreement by officers or committeemen of the union or society designated by it, in any manner conformable to its usual methods of transacting business, and others of the employes, represented by committee as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 7. If upon any occasion calling for the presence and intervention of the labor commissioners, under this act, one of said commissioners shall be present and the other absent, the judge of the district court of the district in which the dispute shall have arisen, as defined in Section 5, shall upon the application of the commissioners present, appoint a commissioner pro tem., in the place of the absent commissioner and such commissioner pro tem. shall exercise all the powers of a commissioner under this act, until the termination of the duties of the commission with respect to the particular controversy, upon the occasion of which the appointment shall have been made, and shall receive the same pay and allowances provided by this act, for the other commissioners. Such commissioner pro tem. shall represent and be affiliated with the same interests as the absent commissioner.

SECTION 8. Before entering upon their duties, the arbitrators shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to the effect that they will honestly and impartially perform their duties as arbitrators, and a just and fair award render, to the best of their ability. The sitting of the arbitrators shall be in the court room of the district court or such other place as shall be provided by the county commissioners, of the county in which the hearing is had. The district judge shall be the presiding member of the board. He shall have power to issue subpoenas

for witnesses who do not appear voluntarily, directed to the sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to serve the same, without delay. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, enforce order, and direct and control the examinations.

The proceedings shall be informal in character, but in general accordance with the practice governing the district courts in the trial of civil cases. All questions of practice, or questions relating to the admission of evidence, shall be decided by the presiding member of the board summarily and without extended argument. The sittings shall be open and public. If five members are sitting as such board, three members of the board, agreeing, shall have power to make an award, otherwise two. The secretary of the commission shall attend the sitting and make a record of the proceedings in shorthand, but shall transcribe so much thereof only as the commission shall direct.

SECTION 9. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing and deliver the same with the arbitration agreement and their oath as arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the hearing was had, and deliver a copy of the award to the employer and a copy to the first signer of the arbitration agreement on the part of the employees. A copy of all the papers shall be preserved by the commission.

SECTION 10. The clerk of the district court shall record the papers, delivered to him, as directed in the last preceding section, in the order book of the district court. Any person, who was a party to the arbitration proceedings, may present to the district court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the judge thereof, in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them, in the order book, and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed.

And thereupon, the court or judge thereof, in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days, why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule, the judge or court, if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented and make such order

or orders, directed to the parties before him, in personam, as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made, shall be deemed a contempt of the court, and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment except in case of wilful disobedience. In all proceedings under this section, the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employees who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing, before the commencement of the hearing.

SECTION 11. The labor commission with the advice and assistance of the Attorney General of the State, which he is hereby required to render, may make rules and regulations respecting proceedings in arbitration, under this act, not inconsistent with this act, or the law, including forms, and cause the same to be printed and furnished to all persons applying therefor, and all arbitration proceedings under this act shall thereafter conform to such rules and regulations.

SECTION 12. Any employer and his employees, not less than twenty-five in number, between whom differences exist which have not resulted in any open rupture or strike, may, of their own motion, apply to the labor commission, for arbitration of their differences, and upon the execution of an arbitration agreement, as hereinbefore provided, a board of arbitrators shall be organized in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the arbitration shall take place and the award be rendered, recorded and enforced, in the same manner as in arbitrations under the provisions found in the preceding sections of this act.

SECTION 13. In all cases arising under this act, requiring the attendance of a judge of the district court as a member of the arbitration board, such duty shall have precedence over any other business pending in his court, and if necessary for prompt transaction of such other business, it shall be his duty to appoint the district judge of an adjoining district to sit in the district court in his place during the pendency of such arbitration, and such appointee shall receive the same compensation for his ser-

vices as is now allowed by law to judges appointed to sit in case of change of judge in civil actions. In case the judge of the district court, whose duty it shall become under this act, to sit upon any board of arbitrators, shall be at the time actually engaged in a trial which cannot be interrupted without loss and injury to the parties, and which will, in his opinion, continue for more than three days to come, or is disabled from acting by sickness or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such judge to call in and appoint the district judge of an adjoining district, to sit upon such board of arbitrators, and such appointed judge shall have the same power and perform the same duties as member of the board of arbitration as are by this act vested in and charged upon the district judge regularly sitting, and he shall receive the same compensation, now provided by law, to a judge sitting by appointment, upon a change of judge in civil cases, to be paid in the same way.

SECTION 14. If the parties to any such labor controversy as is defined in Section 4 of this act, shall have failed at the end of five days, after the first communication of said labor commission to them, to adjust their differences amicably, or to agree to submit the same to arbitration, it shall be the duty of the labor commission to proceed at once to investigate the facts attending the disagreement.

In this investigation, the commission shall be entitled, upon request, to the presence and assistance of the Attorney General of the State, in person or by deputy, whose duty it is hereby made to attend, without delay, upon request, by letter or telegram, from the commission. For the purpose of such investigation, the commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas and each of the commissioners shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. Such subpoena shall be under seal of the commission, and signed by the secretary of the commission, or a member of it, and shall command the attendance of the person or persons named in it, at a time and place named, which subpoena may be served and returned as other process by any sheriff or constable in the state.

In case of disobedience of any such subpoena or the refusal of any witness to testify, the district court having jurisdiction

or the judge thereof, during vacation, shall, upon the application of the labor commission, grant a rule against the disobeying person or persons or the person refusing to testify, to show cause, forthwith why he or they should not obey such subpoena or testify as required by the commission, or be adjudged guilty of contempt, and in such proceedings, such court, or the judge thereof, in vacation, shall be empowered to compel obedience to such subpoena, as in the case of subpoena issued under the order of and by the authority of the court, or to compel a witness to testify as witnesses in court are compelled to testify. But no person shall be required to attend as a witness, at any place outside the county of his residence. Witnesses called by the labor commission, under this section, shall be paid \$2.00 per diem fees out of the expense fund provided by this act, if such payment is claimed at the time of their examination.

SECTION 15. Upon the completion of the investigation authorized by the last preceding section, the labor commission shall forthwith report the facts thereby disclosed, affecting the merits of the controversy, in a brief and condensed form to the Governor.

SECTION 16. Any employer shall be entitled, in his response to the inquiries made of him by the commission in the investigation provided for in the last two preceding sections, to submit in writing to the commissioner a statement of any facts material to the inquiry, the publication of which would be likely to be injurious to his business, and the facts so stated shall be taken and held as confidential, and shall not be disclosed in the report or otherwise.

SECTION 17. Said commissioners shall receive a compensation of six dollars each per diem, for the time actually expended, and actual and necessary traveling and hotel expenses, while absent from home in the performance of duty, and each of the two members of the board of arbitration, chosen by the parties under the provisions of this act, shall receive the same compensation for the days occupied in service, upon the board. The Attorney General or his deputy shall receive his necessary and actual traveling expenses while absent from home in the service of the commission. Such compensation and expenses shall

be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor upon itemized and verified accounts of time spent and expenses paid. All such accounts, except those of the commissioners, shall be certified as correct by the commissioners, or one of them, and the accounts of the commissioners shall be certified by the secretary of the commission.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act, that the arbitrations and investigations provided for in it, shall be conducted with all reasonable promptness and dispatch, and no member of any board of arbitration shall be allowed payment for more than fifteen days' service, in any one arbitration, and no commissioner shall be allowed payment for more than ten days' service in the making of the investigation provided for in Section 14 and sections following.

SECTION 18. For the payment of the salary of the secretary of the commission, the compensation of the commissioners and other arbitrators, the traveling and hotel expenses herein authorized to be paid, and for witness fees, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams and office expenses, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars for the year 1901, and three thousand dollars for the year nineteen hundred and two.

SECTION 19. Within ten days after the members of the labor commission shall have been appointed, and said appointments ratified by the senate, they shall meet at the State capital for a period of not to exceed ten days, for the purpose of drafting rules and method of procedure in sessions of the commission, in accordance with Section 11 of this act, and for such period the pay of the commissioners, and the secretary of the commission shall be the same as allowed them by this act, when serving as arbitrators or mediators.

SECTION 20. All laws, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, an emergency existing therefor.

LOUISIANA.

[No. 139.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that within thirty days after the passage of this act, the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five competent persons to serve as a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. Two of them shall be employers, selected or recommended by some association or Board representing employers of labor; two of them shall be employees, selected or recommended by the various labor organizations, and not an employer of labor, and the fifth shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other four; provided however, that if the four appointed do not agree on the fifth man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the Governor; provided, also, that if the employers or employees fail to make their recommendation as herein provided within thirty days, then the Governor shall make said appointments in accordance with the spirit and intent of this Act; said appointments, if made when the Senate is not in session, may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

SEC. 2. Two shall be appointed for two years, two for three years, and one, the fifth member, for four years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for four years, or until their successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If, for any reason, a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall in the same manner appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. Each member of said Board shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary. The Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish rules of procedure.

SEC. 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the State, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employees, if at the time he employs not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish of this State, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, and advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute.

SEC. 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the Board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said Board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the court of the city or parish where said business is carried on.

SEC. 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said Board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of the employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the Board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving authority shall be kept secret by said board.

SEC. 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application without any lockout or strike until the decision of said Board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application.

SEC. 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said applica-

tion, the secretary of said Board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the Board may order, and the Board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further therein until said petitioner or petitioners have complied with every order and requirement of the Board.

SEC. 9. The Board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the department of the business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and examine them under oath, and to require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board. The Board shall have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers.

SEC. 10. Whenever it is made to appear to the Mayor of a city or the judge of any District Court in any parish, other than the parish of Orleans, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the Mayor of such city or judge of the District Court of such parish shall at once notify the State Board of the fact. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board, either by the notice of the Mayor of a city or the judge of the District Court of the parish, as provided in the preceding part of this section, or otherwise, that a lockout or strike is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in any city or parish of this State, involving an employer and his present or past employees, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of a strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish in the State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the State Board in the above-

described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, and to endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; and the State Board shall, whether the same be mutually submitted to them or not, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and shall make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The Board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by Section 9 of this act.

SEC. 12. The said State Board shall make a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the Board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the relations of and disputes between employers and employees.

SEC. 13. The members of said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, hereby created, shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the Board shall quarterly certify the amount due each member, and, on presentation of his certificate the Auditor of the State shall draw his warrant on the Treasury of the State for the amount.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [*Approved July 12, 1894.*]

UTAH.

[CHAPTER LXII.]

An Act to create a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, for the investigation and settlement of differences between Employers and their Employees, and to define the Powers and Duties of the said Board, and to fix their Compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

SECTION 1. As soon as this act shall be approved, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three

persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, to serve as a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, one of whom and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor, and only one of whom shall be an employe, and the latter shall be selected from some labor organization, and the third shall be some person who is neither an employe nor an employer of manual labor, and who shall be chairman of the board. One to serve for one year, one for three years and one for five years as may be designated by the Governor at the time of their appointment, and at the expiration of their terms, their successors shall be appointed in like manner for the term of four years. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall, in the same manner appoint some one to serve the unexpired term and until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof.

SEC. 2. The board shall at once organize by selecting from its members a secretary, and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure.

SEC. 3. When any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer (whether an individual, copartnership or corporation) employing not less than ten persons, and his employes, in this State, the board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute, and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein, who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof.

SEC. 4. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon the proper book of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 5. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both

parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until a decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing the said application.

SEC. 6. As soon as may be after receiving said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given, of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice, notwithstanding such request.

"SEC. 7. The board shall have the power to summon as witnesses by subpoena any operative or expert in the department of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person; and to administer oaths, and to examine said witnesses and to require the production of books, papers and records. In case of a disobedience to a subpoena the board may invoke the aid of any court in the State in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section. Any of the district courts of the State, within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any such witness, issue an order requiring such witness to appear before said board and produce books and papers if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question. Any refusal to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof."

SEC. 8. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision, and the findings of the majority shall constitute the decision of the board, which decision shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published in an annual report to be made to the Governor before the first day of March in each year.

SEC. 9. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who

join in said application, or who have entered their appearance before said board, until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same, and for a period of 90 days thereafter. Said notice may be given to said employees by posting in three conspicuous places where they work.

SEC. 10. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the State involving any employer and his employees, if he is employing not less than ten persons, it shall be the duty of the State board to put itself into communication as soon as may be, with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them and endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the State board.

SEC. 11. The members of said board shall each receive a per diem of three dollars for each days' service while actually engaged in the hearing of any controversy between any employer and his employees, and five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place where engaged in hearing such controversy, the same to be paid by the parties to the controversy, appearing before said board, and the members of said board shall receive no compensation or expenses for any other service performed under this act.

SEC. 12. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration shall be served by any sheriff, to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service without charge. [*Approved March 24, 1896.*]

INDIANA.

An Act providing for the creation of a Labor Commission, and defining its duties and powers, and providing for arbitrations and investigations of labor troubles; and repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be, and is hereby created a commission to be composed of two electors of the State, which*

shall be designated the Labor Commission, and which shall be charged with the duties and vested with the powers hereinafter enumerated.

SEC. 2. The members of said Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office for four years and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. One of said Commissioners shall have been for not less than ten years of his life an employe for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the labor interest as distinguished from the capitalist or employing interest. The other of said Commissioners shall have been for not less than ten years an employer of labor for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the employing interest as distinguished from the labor interest. Neither of said Commissioners shall be less than forty years of age; they shall not be members of the same political party, and neither of them shall hold any other State, county, or city office in Indiana during the term for which he shall be appointed. Each of said Commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath, to be endorsed upon his commission, to the effect that he will punctually, honestly, and faithfully discharge his duties as such Commissioner.

SEC. 3. Said Commission shall have a seal and shall be provided with an office at Indianapolis, and may appoint a Secretary who shall be a skillful stenographer and typewriter, and shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum and his traveling expenses for every day spent by him in the discharge of duty away from Indianapolis.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners upon receiving creditable information in any manner of the existence of any strike, lockout, boycott, or other labor complication in this State affecting the labor or employment of fifty persons or more to go to the place where such complication exists, put themselves into communication with the parties to the contro-

versy and offer their services as mediators between them. If they shall not succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the controversy in that way they shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration, either under the provisions of this act or otherwise, as they may elect.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of arbitration under this act, the Labor Commissioners and the Judge of the Circuit Court, of the county in which the business in relation to which the controversy shall arise, shall have been carried on shall constitute a Board of Arbitrators, to which may be added, if the parties so agree, two other members, one to be named by the employer and the other by the employees in the arbitration agreement. If the parties to the controversy are a railroad company and employees of the company engaged in the running of trains, any terminal within this State, of the road, or of any division thereof, may be taken and treated as the location of the business within the terms of this section for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Judge of the Circuit Court to act as a member of the Board of Arbitration.

SEC. 6. An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act shall be in writing and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided and shall have the effect of an agreement by the parties to abide by and perform the award. Such agreement may be signed by the employer as an individual, firm or corporation, as the case may be, and execution of the agreement in the name of the employer by any agent or representative of such employer then and theretofore in control or management of the business or department of business in relation to which the controversy shall have arisen shall bind the employer. On the part of the employees, the agreement may be signed by them in their own person, not less than two-thirds of those concerned in the controversy signing, or it may be signed by a committee by them appointed. Such committee may be created by election at a meeting of the employees concerned in the controversy at which not less than two-thirds of all such employees shall be present, which election and the fact of the presence of the required number of employees at the meeting shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of such meeting

attached to the arbitration agreement. If the employees concerned in the controversy, or any of them, shall be members of any labor union or workingmen's society, they may be represented in the execution of said arbitration agreement by officers or committeemen of the union or society designated by it in any manner conformable to its usual methods of transacting business, and others of the employees represented by committee as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 7. If upon any occasion calling for the presence and intervention of the Labor Commissioners under the provisions of this act, one of said Commissioners shall be present and the other absent, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the dispute shall have arisen, as defined in section 5, shall upon the application of the commissioners present, appoint a Commissioner *pro tem.* in the place of the absent Commissioner, and such Commissioner *pro tem.* shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner under this act until the termination of the duties of the Commission with respect to the particular controversy upon the occasion of which the appointment shall have been made, and shall receive the same pay and allowances provided by this act for the other commissioners. Such Commissioner *pro tem.* shall represent and be affiliated with the same interests as the absent Commissioner.

SEC. 8. Before entering upon their duties the arbitrators shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to the effect that they will honestly and impartially perform their duties as arbitrators and a just and fair award render to the best of their ability. The sittings of the arbitrators shall be in the court room of the Circuit Court, or such other place as shall be provided by the County Commissioners of the county in which the hearing is had. The Circuit Judge shall be the presiding member of the Board. He shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses who do not appear voluntarily, directed to the Sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to serve the same without delay. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, enforce order, and direct and control the examinations. The proceedings shall be informal in character, but in general accordance with the practice governing the

Circuit Courts in the trial of civil causes. All questions of practice, or questions relating to the admission of evidence shall be decided by the presiding member of the Board summarily and without extended argument. The sittings shall be open and public, or with closed doors, as the Board shall direct. If five members are sitting as such Board three members of the Board agreeing shall have power to make an award, otherwise, two. The Secretary of the Commission shall attend the sittings and make a record of the proceedings in shorthand, but shall transcribe so much thereof only as the Commission shall direct.

SEC. 9. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing and deliver the same with the arbitration agreement and their oath as arbitrators to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, and deliver a copy of the award to the employer, and a copy to the first signer of the arbitration agreement on the part of the employes. A copy of all the papers shall also be preserved in the office of the Commission at Indianapolis.

SEC. 10. The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall record the papers delivered to him as directed in the last preceding section, in the order book of the Circuit Court. Any person who was a party to the arbitration proceedings may present to the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the Judge thereof in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them in the order book and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed. And thereupon the Court or Judge thereof in vacation shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the Sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule the Judge or Court if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented and make such order or orders directed to the parties before him *in personam*, as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made shall be deemed a contempt of the court and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend

to imprisonment except in case of wilful and contumacious disobedience. In all proceedings under this section the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employes who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing before the commencement of the hearing.

SEC. 11. The Labor Commission, with the advice and assistance of the Attorney-General of the State, which he is hereby required to render, may make rules and regulations respecting proceedings in arbitrations under this act not inconsistent with this act or the law, including forms, and cause the same to be printed and furnished to all persons applying therefor, and all arbitration proceedings under this act shall thereafter conform to such rules and regulations.

SEC. 12. Any employer and his employes, not less than twenty-five in number, between whom differences exist which have not resulted in any open rupture or strike, may of their own motion apply to the Labor Commission for arbitration of their differences, and upon the execution of an arbitration agreement as hereinbefore provided, a Board of Arbitrators shall be organized in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the arbitration shall take place and the award be rendered, recorded and enforced in the same manner as in arbitrations under the provisions found in the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 13. In all cases arising under this act requiring the attendance of a Judge of the Circuit Court as a member of an Arbitration Board, such duty shall have precedence over any other business pending in his court, and if necessary for the prompt transaction of such other business it shall be his duty to appoint some other Circuit Judge, or Judge of a Superior or the Appellate or Supreme Court to sit in the Circuit Court in his place during the pendency of such arbitration and such appointee shall receive the same compensation for his services as is now allowed by law to Judges appointed to sit in case of change of Judge in civil actions. In case the Judge of the

Circuit Court, whose duty it shall become under this act to sit upon any Board of Arbitrators, shall be at the time actually engaged in a trial which cannot be interrupted without loss and injury to the parties, and which will in his opinion continue for more than three days to come, or is disabled from acting by sickness or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such Judge to call in and appoint some other Circuit Judge, or some Judge of a Superior Court, or the Appellate or Supreme Court, to sit upon such Board of Arbitrators, and such appointed Judge shall have the same power and perform the same duties as member of the Board of Arbitration as are by this act vested in and charged upon the Circuit Judge regularly sitting, and he shall receive the same compensation now provided by law to a Judge sitting by appointment upon a change of Judge in civil cases, to be paid in the same way.

SEC. 14. If the parties to any such labor controversy as is defined in section 4 of this act shall have failed at the end of five days after the first communication of said Labor Commission with them to adjust their differences amicably, or to agree to submit the same to arbitration, it shall be the duty of the Labor Commission to proceed at once to investigate the facts attending the disagreement. In this investigation the Commission shall be entitled, upon request, to the presence and assistance of the Attorney-General of the State, in person or by deputy, whose duty it is hereby made to attend without delay, upon request by letter or telegram from the Commission. For the purpose of such investigation the Commission shall have power to issue subpoenas, and each of the Commissioners shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. Such subpoena shall be under the seal of the Commission and signed by the Secretary of the Commission, or a member of it, and shall command the attendance of the person or persons named in it at a time and place named, which subpoena may be served and returned as other process by any Sheriff or Constable in the State. In case of disobedience of any such subpoena, or the refusal of any witness to testify, the Circuit Court of the county within which the subpoena was issued, or the Judge thereof in vacation, shall, upon the application of the Labor Commission, grant a

rule against the disobeying person or persons, or the person refusing to testify, to show cause forthwith why he or they should not obey such subpoena, or testify as required by the Commission, or be adjudged guilty of contempt, and in such proceedings such court, or the Judge thereof in vacation, shall be empowered to compel obedience to such subpoena as in the case of subpoena issued under the order and by authority of the court, or to compel a witness to testify as witnesses in court are compelled to testify. But no person shall be required to attend as a witness at any place outside the county of his residence. Witnesses called by the Labor Commission under this section shall be paid \$1.00 per diem fees out of the expense fund provided by this act, if such payment is claimed at the time of their examination.

SEC. 15. Upon the completion of the investigation authorized by the last preceding section, the Labor Commission shall forthwith report the facts thereby disclosed affecting the merits of the controversy in succinct and condensed form to the Governor, who, unless he shall perceive good reason to the contrary, shall at once authorize such report to be given out for publication. And as soon thereafter as practicable, such report shall be printed under the direction of the Commission and a copy shall be supplied to any one requesting the same.

SEC. 16. Any employer shall be entitled, in his response to the inquiries made of him by the Commission in the investigation provided for in the two last preceding sections, to submit in writing to the Commission, a statement of any facts material to the inquiry, the publication of which would be likely to be injurious to his business, and the facts so stated shall be taken and held as confidential, and shall not be disclosed in the report or otherwise.

SEC. 17. Said Commissioners shall receive a compensation of ten dollars each per diem for the time actually expended, and actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from home in the performance of duty, and each of the two members of a Board of Arbitration chosen by the parties under the provisions of this act shall receive the same compensation for the days occupied in service upon the Board. The Attorney-General, or his

deputy, shall receive his necessary and actual traveling expenses while absent from home in the service of the Commission. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid by the Treasurer of State upon warrants drawn by the Auditor upon itemized and verified accounts of time spent and expenses paid. All such accounts, except those of the Commissioners, shall be certified as correct by the Commissioners, or one of them, and the accounts of the Commissioners shall be certified by the Secretary of the Commission. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act that the arbitrations and investigations provided for in it shall be conducted with all reasonable promptness and dispatch, and no member of any Board of Arbitration shall be allowed payment for more than fifteen days' service in any one arbitration, and no Commissioner shall be allowed payment for more than ten days' service in the making of the investigation provided for in section 14 and sections following.

SEC. 18. For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of the Commission, the compensation of the Commissioners and other arbitrators, the traveling and hotel expenses herein authorized to be paid, and for witness fees, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams and office expenses there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the year 1899 and five thousand dollars for the year 1900. [*Approved April 27, 1889.*]

IOWA.

An Act to Authorize the Creation and to Provide for the Operation of Tribunals of Voluntary Arbitration to Adjust Industrial Disputes between Employers and Employed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have power, and upon the presentation of a petition, or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals

for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical or mining industries.

SEC. 2. The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ at least five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry; *provided*, that at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may make such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

SEC. 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

SEC. 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining industry, or business, who shall have petitioned for the tribunal, or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal, from three names, presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class, in which

the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county, shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives, of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal, immediately upon the organization of the same; and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same.

SEC. 5. The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives, and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal, shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or if such majority cannot be had after two votes, then by secret ballot, or by lot, as they prefer.

SEC. 6. The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court house or elsewhere for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county board of supervisors.

SEC. 7. When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal,

and belonging to either party to the dispute; *provided*, that the tribunal may unanimously direct that instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts, and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts, as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing, and presented to said accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal, or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorneys at law or other agents of either party to the dispute, shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal, or before the umpire.

SEC. 8. When the umpire is acting he shall preside and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence, or other questions in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal consisting of an equal number of each class may be constituted to examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear, and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal in connection with the said umpire shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session to enable the business to be proceeded with, in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments, but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of Iowa.

SEC. 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon,

after hearing shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

SEC. 10. The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the District Court of County (or to a judge thereof, as the case may be):

The subscribers hereto being the number, and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry), trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D, and E representing the employers, and G, H, I, J, and K representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the trade may be issued to said persons named above.

EMPLOYERS.	Names.	Residence.	Works.	Number employed.

EMPLOYEES.	Names.	Residence.	By whom employed.

SEC. 11. The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows.

STATE OF IOWA } ss
COUNTY }

Whereas, The joint petition, and agreement of four employers (or representatives of a firm or corporation or individual employing twenty men as the case may be), and twenty workmen have been presented to this court (or if to a judge in vacation so state) praying the creation of a tribunal, of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the workman trade within this county and naming A, B, C, D, and E representing the employers, and G, H, I, J, and K representing the workmen. Now in pursuance of the statute for such case made, and provided said named persons are hereby licensed, and authorized to be, and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers, and workmen for the period of one year from this date, and they shall meet, and organize on the.....day of

A.D. at.....

Signed this day of, A.D.

Clerk of the District Court of County.

SEC. 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter in controversy to the umpire it may be in form as follows:

We A, B, C, D, and E representing employers, and G, H, I, J, and K representing workmen composing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration hereby submit, and refer unto the umpirage of L (the umpire of the tribunal of the trade) the following subject-matter, viz.: (Here state full, and clear the matter submitted), and we hereby agree that his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding upon us, and final, and conclusive upon the questions thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by, and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

Witness our names this day of A.D.

(Signatures).....

SEC. 13. The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decision on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the proper court. [Approved March 6, 1886.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Two statutes are in force: The "Voluntary Trade Tribunal Act of 1883" and the arbitration law of 1893, as follows:—

[1883. P. L. No. 16. *Approved April 26.*]

An Act to authorize the creation, and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed, in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades.

Whereas, Differences arise between persons engaged in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades in this State, and strikes and lock-outs result therefrom, which paralyze these important industries, bring great loss upon both employer and employed, and seem to find their only solution in starvation or in force, which does not accord with the teachings of humanity and the true policy of our laws;

And whereas, Voluntary tribunals, mutually chosen, with equality of representation and of rights, and a frank discussion therein by the persons interested, of the business questions involved, are the plain paths to mutual concession and cessation of strife, and the choice of an umpire by the parties themselves, to whose arbitrament the matters in dispute are to be submitted for final decision, if they shall fail to agree, is in accord with the practice and policy of this Commonwealth; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the presiding judges of the courts of common pleas, or the president judges thereof, in chambers, in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, and of each of the other judicial districts of this Commonwealth shall have power, and upon the presentation of the petition or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of each of them to issue, in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within their respective districts of tribunals for the consideration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades and each of them.

SECTION 2. The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least fifty persons employed as workmen, by five

or more separate firms, individuals or corporations within the county where the petitioners reside, or by at least five employers, each of whom shall employ at least ten workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation employing not less than seventy-five men in their business; and the agreement shall be signed by both of said specified numbers and persons; *Provided*, that if, at the time the petition is presented, a dispute exists between the employers and the workmen, and as a consequence there is a suspension of work, or, owing to the nature of the dispute, a suspension is probable, the judge before whom said petition is presented shall require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that the said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of the said tribunal may be denied.

SECTION 3. The persons signing said petition as workmen shall each have been a resident of the judicial district in which the petition shall be presented for at least one year; shall have been engaged in some branch of the trade they profess to represent for at least two years, and be a citizen of the United States. The persons signing the same as employers shall be citizens of the United States and shall be and shall have been actually engaged in some branch of the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics or coal trade, within the judicial district, for at least one year, and shall each employ therein at least ten workmen of the class hereinbefore described, and may be a firm, individual or corporation, and the said petition shall be verified by the oaths of at least two of the signers, attesting the truth of the facts stated therein and the qualifications of the signers thereto.

SECTION 4. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of each side, and the umpire mutually chosen, the judge shall forthwith issue a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, which shall be made a record in the court of common pleas over which said judge presides.

SECTION 5. If the petition shall be signed by the requisite number of either workmen or employers, and not by both, and be in proper form, the judge shall issue his license for the creation of such tribunal, conditioned upon the assent and agreement of the necessary number of that side to the issue which shall not have signed the petition; which assent shall be in writing, signed by the requisite number, and contain the names of the members of the tribunal and the umpire, and upon the presentation of such petition and assent, the judge shall issue his license for a tribunal, as provided in section four of this act; but if no such assent shall be obtained within sixty days from the date of the conditional license, the petition shall be taken as dismissed, but if the assent be signed, a record shall be made of the license, as if made upon original agreement.

SECTION 6. One of the said tribunals may be created for each of the trades named in the first section of this act, in each judicial district; they shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating them, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen who shall have petitioned for the tribunal or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge out of the three names presented to him by the members of the tribunal remaining of that class in which the vacancies occur. Removal to an adjoining district shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or the post of umpire. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals, and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of all of the representatives of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal. The umpire shall only be called upon to act, after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by all of the members of the tribunal or by parties submitting the same, and upon questions affecting the price of labor; it

shall in no case be binding upon either employer or workmen, save as they may acquiesce or agree therein after such award.

SECTION 7. The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives and two workmen. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened, shall be organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or, if such majority can not be had after two votes, then by secret ballot or by lot, as they prefer.

SECTION 8. The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. Each city or county in which such tribunal shall be created shall pay for the fuel, lights and the use or rent of a room and furniture, for the same which it is hereby authorized to obtain, but the cost of the same shall only be paid upon sworn vouchers, submitted to and approved by the proper judge of the judicial district.

SECTION 9. When no umpire is acting the chairman shall have power to administer oaths, sign subpoenas, orders, notices and other proceedings of the board; and when the umpire shall be acting this authority shall be vested in him, and all of the authority vested in boards of arbitrators by the compulsory arbitration act of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for procuring witnesses, preserving order and obtaining proofs, shall be and is hereby vested in such umpire, when acting. Attorneys at law or other agents of one side or the other shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal or before the umpire, but the same shall be, as far as possible, voluntary and upon examination of proofs and witnesses by the tribunal itself and the umpire. When the umpire is acting he shall preside, and his determination upon all questions of evidence or otherwise, in conducting the inquiries then pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal, consisting of an equal number of each class, may be

constituted to examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen, submitted to the tribunal, and such committee may hear and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had been originally examined by it. The said tribunals, in connection with the umpire, shall each have power to make, ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 10. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof, of each class, or by the parties submitting the same; and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing, shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide the question submitted. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. When such award shall be made and signed by the umpire it may be made a matter of record by producing the same within thirty days, with the submission in writing to the proper judge. If he approves the same, he shall indorse his approval thereon and direct the same to be entered of record. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

SECTION 11. This act shall be cited and quoted as the "voluntary trade tribunal act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three."

SECTION 12. The form of the joint petition or agreement, praying for a tribunal as named in section four of this act, may be as follows:

To the presiding judge, judicial district, or to the presiding judge of the court of common pleas, the county of _____ (as the case may be).

The subscribers hereto, citizens of the said judicial district, and of the United States, being the number thereof and with the qualifications required by the act known as "the voluntary trade tribunal act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three," being desirous of establishing a tribunal under said act for the settlement of disputes in the trade, and having agreed upon A. B., et cetera, representing the employers, and C. D., et cetera, representing the workmen, as members of the said tribunal, who each possess the qualifications required by said act, and having also agreed upon E. F., of , as the umpire of the said tribunal, pray that a license for a tribunal in the trade may be issued to them

And they will ever pray, et cetera.

EMPLOYERS.	Names.	Residence.	Works.	Number of Employes.

EMPLOYES.	Names.	Residence.	By whom Employed.

The oath to be annexed to such joint petition shall be substantially as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, }
..... County. } ss.:

A. B. and C. D., two of the signers to the foregoing joint petition, being duly sworn, say that the facts set forth in the same are true; that the five employers signing such petition have been actually engaged in the trade within this judicial district for at least one year, and each do now employ at least ten workmen in their said business, and the fifty workmen signing said petition have each been resident therein for one year, have been engaged in the trade as workmen for at least two years and (have been or are) actually em-

ployed at the places named in the signatures to said petition in such trade.

A. B.

C. D.

And the same shall be sworn and subscribed before a justice of the peace or alderman of the proper district.

SECTION 13. The license to be issued upon such joint petition may be as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA,
..... County, } ss.:
..... Judicial District.

Whereas, The joint petition and agreement of five employers and fifty workmen has been to me presented and now placed on record, praying the creation of a tribunal for the settlement of disputes in the.....trade within this district, and naming A. B., C. D., E. F. and G. H. as members of said tribunal, and I. J. as the umpire thereof; now, in pursuance of the authority given by the voluntary trade tribunal act of 1883, I have licensed and authorize, and do hereby license and authorize, the said named parties to be and exist as a tribunal under the said statute, for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen in.....trade for the term of one year, with all the powers conferred by the voluntary trade tribunal act of 1883, and it shall meet and organize on the.....day of....., A. D. 18.....at.....

A record has been made of this license.

Witness my hand and the seal of the court, at.....this
.....day of..... A. D. 18.....

.....,
Presiding Judge.

SECTION 14. The forms of the submission and of the awards may be as follows:

FORM OF SUBMISSION.

We, A. B. of one part and C. D. of the other part, under the provisions of voluntary trade tribunal act of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, have submitted and referred, and do hereby submit and refer unto the umpirage and decision of E. D., the umpire of the trade tribunal of the.....trade for the judicial district the following subject-matter, that is to say: (Here state fully and distinctly the question submitted.) And his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding

upon us and final and conclusive upon the question thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

Witness our hands and seals this day of
A.D. 18.....

(Signatures)

FORM OF AWARD.

I, E. F., the umpire of the trade tribunal of the judicial district, in pursuance of the foregoing instructions, having been sworn and having heard the parties and their proofs bearing upon the question submitted for my decision and umpirage, have decided and do hereby decide as follows: (Here insert distinctly the decision.) And do hereby certify to the presiding judge of the judicial district that this is my award and determination of the subject-matter to me referred.

Witness my hand and seal at , this day of
..... , A D. 18.....

[L. S.]

Umpire.

[1893. No. 55. Approved May 18.]

An Act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

WHEREAS, The great industries of this Commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts resulting at times in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace:

And, whereas, No adequate means exist for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employes, upon an equitable basis where each party can meet together upon terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That whenever any differences arise between employers and employes in the mining, manufacturing or transportation industries of the Common-

wealth which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party, or for both parties jointly, to make application to the court of common pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen to appoint and constitute a board of arbitration to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them which must be fully set forth in the application, such application to be in writing and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the representatives of the persons employed as workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both, if the application is made jointly by the parties; such applicants to be citizens of the United States, and the said application shall be filed with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof among the records of said court.

SECTION 2. That when the application duly authenticated has been presented to the court of common pleas, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said court, if in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a board of arbitrators in order to preserve the public peace, or promote the interests and harmony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county of good character and familiar with all matters in dispute to serve as members of the said board of arbitration which shall consist of nine members all citizens of this Commonwealth; as soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue, the court shall proceed at once to fill the board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county of well-known character for probity and general intelligence, and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said judge as president of the board of arbitration.

Where but one party makes application for the appointment of such board of arbitration the court shall give notice by order of court to both parties in interest, requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said board within ten days thereafter, and in case either party refuse or neglects to make

such appointment the court shall thereupon fill the board by the selection of six persons who, with the three named by the other party in the controversy, shall constitute said board of arbitration.

The said court shall also appoint one of the members thereof secretary to the said board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings to the case or cases submitted.

SECTION 3. That when the board of arbitrators has been thus appointed and constituted, and each member has been sworn or affirmed and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings; they shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated after which their proceedings shall be public. The president of the board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions and may summon or appoint officers to assist and in all ballotings he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him at the request of any two members of the board to send for persons, books and papers, and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the board, and for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said board, when requested by the said board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the county where the offence is committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. That as soon as the board is organized the president shall announce that the sessions are opened and the variants may appear with their attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case, and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the application is jointly made, the employés shall stand as plaintiff in the case, each party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements

and any proper matter bearing on the case, all of which shall be carefully considered by the said board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said board shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment, and the said board of arbitration may adjourn from the place designated by the court for holding its sessions, when it deems it expedient to do so, to the place or places where the dispute arises and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance to assist their judgment.

SECTION 5. That the compensation of the members of the board of arbitration shall be as follows, to wit: each shall receive four dollars per diem and ten cents per mile both ways between their homes and the place of meeting by the nearest comfortable routes of travel to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held, and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said county the same fees now allowed by law for similar services.

SECTION 6. That the board of arbitrators shall duly execute their decision which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereon and attested by the secretary, and their decisions, together with all the papers and minutes of their proceedings, shall be returned to and filed in the court aforesaid for safe keeping.

SECTION 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

TEXAS.

[CHAPTER 379.]

An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers or receiver and employes, and to authorize the creation of a board of arbitration; to provide for compensation of said board, and to provide penalties for the violation hereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:* That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature, growing out of the relation of employer and employes, shall arise or exist between employer and employes, it shall be law-

ful upon mutual consent of all parties, to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a board of arbitrators to hear, adjudicate, and determine the same. Said board shall consist of five (5) persons. When the employes concerned in such grievance or dispute as the aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two (2) of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two (2) others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall designate two members of said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, that when the two arbitrators selected by the respective parties to the controversy, the district judge of the district having jurisdiction of the subject matter shall, upon notice from either of said arbitrators that they have failed to agree upon the fifth arbitrator, appoint said fifth arbitrator.

SEC. 2. That any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition in writing to the district judge of the county where such grievance or dispute to be arbitrated may arise, signed by a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the facts showing their due and regular appointment, and the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving of said board of arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of said judge, if it appear that all requirements of this act have been complied with, to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication

and determination. The said petition and order, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the district clerk of the county in which the arbitration is sought.

SEC. 3. That when a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes or grades of employes belonging to different labor organizations, or of individuals who are not members of a labor organization, then the two arbitrators selected by the employes shall be agreed upon and selected by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations, and a majority of such individuals who are not members of a labor organization.

SEC. 4. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer or receiver and the labor organization representing the employes, or any laborer or laborers to be affected by such arbitration who may not belong to any labor organization, shall state the question to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate as follows:

1. That pending the arbitration the existing status prior to any disagreement or strike shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which said board of arbitration is held, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law, apparent on the record.

3. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. That the employes dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of said employer or receiver before the expiration of thirty days, nor without giving said employer or receiver thirty days written notice of their intention so to quit.

5. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same parties shall be had until the expiration of said one year.

SEC. 5. That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent

to act as such and shall take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer the same to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the district court wherein such arbitrators are to act. When said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing, which shall be not more than ten days after such agreement to arbitrate has been filed.

SEC. 6. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses to the same extent that such power is possessed by the court of record or the judge thereof in this State. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall herein examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

SEC. 7. That when said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be at the time in existence other similar grievances or disputes between the same class of persons mentioned in section 1, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such difference or differences.

SEC. 8. That during the pendency of arbitration under this act it shall not be lawful for the employer or receiver party to such arbitration, nor his agent, to discharge the employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty, or where reduction of force is necessary, nor for the organization representing such employes to order, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against such employer or receiver.

SEC. 9. That each of the said board of arbitrators shall receive three dollars per day for every day in actual service, not to exceed ten (10) days, and traveling expenses not to exceed

five cents per mile actually traveled in getting to or returning from the place where the board is in session. That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and five cents per mile traveled by the nearest route to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same. That the fees and mileage of witnesses and the per diem and traveling expenses of said arbitrators shall be taxed as costs against either or all of the parties to such arbitration, as the board of arbitrators may deem just, and shall constitute part of their award, and each of the parties to said arbitration shall, before the arbitration (arbitrators) proceed to consider the matters submitted to them, give a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties in an amount to be fixed by the board of arbitration, conditioned for the payment of all the expenses connected with the said arbitration.

SEC. 10. That the award shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall be filed in the district clerk's office, one copy shall be given to the employer or receiver, and one copy to the employes or their duly authorized representative. That the award being filed in the clerk's office of the district court, as herein before provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent on the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been fully disposed of by either said district court or on appeal therefrom.

SEC. 11. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during the said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the Court of Civil Appeals holding jurisdiction thereof. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper

understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided. The determination of said Court of Civil Appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk of said Court of Civil Appeals, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court. If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

SEC. 12. The near approach of the end of the session, and the great number of bills requiring the attention of the Legislature, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read in each house on three several days be suspended, and it is so suspended. [*Approved April 24, 1895.*]

WASHINGTON.

[CHAPTER 58.]

S. B. No. 93.

Providing for and making appropriation for settlement of differences between employers and employes.

An Act to provide for the arbitration and settlement of differences between employers and employes, making an appropriation therefor and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Labor Commissioner upon application of any employer or employe having differences, as soon as practicable, to visit the location of such differences and to make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof and to advise the respective parties, what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute and should said parties then still fail to agree to a settlement through

said Commissioner, then said Commissioner shall endeavor to have said parties consent in writing to submit their differences to a board of arbitration to be chosen from citizens of the State as follows, to wit: Said employer shall appoint one and said employes acting through a majority, one, and these two shall select a third, these three to constitute the board of arbitration and the findings of said board of arbitration to be final.

SEC. 2. The proceedings of said board of arbitration shall be held before the Commissioner of Labor who shall act as moderator or chairman, without the privilege of voting, and who shall keep a record of the proceedings, issue subpoenas and administer oaths to the members of said board, and any witness said board may deem necessary to summon.

SEC. 3. Any notice or process issued by the board herein created, shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

SEC. 4. Such arbitrators shall receive five dollars per day for each day actually engaged in such arbitration and the necessary traveling expenses to be paid upon certificates of the Labor Commissioner out of the funds appropriated for the purpose or at the disposal of the Bureau of Labor applicable to such expenditure.

SEC. 5. Upon the failure of the Labor Commissioner, in any case, to secure the creation of a board of arbitration, it shall become his duty to request a sworn statement from each party to the dispute of the facts upon which their dispute and their reasons for not submitting the same to arbitration are based. Any sworn statement made to the Labor Commissioner under this provision shall be for public use and shall be given publicity in such newspapers as desire to use it.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of the State Treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act. In case the funds herein provided are exhausted and either party to a proposed arbitration shall tender the necessary expenses for conducting said arbitration, then it shall be the duty of the State Labor Com-

missioner to request the opposite party to arbitrate such differences in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. An emergency exists and the act shall take effect immediately. [*Approved March 9, 1903.*]

KANSAS.

An Act to establish boards of arbitration, and defining their powers and duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty, of said court or judge to issue a license or authority for the establishment within and for any county within the jurisdiction of said court, of a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and settlements of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries.

SEC. 2. The said petition shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least five persons employed as workmen, or by two or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county who are employers within the county: *Provided*, That at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion, require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that the requisite number of said petitioners are not of the character they represent themselves to be, the establishment of the said tribunal may be denied, or he may make such other order in that behalf as shall to him seem fair to both sides.

SEC. 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of either employers or workmen, and be in proper form, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, authorizing the existence of such a tribunal and containing the names of four persons to compose the tribunal, two of whom shall be workmen and two employers, all residents of said county, and fixing the time and place of the first meeting

thereof; and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

SEC. 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year, from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, mining, or other industry, who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. Said court at the time of the issuance of said license shall appoint an umpire for said tribunal, who shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure to agree during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same. And the award of said tribunal shall be final and conclusive upon the questions so submitted to it: *Provided*, That said award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

SEC. 5. The said tribunal when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members.

SEC. 6. The members of the tribunal and the umpire shall each receive as compensation for their services, out of the treasury of the county in which said dispute shall arise, two dollars for each day of actual service. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a suitable room for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county commissioners.

SEC. 7. All submissions of matters in dispute shall be made to the chairman of said tribunal, who shall file the same. The chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books,

documents and accounts necessary, material, and pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute. The umpire shall have power when necessary to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and examine and investigate books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters submitted to him for decision.

SEC. 8. The said tribunal shall have power to make, ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body, when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state: *Provided*, That the chairman of said tribunal may convene said tribunal in extra session at the earliest day possible, in cases of emergency.

SEC. 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal or a majority thereof, or by the parties submitting the same; and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon after hearing shall be final; and said umpire must make his award within five days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award of money, or the award of the tribunal, when it shall be for a specific sum, may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may on motion of anyone interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same: *Provided*, That any such award may be impeached for fraud, accident, or mistake.

SEC. 10. The form of the petition praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:—

To the District Court of County (or a judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto being the number and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing

a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries, pray that a license for a tribunal of voluntary arbitration may be issued, to be composed of four persons and an umpire, as provided by law.

SEC. 11. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the official state paper. [*Published February 25, 1886.*]

MARYLAND.

[CHAPTER 671.]

An Act providing for means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees by mediation or voluntary arbitration, and the investigation of the causes of such dispute.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employees, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employees, involving ten or more persons, which controversy may result in a strike or lock-out, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the said Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall at once visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if in his discretion it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if mediation cannot be effected as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may, at his discretion, endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employee engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the controversy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator

may be selected by the two first-named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first-named arbitrators, as aforesaid, to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as third arbitrator, or he may deputize, in writing, some person officially connected with said Bureau to so act, and the said Chief, or the person who may be so deputized by him, shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the president of the said board, provided in Section 2 of this Article, shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute, and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That in all such cases of dispute, as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, such agreement shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or an employee, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the board of arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid, upon the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him, as aforesaid, fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to submit the matter to arbitration, then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him, as aforesaid, shall proceed to thor-

oughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements, in writing or under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper, assigning such responsibility or blame, over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purposes of the investigation, as aforesaid, the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may depute in writing, as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue summons for the attendance of witnesses, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation, coming to the knowledge of the Chief of said Bureau or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage. [Approved April 12, 1904.]

NORTH DAKOTA.

Chapter 46, of the Acts of 1890, defining the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, has the following:—

SECTION 7. If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such

employer, it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employees, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

WYOMING.

Wyoming was admitted to the Union on July 11, 1890. Article 5 of the Constitution has the following provisions for the arbitration of labor disputes:

SECTION 28. The legislature shall establish courts of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear, and determine all differences, and controversies between organizations or associations of laborers, and their employers, which shall be submitted to them in such manner as the legislature may provide.

SECTION 30. Appeals from decisions of compulsory boards of arbitration shall be allowed to the supreme court of the state, and the manner of taking such appeals shall be prescribed by law. •

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Every year, as our population becomes more and more crowded in cities, an increasing number of well-to-do persons find home conditions so ill adapted to the training of their boys that, as they arrive at their teens or soon afterward, they are sent away to boarding school. The poor have not this resource. Of necessity their boys grow up in the streets. Smoking cigarettes, frequenting cheap theatres, bunking out nights, raiding fruit stands, and in general defying their parents and the police are pursuits too often regarded by them as appropriate to their age and condition. The parents, ill-disciplined themselves and with no idea of control except the rod, when that fails to correct must either ask to have their boys "put away," as the phrase goes, or they must let them run till they are picked up by the police. In either case the character of the boy's offence is much the same, and in either case the Lyman School is apt to be his destination. Out of 179 boys who were committed to the school by the courts last year, 45 were on complaint of parents as stubborn children and 134 were brought in by officers for offences against the law, — in nine cases out of ten this taking the form of an attack upon other people's property.

Among these rebels against law and order are a very considerable number who in character are in no way worse than many a boy in a private boarding school; but there are also among them a very large number who are weaker in will, duller in mind and more depraved in instinct than the average, and who would drag down the level of any institution. It is this, as well as the fact that boys enter the Lyman School by a sentence, and are held there by the arm of the law, that makes much in the way of method inapplicable here which is the very key to the success of a good boarding school. Realizing this, the trustees at the same time realize that their problem is, after all, an educational one, and can only be solved by methods approved in other educational institutions.

Encouragement by rewards instead of repression by punishment, appeal to boyish impulses and ambitions instead of mere routine and drill, leadership by comrades, and community spirit, — these, if success is looked for, must in some form be brought into play. And the effort of the Lyman School, never more consciously felt than at present, is to emphasize these features more and more. A marking system with privileges attached, an honor class with excursions off the grounds, wages in token money with redemption in real money of the margin saved above living expenses, and some features of self-government in the schoolroom and the singing classes, — all these are efforts to reinforce the word of command by the boys' own co-operation.

In its external arrangements the Lyman School is probably not unlike many of the more progressive reform schools throughout the country. It is arranged in cottage groups, and its instruction includes music, drawing, carving, manual training, physical drill, etc. Three hours in the schoolroom and five at some form of manual training or work about the buildings and the grounds is the plan of the day. By the training of the school, a boy of fair intelligence can hardly fail to find his faculties brought into play, his interest awakened in many directions, and the ability to earn an honest living ensured to him; and these results have been achieved even in cases where stubborn boys have had to be severely disciplined before they would fall into line.

In a school which receives boys by sentence, but which refuses to hold them by bolts and bars, there will always be trouble from runaways. Twenty-four boys made good their escape within the year, besides a number of others who got off the grounds but were soon recaptured. As against this fact, however, it should be remembered that every boy on the grounds has a chance to escape almost every day of the year; and that for those who can be held, life in an open school as compared with a walled-in institution is of incalculable value in the formation of habits of manly self-control. By making the cottage group responsible in the matter of runaways, community spirit can be successfully brought into play. To this end a money prize is now offered to any household in which there have been no runaways for a given term, the money to be spent as the boys may determine in ways they can all share. Three months without a runaway in the cottage wins \$3; six months an additional \$5; nine months an additional \$6, and so on. One cottage has already the proud record of fifteen consecutive months without a single runaway; another cottage has gone nine months; and only one cottage has failed to win at least one prize within the year.

The policy of freedom, be it said, throws endless responsibility and labor upon the superintendent and his staff of helpers, and the unselfishness and loyalty with which they surrender themselves to their work, as well as the progressive spirit which animates them, are worthy of the highest commendation.

A unique and wholly excellent feature of the Lyman School is the branch at Berlin, some seven miles from the main institution, where all the newcomers under thirteen years of age are sent as soon as may be after their arrival. In a simple farmhouse, which lacks in equipment every characteristic feature of an institution, it is found practicable to manage a handful of children by methods which, in a big institution and with older boys, would entail chaos. Schooling in the elementary branches, a great deal of fun and frolic, and a gentle word of command from a woman who is a born mother, suffice as discipline, and a happier and more untrammelled set of youngsters than those in the Berlin farmhouse it would be hard to find in Massachusetts. As a rule, in a few months a boy can be suf-

ficiently tamed to allow him to be boarded out in a farmer's family, where he learns to live in the world like other children, attending the district school, and taking a natural part in the community. The most of these boarded boys go back to their own people after an absence of a year or two, or, if their own homes are bad, they are found places with farmers when they can earn their way. Those who fail to do well on trial are recalled to Westborough for a longer and more systematic training; but about half of the whole number grow up to manhood without realizing that they have ever been in a reform school.

At Westborough the length of the training is regulated by a marking system, under which, by exemplary conduct, a boy can earn his freedom in a year, while the average stay is only eighteen months. But when a boy goes out, whether from Westborough or from Berlin, it is only to partial freedom, for in every case the school maintains control until he attains majority, recalling him for bad conduct to the school, or, in extreme cases, transferring him to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Of the 128¹ boys who this year passed out of the care of the school by the attainment of their majority, 99 had been only once in the school, 23 had been in the school more than once, and 6 had been recalled for transfer to Concord.

When the boys earn their right to leave the school, about 49 per cent. go direct to their own people, 19 per cent. of the little Berlin boys go out to board for a while, and 32 per cent. who have no homes to go to are placed out to earn their living with farmers. Whereas the little boarders, although usually city born and bred, take to life upon the farm as to their native element, delighting in the cows and horses and identifying themselves with all the simple country avocations, to an older boy the country too often is exile; and so urgent in some cases is the longing for city life, so compelling is the boy's desire, that often the trustees must strain a point, and let one or another take his chances in a home which no one can approve. But frequently when the home conditions are improper, a boy's co-operation can be gained, and he is willing to go out upon a farm. Here he

¹ Two boys who had run away from the school and never been recaptured are not counted here.

starts under a contract of money to be paid him after a certain term of service, and this money the visitor collects for him and places in a bank to his credit; \$2,396.87 in behalf of 64 boys was collected last year. When a boy is eighteen, though he is still followed with the influence and advice of the Lyman School visitors, it is not sought to further control his whereabouts. He is free to make his own bargains, to collect his own wages, and, if he will, to go back to live in the city.

Now the question may well be asked, what, as a matter of fact, is the future of these farm boys? Do they all drift back to the cities? And when they go back are they found at a disadvantage with their fellows? These questions the trustees are prepared to answer with some detail. A comparison among the boys who came of age within the year, of those who had been on farms and those who had been in the cities, shows, so far as conduct is concerned, in favor of the country boys. The figures are: —

	STANDING.	
	Of 45 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 82 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, . . .	27, or 60 per cent.	41, or 50 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, . .	7, or 15 "	21, or 25 "
Unknown,	4, or 10 "	8, or 10 "
Badly,	7, or 15 "	12, or 15 "

Inquiring as to the present occupations of the boys who went to the country, one finds: —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.

14 are doing well in their city homes.

7 are in the army and navy.

Considering the occupations of the 14 boys who, having been placed on farms, are now in the city, one finds that in industrial grade they are upon a full equality with the boys who went from the school direct to the city. Among the farm-reared boys is a steam fitter, a lithographer, an agent, two on electric light works, 3 mill hands, etc. Only one is a laborer. Again, of the 13 boys who are now doing well on farms, 7 of

them have been for a time to the city and chosen to return to the country, while 6 have remained in the country continuously.

Considering that in every one of those placed-out boys his home conditions were decidedly unfavorable, the results of placing out when reduced to demonstrated facts and figures is decidedly satisfactory.

As further illustrating the possibilities which the placing system offers to boys who have little chance in their own homes, the following histories are sketched :—

R. M., full of fun and mischief, and inclined to follow any leader, grew up in a wretched home, both parents hard drinkers. At the age of eleven he was sent to the Lyman School on the charge of larceny, and after three months at Berlin he was boarded out. A year and a half later he was placed on trial with a great-aunt, but she soon found herself unable to control him, and at her request he was returned to the Lyman School. Passing only one night there he was placed out to earn his living with a farmer, and for this farmer and for others in the neighborhood he has worked until he is now almost twenty-one years old. He has never wanted to go back to the city, and he plans with the \$150 which he will have in the bank when he is twenty-one to buy a little place for himself in the neighborhood where he has lived so long.

Another boy, R. R., colored, seemingly dull and unpromising, and suspected of criminal tendencies, was also a Berlin boy, who, after a few months, was boarded out. After doing well at board for two and one-half years he was allowed to go to an aunt in the city, — a respectable woman with whom it was hoped he might have a good home; but he could not find work, and some six months later, finding him idle, ragged and in a home showing signs of extreme poverty, the visitor, disregarding the aunt's vehement opposition, placed him upon a farm. From that day he has earned good wages. He is careful of his money and has a bank account of his own, besides fifty dollars which is on deposit to his credit at the school. Some months since, his employer sold his farm upon a mortgage, with an agreement for payment by instalments, and R. passed with the farm to a new employer. When the first payment fell due, however, the mortgagor absconded, taking with him what

money he had collected from the sale of produce. Left without an employer, the hands quit work, all but R., who was left alone upon the premises, with sixty head of cattle to be milked and tended. The first night he made out unassisted. The next day he got some help from the neighbors, and so he managed until the owner returned to take possession of the farm, and to find everything in good condition, due to the faithful service of this colored boy, whom no one seems to have had any use for in the city.

Other histories of boys are given in the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 39, together with many facts and figures which will be of interest to those who desire detailed information as to the methods of the department, and as to Lyman School boys when they have again become members of the community.

A comparative table showing the conduct of probationers who passed out of the care of the school within the year, upon the attainment of their majority, shows : —

	1892.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well, . . .	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70
Not doing well, . .	-	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02
Have been in other penal institutions.	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16
Out of the State, . .	-	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02
Lost track of, . . .	.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing well at last account.	-	.09	.07	.02½	.04½	.06	-	-	.08	.05
Not doing well at last account.	-	.05	.04	.03½	.02½	-	-	-	.02	.05

The year of 1893 is chosen as a basis of comparison because that was the first year such figures were ever gathered, and its extremely mortifying showing was the cause of the system of caring for the probationers inaugurated in 1895.

Thirteen boys were transferred within the year to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and 15 were so transferred the year previous, against only 2 and 3 transferred in 1892 and 1891 respectively. This means, not that the boys have behaved worse,

but that the trustees have become less lenient in keeping at the school boys who have been returned there. It is facts such as these that make deductions drawn from statistics of little value until subjected to careful analysis. The boys who came of age within the year are characterized as upon the whole of less promising material than the average. Yet the per cent. classed as doing well is the highest ever attained. It will be interesting to see if this figure can be held in the future.

The continued overcrowding to which attention was called in the last report again raises the question of the need of another cottage. Within the year numbers at the school have run as high as 343 in accommodations planned for only 314. Among the inmates there are a very considerable number of returned boys of sixteen or seventeen years old who, while their careers have not warranted a transfer to Concord, are yet extremely undesirable as pupils of the school. If provision for these could be made in an outlying department similar in principle to the Berlin branch, it would relieve the overcrowding and at the same time would greatly improve the possibilities of the school for the younger boys who would remain. Further, it might be arranged that boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen or eighteen might be received from the courts, and in this way a need might be met which has been long urged by the judges of the Commonwealth. Were such a branch school started on a small scale and built up gradually, so far as possible, by boys' labor, the immediate outlay would be moderate, and the ultimate results perhaps as satisfactory as if a new institution intermediate between the Lyman School and Concord, so often recommended, were created. The trustees are maturing a plan upon these lines which they will present to the consideration of the Legislature.

The hospital, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was granted some eighteen months ago, has been slow in building because it has been largely constructed by boy labor. It will now soon be ready for occupation and will be a valuable adjunct to the equipment of the school. An appropriation last year of \$1,200 has put the ovens of the bakery in good condition. A

small appropriation will be asked to lay a conduit for the steam and water pipes which connect several of the buildings.

The Lyman School opened the year with 320 inmates and closed with 343. The whole number in the school during the year was 554, while the average number was 319.49. The total number of boys whose names were upon the books on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age was 1,326; of these, 343 were in the school, 842 were in the care of the visiting department, 44¹ were runaways from the school, and 97 others were discharged, returned to court, transferred to other institutions or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, \$32,466, for current expenses, \$49,500, — a total of \$81,966 for running the institution. To be expended on behalf of probationers: for visitation, \$9,000; for boarding, \$5,000; for tuition fees to towns, \$600. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903, was \$81,782.69. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was \$12,868.46. The per capita cost of the institution was \$4.90, and \$574.40 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita cost of \$4.87. The per capita cost for the family at Berlin was \$2.95,² the per capita cost of visitation was .18 cents per week, and the per capita for the whole body of boys in the care of the school, whether as inmates or probationers, was approximately \$1.41 per week.

¹ Eight of these are known to be in other institutions, and one to have enlisted in the navy.

² This figure takes account only of the outlay for the Berlin family, and does not charge to it any share of the central administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls, like the Lyman School for Boys, receives its inmates from the courts for the term of minority, and, like the Lyman School, it trains them in the institution for a year or two and retains its control until its wards attain majority. But girls are different from boys, and the methods and the problems of the two schools are endlessly different. Perhaps in a general way it may be said that the girls' school, as a school, is more easily handled, the inmates chafing less at control and being more easily interested in the simple incentives and pleasures which the institution can offer; while the probation period with them is one of vastly greater difficulty than with boys. It may be said, too, that among the girls a smaller proportion come from respectable homes, and that when they do so it argues strongly that there is something wrong in their own make-up. Further, the class of offences for which boys and girls come is widely different, — the one, as a rule, being guilty of attacks upon property, or general lawlessness, while offences against themselves or a tendency that way is the thing that lands a girl in the Lancaster school.

The opportunity which the cottage system affords for classification is vital to the Industrial School system. The handicap of ungraded schoolrooms, which the strict segregation of the family group involves, is believed to be more than offset by the advantage of protecting the more innocent inmates of one cottage from the more depraved inmates of another. The superintendent, who is not one to accept contentedly a second best, has, moreover, found it possible to introduce into the ungraded schoolrooms much of the advanced methods of instruction, special teachers going from house to house to give lessons in music, drawing, nature study, etc., and calling out the cottage groups in turn for classes in sloyd or gymnastics. Sloyd, be it said, has proved of incalculable value, many of the girls delighting in it, and doing everything better in consequence. A central department, in which groups of girls can have lessons in a higher grade of cooking and laundry work

than the busy cottage housekeepers can find time for, will be soon opened, and will introduce a feature which heretofore has been deemed incompatible with cottage instruction pure and simple.

Vacation from school work in the summer has long been thought impracticable, but this year it was attempted with excellent results, out-door occupations, such as lawn mowing, weeding in the vegetable garden, etc., proving a wholesome substitute.

The branch at Bolton, one and a half miles distant, by withdrawing the girls of the more depraved type, has in many ways improved the opportunities of the more hopeful girls, who constitute the majority at Lancaster.

The classification of girls of the feeble-minded type, so far as possible, in one of the cottages has been advantageous in so many ways that it is surprising it was not adopted long ago. Formerly their presence was a constant drag upon the possibilities of each household, while the tendency to hold the mentally deficient to a standard they could never attain was inevitable when they were classed with normal girls, the ineradicable difference between the two being but vaguely recognized. Moreover, when there is an explicit effort to sort out the feeble minded, many border line cases are recognized and studied from a new point of view. Many of these girls have been for a number of years in the care of the school, and they constitute a problem which will be considered later.

It is when a girl is ready to leave the institution that the time of difficulty begins. Her training has fitted her to be come a household helper, this being the occupation in which there is the surest demand for her labor, and the only one in which she can maintain herself in reasonably safe conditions should it not be thought safe to place her with her own people. Of every girl it is true that either her parents have shown themselves unable to control her or that they have failed to control themselves. In many cases the girls have been more sinned against than sinning; but be that as it may, the companions who proved her undoing will be on hand should she go home, and the question must be raised in each case whether the change that a year or two in the school can effect will make

her proof against the old temptations. Of the 271¹ girls who are on probation to the school, 70 are with their own people; 47 are married, some married excellently well; 138 are at work in families for wages; 5 are dressmaking, or doing other suitable work by the day and living in suitable places; 10 are going to school and earning their way meanwhile at housework; and 1, under fourteen, is at board.

Many interesting statistics are given in the report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 75, and the appended tables.

The following cases are mentioned as illustrating the steady influence of school control and subsequent care during the period of probation:—

A. B. had been brought up from infancy by a relative who had exposed her to most degrading influences, and who continued to attempt to put her again under the influence of the same bad man. The girl was docile, and, while behaving fairly well in the school and in her places, seemed incapable of withstanding this malign influence; but when at last her conduct on probation warranted her visitor in holding before her the hope of obtaining the much coveted work by the day, and when the discovery of some excellent relatives made such an arrangement possible, a fine business position, with promise of promotion, was secured, and the girl behaved so well that after a few months the trustees gave her an honorable discharge from the custody of the school.

C. D. had caused the trustees great anxiety. During a time of trial in her own home their worst fears were realized, and she was recalled to the school. Later she was again placed out, and in the two following years she earned a right to be trusted. Soon after going home again she was well married, and is doing well.

F. G. came from a wretchedly poor and degraded family. Her father was constantly serving time for drunkenness, and the mother bore a worse reputation. The house was a resort of low character. The home of her aunt, next door, was more wretched but without the taint of depravity. The two oldest daughters are now in our care, one is simple minded, the other as ignorant and undeveloped as her parents. F. G. was bright and well intentioned. Obviously she never could go home. She was placed at a time of need in a family of moderate income. She became intimate with the capable, high-

¹ Girls whose whereabouts are unknown or who are in other institutions are not counted in this figure.

toned daughters. When no longer needed as houseworker, she was allowed to board in the home, and get day work, at which she has now distanced the girls who were there long before her.

M. N.'s mother died just before she entered high school. She grew disobedient to her father, an excellent man. He sent her to us as a preventive measure. M.'s training in the school and at housework has left her a thoroughly trustworthy, well-balanced, capable young woman. In her last place she earned \$3 a week and was a member of the family. This fall she decided to begin high school again. She works for her board and a small sum of money, relying chiefly on her savings. She is a member of the family and of the community; no one but her employer knows she is in our care, and the visitor sees her only in Boston. The first report of her school work is very good.

E. H., motherless, with an intemperate father and brother, was placed out in one of the most helpful of the good families, such as are sometimes open to our girls. There she became respected and self-respecting, and the friendly treatment of the daughters about the girl's own age led her to refuse to be dragged down by her intemperate father and brother. She recently came up, with her employer's family, to the Peace Conference, and her visitor says of her, "she seems just like anybody else."

The care of these girls during their minority is a task beset by incalculable difficulties, and demanding endless labor and devotion from those who undertake it. The closeness of the oversight which is required, and the kind of relation with them which must be established, if success is to be attained, are entirely different from that involved in the care of boys or of young children, and the claims upon the visiting force are correspondingly great. This work was formerly discharged by the visiting department of the State Board of Charity, but an appropriation granted last year has enabled the trustees to assume an undivided responsibility for their wards, and Miss Mary W. Dewson is organizing a staff of visitors, paid and unpaid, who are entering upon their duties with enthusiasm. During the transition period the State Board and its officers have been most generous in assistance, continuing to act as visitors for girls until the new department was ready to undertake them, and in every way co-operating helpfully. To the many ties which have grown out of common work with the Board's officers, a new occasion of grateful memory has thus been added.

In this connection it is fitting to note that Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, who for twenty-four years has served as trustee, giving herself to the work with unexampled devotion, having resigned her office, is now enlisted as a volunteer visitor, and as such she is entering upon a new career of usefulness. Appended to this report is a resolution, adopted by the trustees upon her resignation, which indicates the notable character of her service to the Commonwealth.

The growing numbers in the school bring up in a new and more urgent form the need so often mentioned of provision for those who are mentally deficient, and who, as above mentioned, form a considerable factor in the Industrial School. Most of them while in the institution are capable of considerable improvement, and some, who have respectable people, may ultimately go home with safety; but no training can fit one who is defective in intellect and sensual in instinct to protect herself when at large. Her fate when sent out into the world is as certain as the multiplication table, while the damage which she may inflict upon society is a sum that cannot be computed.

From time to time in the past the trustees have secured commitment of girls of this class to the School for the Feeble-minded, this institution having authority to hold them indefinitely; but latterly, because of a lack of proper accommodations, the Feeble-minded School has refused to receive girls who are criminally disposed, and the Industrial School has been forced to hold certain feeble-minded subjects simply because it is so injurious to the community to turn them loose. The anomaly of caring for such girls in an institution which aims to equip its wards for a useful life is evident. What they need is custodial care for life, or at least through the child-bearing period: and the State will find it economy on the bare ground of dollars and cents to make a proper provision for them.

In preference, therefore, to asking for a new cottage to meet the overcrowding at Lancaster, as must clearly be done if relief is not otherwise found, the trustees urge that they be relieved of the care of their feeble-minded wards by a suitable provision for them in connection with the School for Feeble-minded, or in some other way.

The replastering and other repairs of three old family houses, for which \$3,945 was appropriated, has been successfully accomplished. The inconvenience involved in the carrying on of such repairs while the houses were in use has been borne by the officers and the girls with excellent temper. An additional \$700, appropriated for improved furnishings, has been spent to good purpose. A further appropriation will be asked to renew the plumbing and otherwise repair three of the cottages and to provide a proper sewer bed for the institution. Under present arrangements the drainage is little short of a common nuisance.

The appropriation for carrying on the school was \$45,872, of which \$19,387 was for salaries and \$26,485 for current expenses; and the appropriation for boarding out younger girls and for other expenses in behalf of probationers was \$5,370, with \$125 for tuition paid to towns.

The expenditure for carrying on the school, exclusive of money spent on probationers, from Sept. 30, 1903, was \$47,058.20, which makes a per capita cost of \$4.33 gross, and \$4.30 net.

The school opened the year with 207 inmates, and closed with 215; average number, 209.

In presenting their report, the trustees call attention to the provision (Revised Laws, chapter 9, section 5) requiring that it be made not later than October 15, and that it shall cover an official year ending September 30. The strain of gathering and digesting so considerable a body of facts and figures in two weeks is very great, and involves corrections and revisions when the report is in proof which must be costly. Accordingly it is recommended that the time when the report shall be called for be extended to November 15.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER.
EDMUND C. SANFORD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
M. J. SULLIVAN.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.

MINUTE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT A MEETING HELD IN LANCASTER, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1904, ALL OF THE TRUSTEES BEING PRESENT, UPON THE RESIGNATION OF MISS ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM OF BOSTON.

The resignation of Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam as a trustee of the Lyman and Industrial Schools is an event of such moment to her colleagues and to the State as to call for a brief record of her labors, for almost a quarter of a century, in behalf of the public charities of the Commonwealth.

Her appointment as a trustee dates from June, 1880. It was previous to this event that her attention had been called to the fact that girls in the care of the State, when placed out in families, were visited by men agents. In 1879 Miss Putnam assisted the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity in enlisting women volunteers who should visit girls in their places of employment, for this purpose taking many trips into remote parts of this and adjoining States. Meanwhile, as one of these commissioned visitors, she went almost daily to the State House to assist in emergency work, and to take personal charge of girls who passed through Boston on their way to or from their places, for several years employing, at her own expense, an assistant to aid in this arduous work. The visiting system thus developed is now recognized as characteristic of Massachusetts; but it was the initiative and unflagging energy of Miss Putnam as a volunteer worker which made it possible. In a vote of Jan. 5, 1884, the State Board made ample recognition of Miss Putnam's unique services, the head of the department declaring that she "has been first and there has been no second." All this, however, was incidental to her work as a trustee.

In 1880, when she took office, the three institutions then in charge of the trustees were far below the standard even of that time. The State Primary School at Monson, originally constructed as an almshouse, was inhabited by some 450 children, ranging in age from babies to boys and girls of fifteen and six-

teen, it being the practice to rear them in the institution until they were old enough to earn their way outside. Home life instead of institution life was quickly recognized by Miss Putnam as the need of the hour. In co-operation with the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, an appropriation was secured in 1882 to board out the younger children, and this boarding out system was year by year extended, until in 1895 it became possible to abolish the State Primary School.

Among all the States of the Union, Massachusetts now stands foremost in the practice of home life as against institution life for children of the dependent and neglected class.

The Westborough Reform School in 1880 was in need of radical treatment. Boys were received up to the age of seventeen, and many of the more obstinate were retained throughout minority. For the most part they slept in cells, tier above tier, and played in yards enclosed by high walls. At times they were in a state approaching mutiny. In 1884 the trustees secured legislation reducing the age limit to fifteen, this being made possible by the establishment of the Massachusetts Reformatory. The old prison-like buildings were then abandoned, and the institution, renamed the Lyman School for Boys, was moved to its present location and reconstructed upon the cottage system. In 1888, when a new superintendent was needed, Miss Putnam, after an investigation which involved a journey to Reading, Pa., undertaken at her own expense, recommended the present superintendent, who has been never-tiring in his efforts to secure better opportunities for the boys, introducing manual training and many another of the more modern methods of education, now common enough in reform schools, but novelties even ten years ago.

When in 1895 it was determined to apply to the Lyman School boys of ten, eleven and twelve the boarding-out system which had been so successful with children of the dependent and neglected class, Miss Putnam volunteered her personal service, making many a trip into country districts and finding abundant delight in the work. The boarding-out method, in connection with the opening of a small branch school at Berlin, now provides for all boys who are under thirteen when committed; and about one-half of these children are finally rein-

stated in the community without realizing that they have ever been in a reform school.

In bringing the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster to its present excellent condition Miss Putnam has labored without stint. In 1882 she combated strenuously and successfully a bill to remove this institution to the grounds at Monson, urging that this plan would be injurious to the primary school children and unnecessarily harsh toward the older class of girl offenders, who would by the change be sent to Sherborn prison. The selection, in 1885, of a woman as superintendent, a position previously held by a man, was largely the result of Miss Putnam's initiative, and has made possible the steady and satisfactory growth which has followed. A branch of the school, which was opened at Bolton in 1903, has removed from the grounds at Lancaster the more objectionable of the inmates, and is a step which has forwarded one of Miss Putnam's most cherished ideals for this school.

Partly by law and partly by custom the trustees previously exercised a divided responsibility over their wards during the critical years of probation, the visiting system being directed by the State Board of Charity. In 1895, at the cost of incalculable effort, in which Miss Putnam as ever took the lead, legislation was enacted under which the trustees assumed the full care of Lyman School boys up to the time of their majority; and they are now in process of assuming a similar undivided responsibility toward the probationers of the State Industrial School.

This brief outline of advance in methods and conditions gives meagre indication of what each step forward has meant in the way of improved opportunity for a multitude of boys and girls, and of how unsparingly Miss Putnam has surrendered herself to their service. Long night journeys or a start in the early morning, visits to girls in the evening or at a six o'clock breakfast, have been habitual incidents in her unselfish life. Never careful that her services should be recognized, she has been content to undertake the most humble offices, and to work in indirect and most laborious ways. Never desirous of prominence, she yet outstripped all her comrades in securing the legislation without which improvement in method was impos-

sible, and in combating proposed legislation hostile to the interests of the schools. She has sought always, not to build up an imposing institution, but to open a way for the individual, to use the institution as a means toward a freer and a fuller life. Above all, the standard of what is due from the State to the disinherited among its children has been permanently raised in Massachusetts by Miss Putnam's twenty-four years of public service.

To the end that her work may be in some measure known and appreciated by her successors, and as a token of the respect and affectionate regard in which she is held by her associates,

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records, and that a copy of the same be sent to Miss Putnam.

A true copy.

Attest:

ELIZABETH G. EVANS,

Secretary.

M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

GEO. H. CARLETON.

M. J. SULLIVAN.

C. G. WASHBURN.

E. C. SANFORD.

SUSAN C. LYMAN.

From their official knowledge the undersigned, the Governor and all the Ex-Governors now living during whose terms of office Miss Putnam has served as one of the trustees of the schools now known as the Lyman and Industrial Schools, heartily assent to the above statement, and desire to add this expression of their appreciation of the great value of her services to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in caring for the unfortunate wards of the State.

JOHN L. BATES,

Governor.

JOHN D. LONG,

J. Q. A. BRACKETT,

W. MURRAY CRANE,

Ex-Governors.

TRUST FUND OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1904.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 14, 1904.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit my annual report for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1903.			
Oct.	1.	Balance brought forward,	\$557 89
	3.	Greenhouse loan, payment on account,	57 44
	6.	Monson Savings Bank, account closed,	1,473 40
Dec.	15.	First National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 1, 15 per cent.,	150 00
	15.	Kinnicutt & De Witt, 10 per cent.,	100 00
	19.	Interest on deposit,	4 11
	24.	Commonwealth National Bank tax, rebate,	142 00
1904.			
Jan.	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	321 75
	1.	Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
	1.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	109 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	22.	Greenhouse loan, settlement,	15 15
Feb.	2.	Interest on deposit,	1 99
	4.	Westborough Savings Bank, account closed,	1,345 26
	17.	Interest on deposit,	3 08
	26.	Interest on deposit,	1 32
April	1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
	1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
	1.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
	1.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
	1.	Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
		<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,838 89

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$4,838 89
April 1.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	80 00
20.	Central National Bank, in liquidation, dividend No. 3,	100 00
20.	Interest on deposit,	54
May 10.	Interest on deposit,	82
June 13.	Interest on deposit,	27
July 1.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	357 50
1.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
1.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
1.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
28.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's, interest,	100 00
Aug. 8.	Interest on deposit,	26
Sept. 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,	286 00
30.	Fitchburg Railroad, dividend,	115 00
30.	New London Northern Railroad, dividend,	22 50
30.	Quinsigamond National Bank, dividend,	15 00
30.	Worcester Trust Company, dividend,	6 00
30.	Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company, interest,	80 00
30.	Interest on deposit,	1 50
Total to balance,		<u>\$6,147 78</u>

1903.		CR.
Oct. 6.	4 shares Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	\$900 00
8.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
8.	Band instruction,	25 00
8.	Crawford entertainment,	10 00
8.	Cyclopædia,	19 00
25.	Gospel services,	26 00
25.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
25.	100 bibles,	20 00
25.	Tablola,	1 12
Nov. 16.	Band instruction,	25 00
16.	Entertainment for boys,	10 00
Dec. 7.	Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
7.	Band instruction,	25 00
7.	300 school drill guns,	120 00
10.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
10.	Entertainment of boys,	10 00
1904.		
Jan. 6.	Christmas celebration,	98 95
7.	Band instruction,	25 00
7.	Prizes to cottagers,	16 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,541 07

26 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$ 1,541 07
Jan.	20. Drill regulations, with manual of arms,	4 50
	21. Gospel services,	24 00
	21. Books,	2 64
	21. Expenses of outing of honor boys,	7 00
	21. Prizes to cottagers,	5 00
	21. Redemption of token money,	100 00
	21. Rent of lantern slides,	6 00
	21. A. S. Roe, lecture,	10 00
	28. Slides,	3 20
	28. Stereopticon entertainment,	10 00
Feb.	4. Prizes to cottagers,	8 00
	4. Alvin Scott, lecture,	10 00
	4. Entertainment of boys,	10 00
	4. Band instruction,	25 00
	4. 10 shares New London Northern Railroad,	2,250 00
	13. Francis J. Van Horn, lecture,	10 00
	13. Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	13. Stereopticon entertainment,	5 00
	26. Prizes to cottagers,	3 00
	26. Rental of slides,	1 50
March	4. Lessons in basketry,	25 00
	4. Military instruction,	20 00
	4. Expenses of honor boys to Clinton,	10 00
	4. Books,	9 90
	4. Band instruction,	25 00
	21. Redemption of token money,	100 00
	28. Prizes to cottagers,	10 00
April	18. Gospel services,	26 00
	18. Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	18. Band instruction,	25 00
	18. 2 artificial limbs,	130 00
	18. D. E Craft, lecture,	10 00
	18. Military instruction,	20 00
	18. Lessons in basketry,	12 50
	18. Redemption of token money,	100 00
	20. State Safe Deposit Company, box rent,	5 00
	26. Books,	183 65
May	9. Check-book,	1 50
	14. Military instruction,	20 00
	14. Lessons in basketry,	10 00
	14. Band instruction,	25 00
	14. Expenses of trip of honor boys,	14 00
	26. A. S. Roe, three lectures,	30 00
	26. Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
	26. Redemption of token money,	100 00
June	15. Expenses of trip of honor boys,	2 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$4,965 96

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$4,965 96
June 15.	Military instruction,	80 00
15.	Band instruction,	25 00
15.	Lessons in basketry,	5 00
27.	Flag, etc.,	15 00
27.	Slides for entertainment,	11 65
July 14.	Fire works,	40 05
14.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	50 00
14.	Prizes to cottagers,	12 00
14.	Military equipment,	30 50
14.	Basket ball,	2 25
14.	Band instruction,	25 00
14.	Lessons in basketry,	10 00
26.	Medals,	14 50
Aug. 8.	Gospel services,	22 00
8.	Band instruction,	25 00
8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
3.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 33
25.	A. S. Roe, talk to boys,	10 00
25.	Prizes to cottagers,	6 00
25.	1 abdominal supporter,	5 00
25.	4 belts,	6 00
Sept. 8.	C. A. Lakin, extra salary,	8 33
8.	Band instruction,	16 44
8.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
8.	Prizes to cottagers,	9 00
12.	Military equipment,	6 30
29.	Garden prizes,	10 00
29.	Slides and condenser,	11 65
30.	Balance forward,	566 82
Grand total,		\$6,147 78

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

1903.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance forward,		\$99 43
Dec. 31.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,		13 50
1904.			
Mar. 31.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,		12 00
June 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,		15 00
Sept. 30.	Boston & Albany Railroad, dividend,		12 00
Total,			\$151 93
1904.		CR.	
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,		\$151 93

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

1903.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance forward,		\$30 93
1904.			
Jan. 1.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,		20 00
July 1.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, interest,		20 00
Sept. 30.	People's Savings Bank account,		50 00
Total,			<u>\$120 93</u>

1903.		CR.	
Nov. 11.	Sybil Gage, salary,		\$40 00
1904.			
Jan. 5.	Christmas celebration,		50 00
Apr. 16.	Assistant visitor,		25 00
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,		5 93
Total,			<u>\$120 93</u>

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

1904.		DR.	
Mar. 15.	Deposit Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,		\$48 42
1904.		CR.	
May 15.	F. F. Morse, superintendent,		\$48 42

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS INVESTMENTS, SEPT. 30, 1904.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

Bonds:—	Par Value.	Market Value.
\$4,000 Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company,	\$4,000 00	\$3,900 00
\$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4's,	5,000 00	4,831 25
Stock:—		
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Company,	14,300 00	35,607 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad,	9,200 00	12,673 00
10 shares New London Northern Railroad,	1,000 00	2,237 50
5 shares Quinsigamond National Bank,	500 00	650 00
4 shares Worcester Trust Company,	400 00	900 00
10 shares Central National Bank, ¹	1,000 00	20 00 ²
10 shares First National Bank, ¹	1,000 00	500 00 ²
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$36,400 00</u>	<u>\$61,318 75</u>

¹ In liquidation.² Estimated dividend balance.

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$36,400 00 \$61,318 75

Savings banks:—

Amherst Savings Bank,	1,668 08	1,668 08
Fall River Savings Bank,	1,184 45	1,184 45
Franklin Savings Bank,	1,415 72	1,415 72
Palmer Savings Bank,	1,529 86	1,529 86
People's Savings Bank,	1,528 12	1,528 12
Ware Savings Bank,	1,571 66	1,571 66
Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,704 56	1,704 56
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	982 72	982 72
Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,050 50	1,050 50
Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,415 72	1,415 72
Worcester National Bank, balance,	566 82	566 82
Totals,	\$50,968 21	\$75,886 96

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Company,	\$800 00	\$1,494 00
People's Savings Bank,	1,519 36	1,519 36
Worcester National Bank, balance,	151 93	151 93
Totals,	\$2,271 29	\$3,165 29

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

\$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company,	\$1,000 00	\$957 50
People's Savings Bank,	118 08	118 08
Worcester National Bank, balance,	5 93	5 93
Totals,	\$1,124 01	\$1,081 51

Industrial School, Rogers Fund.

\$1,000 City of Quincy, 3½ per cent, 1922, ¹	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Accrued interest,	—	139 31
Totals,	\$1,000 00	\$1,139 31

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER, }
GEO. H. CARLETON, } Auditors.

CHARLES G. WASHBURN,
Treasurer.

¹ Custody of State Treasurer.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1903-1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The statistics herewith submitted in the subjoined tables show that the average number of pupils has been about 320, varying between the extremes of 303 and 344. The number of commitments during the year has been 179. Seventy-seven boys were returned for cause other than relocation. This large number of returned boys, who have not yet acquired the sense of proportion to grapple with the problems of life in the open community, is a demoralizing element among boys making their way for the first time to their honor grade. The crowded condition of the school makes it impossible to treat them separately. The excellent results attained at the Berlin branch for small boys suggest the desirability of a detached plant for the separate training of these older and more difficult boys, who at present are a distinctly pernicious element. They need a different treatment from the boys who constitute the body of the school.

The school's organization with reference to efficiency was never better than it is to-day. The graded school of letters is designed to approximate as closely as possible to the standards of the most progressive of our public schools.

Much more attention is given to sense training than is thought expedient in the public schools for boys fourteen and fifteen years old; but so many of these boys are behind the grade of attainment of pupils of like ages in our public schools that an adaptation of kindergarten methods in the instruction is found to be efficacious in stimulating and fostering interest. Sixty of the most backward boys are given the benefit of classes in which gymnastic games, greenhouse culture, paper form work and clay modelling form conspicuous elements.

There are eight grades in school, the eighth touching on some of the studies belonging to the first year of the high school.

Great stress is laid in all the grades on gaining the ability to read. Books which appeal to boy tastes are freely supplied, — history, biography and story. Last winter out of the \$200 granted from the Lyman fund, 213 volumes were procured, which have been most industriously read.

Drawing and manual training have a prominent place in the curriculum, while music and gymnastics are given no mean place.

The hours given to school aggregate about thirty a week, distributed as follows: grades, fifteen hours; manual training, ten hours; gymnastics, one and one-half hours; a school session on Sunday, three and one-half hours. The school work on Sunday is designed to place stimulating ideals before the boys, drawn from history and biography, both sacred and profane, to afford opportunity for reading books which the pupils select from a good boys' library, and to train them in music.

A brass band practises about seven hours a week. A printing class of 16 members has about thirty hours a week. The class in agriculture has been a conspicuous and useful feature of the school work the past year. Mr. Cockburn, the agriculturist, with the co-operation of the teachers, has developed a marked interest in agriculture. Upwards of three hundred garden plots were planted and cared for by a corresponding number of boys. Good crops were harvested and money prizes were distributed for the most praiseworthy results. As a further expansion of the agricultural work, 60 of the backward boys are being instructed in greenhouse work, each boy having a greenhouse plot of soil about three by four feet. This is a feature of the kindergarten adaptation referred to above.

Mr. Alliston Green, who so ably conducted the physical culture for the past ten years, resigned last December. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Willard Wilson, a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. He puts great spirit and life into his work, and a marked enthusiasm is manifested by the boys.

An exceedingly desirable adjunct to the gymnasium would be a swimming tank. Swimming is a most valuable and attractive all-around gymnastic exercise. It is to be hoped that some way of supplying this facility for physical development may be found.

Mr. Wilson is a skilled musician, and has taken up the work of the department which Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball had conducted so successfully. The prospect of success is most excellent, and the interest of the boys marked.

Military drill has had considerable attention, and the proficiency attained is commendable. On Memorial Day the evolutions of the cadet battalion won much praise from the citizens of Westborough.

The manual training classes have been as attractive as ever to the boys, and no single force in the school seems so stimulating to dull and difficult boys.

The number of pupils instructed has been 232, distributed as follows: in the sloyd classes, 140 pupils; in the wood-turning and forging classes, 74; in the carpentry class, 18.

The spirit in which the instruction in manual training is given is

indicated by an excerpt from a report by one of the teachers. "This one point I have tried to keep in view all the year, that if a boy failed to be interested or to accomplish the thing undertaken the teacher was at fault, and not the pupil."

During the past year several applications have been made by the boys near their honor grade to be allowed to stay and learn a trade. This may be a pointer toward the duty of opening the way to teaching of trades to certain boys who have stability and purpose enough to hold them steady for the few months necessary to gain the elements of a trade. It would seem reasonable to supply the opportunity to those anxious to learn a trade and willing to defer to a future date their probationary release that the opportunity might be grasped. A few marked cases of success on the part of some thus instructed would seem to indicate that there is a field for usefulness which has not sufficiently been considered.

A serious lack of the school is suitable employment for a considerable number of boys out of school hours. The teaching of trades might in a measure supply this want.

The new hospital is nearly completed in a most satisfactory manner, and is a credit to the teachers and the boy mechanics who have built it.

The farm has been abundant in its response to labor and good planning devoted to it. Its returns are a credit to the farmer.

There is need of a subway for the pipes conducting steam and hot water from boilers at the electrical plant to the general kitchen and superintendent's house. The present arrangement does not admit of ready repairs being made, and repairs already made have so affected the insulation covering of the pipes that the efficiency of the line is impaired. A subway would make it possible to repair leaks promptly and maintain the insulation against heat radiation at a uniform degree of efficiency. The building of the subway would be an economy which ought not to be neglected.

The excellent health of the school is a source of deep gratitude.

The loyalty and devotion of the teachers and officers to the work are mark-worthy, and are vital factors in the success of the year's work.

I wish to record my gratitude for your patience and consideration with me as well as the hearty support you have uniformly given me.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF THE BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The school at Berlin farm has been unusually small during September, owing to so many having been placed out where they could enter the public schools at the beginning of the school year. Our number during the year has averaged about as usual — less than 20. Only 2 boys have been returned to their homes. Thirty-nine new boys were sent here, and one, who was not doing well at home, was allowed to return for a few months, and is now doing fairly well in a farmer's family. The average time of detention for the 2 boys sent home was fourteen months; that for those boarded out was a fraction over five months. Four were returned to Westborough — 3 for running away and 1 because the discipline there seemed better suited to his needs.

Believing that idleness is a curse and industry a blessing to boys as well as men, a great effort has been made to keep mind and body active, and the varied work of the farm has proved to be peculiarly adapted to developing the best that is in the boys. Some are intensely interested in the poultry yard, watching the fluffy chicks from the egg to the roost, carefully guarding them from the marauding hawk or crow. Others find their pets among the playful calves or gentle cows; and to all the gardens are a source of wonder and delight, — from the first radish or lettuce displayed on the dinner table in spring to the long row of Jack o'lanterns reserved for the parade on Hallowe'en night.

The yield of melons has been very good this year. Not only have the boys in the school had all they could eat, but it is not unusual to see boys boarded on neighboring farms carrying home a big water-melon.

A great majority of the little boys who come to us have no regard for truth. This lack in their early training it is very difficult to overcome. A long time is needed to eradicate the habit of falsehood and deceit, and firmly implant that of honesty and truth. Our time with them is so short we can only hope to make a beginning and trust others to continue the work.

We have at times been doubtful as to the results of the boarding-out system, when we have seen how easy it is to undo the work of months by a misfit in the new home; but several cases have been noted of late that have gladdened our hearts. In one instance, the boy's own father so misunderstood his son as to claim that he had an ungovernable temper, hated and abused his younger brother, etc. On no account did he want him at home before he was eighteen years of age. This same boy is considered in his new home to have the sunniest of dispositions. The elderly people with whom he lives are learning to look upon him as a child of the house. They say he is set in his way, but will listen to reason and yield cheerfully when convinced that his way is not the best way. When the time comes for Charley to be self-supporting it will not be necessary to look farther for a home.

It is often the case that those coming from questionable homes, either on account of intemperance or crime, are placed with people of culture and refinement; and it is very interesting to watch the gradual change in the boy. Even one year in such a home must indelibly impress itself upon his future life and character. As usual, I feel inclined to lay the blame for most of the short-comings of the children to the wrong teachings of the parents. One father complained bitterly of the trouble caused him by his son's propensity to steal. I believed, and said, there was reason to hope that H—— would yet be a source of comfort to his parents. "Oh," said he, "I only want him to take care of himself. Why, he isn't smart about it. If he steals apples he gives them all away before he gets home." My sympathy was with the generous, free-handed lad (only nine years old) rather than with the mistaken father, who seemed to blame the boy more for lack of shrewdness than for the act of stealing.

The visiting days are among the pleasantest of the year. Parents who come for the first time to visit their children come always with tearful eyes, but in general they return with light hearts. The actual surroundings and conditions are so unlike their preconceived ideas of the school that they have only words of commendation for the management, and good advice for their erring boys. Hence there is no risk in allowing free intercourse between parent and child, and it is a pleasant sight to see the boys accompanying their visitors nearly to

the station, then returning without a moment's delay. The last was an ideal visiting day. The high wind of the previous night had covered the ground with chestnuts from the trees on or near the farm; and every boy had his store, which he was eager to share with little brothers and sisters at home. Every effort is made to keep alive this home love, believing as we do that it will be an anchor to hold the lad in future years, when he is in danger of drifting to ruin.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

—

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith is respectfully presented a brief summary of the work of the visiting department for the year 1903-1904.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, was	1,037
Becoming of age during the year,	122
Died,	6
Discharged as unfit subject,	1
Returned to the school and not relocated:—	
For serious fault,	30
Not serious,	36
	— 66
Total number passing out of our care during the year,	195
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1904,	842

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table No. 3 on page 50, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and whose names, therefore, are not among those subject to visitation. Boys who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord are not on the visiting list, the mittimus having been transferred with them, while the names of those who are arrested and sentenced to the reformatory by the court are retained among the probationers.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the foregoing 842 boys, 39 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 54 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 749 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table:—

Agent,	1	Loom fixer,	1
Army, United States,	22	Lunch wagon,	1
Assisting parents,	6	Machinist,	9
Attending school,	14	Manager,	1
At board and attending school,	48	Marble works,	1
Baker,	11	Market,	5
Barber,	3	Mason,	1
Bell boy,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	38
Bicycle shop,	2	Milk wagon,	2
Blacksmith,	2	Mill (textile),	54
Boiler works,	1	Navy, United States,	49
Bookkeeper,	1	Occupation unknown,	13
Bootblack,	3	Organ shop,	1
Bottling factory,	2	Other public institutions,	16
Box factory,	5	Painter,	5
Brass works,	1	Paper mill,	1
Button shop,	2	Peddler,	2
Can factory,	1	Piano shop,	1
Carpenter,	6	Plumber,	8
Carpet factory,	2	Porter,	2
Carriage shop,	1	Printer,	13
Chair shop,	2	Quarry,	1
Cigar factory,	1	Recently released, occupation	
Clay works,	1	unknown,	9
Clerk,	23	Restaurant,	6
Coachman,	3	Roofer,	1
Coke yard,	1	Rubber works,	4
Comb factory,	6	Sailor,	2
Conductor,	1	Sawmill,	3
Coremaker,	1	Screen shop,	1
Electrician,	5	Shipper,	2
Elevator boy,	5	Shoe shop,	33
Errand boy,	10	Silver plating factory,	1
Express team,	2	Skate shop,	1
Farmers,	129	Spectacle shop,	1
Fireman,	1	Stock boy,	1
Fisherman,	1	Storekeeper,	1
Florist,	3	Tailor,	1
Glass factory,	1	Tannery,	1
Grease factory,	1	Teamster and driver,	28
Hat shop,	2	Theatre company,	2
Idle,	21	Toy shop,	1
Insane,	1	Trunk shop,	1
Invalid,	5	Upholsterer,	1
Iron works,	8	Waiter,	2
Jeweller's shop,	2	Watchman,	1
Laborer,	31	Wire mill,	6
Leather factory,	5	Wood yard,	2
Lithographer,	3		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	9
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	18
In mills (textile), about	6
Classed as laborers,	4
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	5
In other public institutions, about	2
In 82 different occupations, about	50

The report cards of the above-mentioned 749 boys show that at the time of the last report 645, or 86¹ per cent., were doing well; 43, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 61, or 8 per cent., including those while in our care sentenced by the court to the Massachusetts Reformatory or other public correctional institutions, badly.

Again we have reduced the number of boys whose whereabouts are unknown, 54 appearing on that list this year, as against 64 last year. There are many causes for this list of boys, but a runaway boy does not, by any means, always turn out to be a bad boy.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that

25 disappeared this year.
29 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number

25 left place with a farmer.
17 left home or relatives.
12 not located, family having moved.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for two years: —

	1904.	1903.
PLACINGS.		
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	114	105
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	73	64
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	44	38
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	231	212

¹ Runaways from the school and boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not upon the visiting list, but are counted in the tables given on pages 50 and 51. Hence the discrepancy between the two sets of figures.

	1904.	1903.
RETURNS.		
Number of boys within the year returned to the school:—		
For serious fault,	30	29
For relocation and other purposes,	70	55
Total returned,	100	84
VISITS.		
Number of visits to probationers,	2,127	1,821
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,081	864
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	461	535
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.3	1.6
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,046	957
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	576	463
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1.8	2.06
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	287	246
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	25	31
COLLECTIONS.		
Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys and placed to their credit,	\$2,396 87	\$2,569 86
Number of boys ¹ in behalf of whom money was collected,	64	67

¹ Boys who are over eighteen are allowed to make their own bargains and collect their own wages. Money collected in behalf of boys under eighteen is placed to their credit in the bank.

For some time it has been apparent that the visiting force was inadequate. The constant increase in the number of boys to be visited has made it impossible for two regular visitors and the truancy and transportation officer to do all the work made necessary by these conditions.

By the vote of your board a new visitor has been added to our force. Mr. Thomas Earle Babb, Jr., of Holden entered upon his work as visitor May 16 of the present year. He is a young man, whose education, sympathy and energy well fit him for the position to which he is appointed. Stationed at present in the suburbs of Boston, his work has chiefly been with the boys and families in the crowded centres of that city and Fall River. Already he has entered into relations with the boys in his district which must prove of much benefit to them and which give strong assurance of his future success.

One hundred and twenty-two boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing:—

Army,	8	Machinist,	2
Brass works,	1	Market,	2
Candy factory,	2	Mason,	1
Carpenter,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory, . .	6
Chauffeur,	1	Mill (textile),	3
Clerk,	5	Navy,	10
Comb factory,	1	Occupations unknown, . . .	4
Cook,	1	Other institutions,	5
Cooper,	1	Out of State,	3
Drummer,	1	Painter,	1
Electrician,	1	Paper mill,	2
Elevator boy,	1	Plumber,	2
Engineer's assistant,	1	Porter,	3
Engraver,	1	Printer,	1
Express,	2	Sailor,	1
Eyelet factory,	1	Shoe shop,	2
Farmer,	12	Steam fitter,	1
Fireman,	1	Stove maker,	1
Idle,	1	Suspender factory,	1
Insane asylum,	1	Teamster,	3
Janitor,	1	Theatre company,	1
Laborer,	8	Unknown,	12
Lithographer,	1		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows:—

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about.	16
Employed on farms, about	10
In other penal institutions (including Massachusetts Reformatory),	10
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 62 per cent. is divided among thirty-four different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys becoming twenty-one years of age, 72, or 59 per cent., are doing well without question; 25, or 22 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 13, or 10 per cent., badly, 11 of them in penal institutions; 12, or 9 per cent., whereabouts are unknown.

The question has been raised whether those boys who, on their release from the school, were placed on farms, were or were not handicapped in their subsequent career by such farm training. We have

given this subject careful attention, and below is submitted a comparative table based on deportment, showing the standing of the 45¹ boys who became twenty-one years of age who were, upon their release, placed on farms, and the 82¹ boys of the same class who went from the school directly to their own homes or to those of relatives:—

	STANDING.	
	Of 45 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 82 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	27, or 60 per cent.	41, or 50 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	7, or 15 "	21, or 25 "
Unknown,	4, or 10 "	8, or 10 "
Badly,	7, or 15 "	12, or 15 "

The above table shows to the advantage of the boys who went to farm homes, 60 per cent. of the farm boys doing excellently, as against 50 per cent. of those who were released to parents.

Again, of the 45 boys who were sent to farms, —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.

14 are doing well in their city homes.

7 are in the army and navy.

4 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

7 are either unknown or are doing badly.

The industrial grade of the above 13 boys who have gone from farms to the cities compares favorably with that of boys who went to the city direct from the school.

This table, compiled for the first time, deals with a class of boys greatly handicapped by their antecedents, and its gratifying showing is a source of encouragement.

Ninety-nine of the 127 boys becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

¹ Among these are 5 boys who had previously been on the visiting list but who were returned to the school and transferred to the reformatory. It having been decided that they were not now in the custody of the school they have been omitted from previous statistical tables. They are here reintroduced to show the actual standing of all boys becoming twenty-one years of age during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, who have ever been subjects of visitation. Not having jurisdiction over these boys we have no official knowledge of their present status, but doubtless most of them have been released from the reformatory and may be doing well.

As in former years we have met once a week in conference and once a month with the probation committee of your Board. Added to our usual duties we have attempted to visit and report upon the homes of all boys as soon as possible after commitment, and while this has entailed much extra time and labor, yet the ends sought for, viz., first, to determine the probability of the boy's future and therefore the course best suited for him at the school; and second, a helpful relation established between the home and the visitor, amply justify the effort.

The extensive correspondence begun last year has been continued and hundreds of letters are to be seen in our files. Many of these letters are full of cheer and show very commendable ambition on the part of the writer. I beg leave to introduce a few of these letters, appended to a short history of each writer.

The following extract from a letter was received from a boy of foreign parentage who was committed when twelve years of age as a "stubborn child." The father was a man of drinking habits and has a court record. He remained in the school one year and seven months, and at the expiration of this time, his mother being a decent woman, he was allowed to go to his home on probation. His record has been excellent since his release, and his ambition rose with his opportunity. He learned a trade and is now earning \$15 per week.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER,

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of Sept. 3rd and in reply would say that since my release from the Lyman School I have been employed in the — business and have done well. I thank you very much for the interest that you have taken in me and sincerely wish all in authority the best of luck.

Yours truly,

— — —

Another boy of foreign parentage was committed at the age of fourteen years for larceny. His own mother died previous to his commitment and his father and stepmother were said to be addicted to drink. His record shows that he was expelled from three public schools for misconduct and was called "a very bad boy." He remained in the school for three years, the last year being to learn the trade of —. Upon his release his people would not receive him at home, but fortunately a place was found for him where he could follow the trade learned at the school. On the day of his arrival at this place he wrote to the Lyman School, telling of his safe arrival in his place, and said: "I am going to try to succeed." He has remained with the same party to the present time, has mastered his trade and

is now a foreman, commanding good wages. He is already married and is highly respected. The following letter was received in answer to a communication addressed to him from the school in December last: —

JAN. 5, 1904.

DEAR FRIEND MR. WHEELER:— Your letter received yesterday and I was pleased to hear from you and I thank you for so heartily wishing me a Happy New Year.

If it is not yet too late I wish you many in return. I am still working for Mr. — and like the trade very much. At present I am getting twelve dollars a week. I had a very pleasant Christmas and was invited out to dinner. I think I have much to thank the Lyman School for because of the start it gave me in life. I would like very much to have seen Mr. Howe when he was in —. I would be pleased to have you come in and see me in my own little home when you are around this way. Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I remain,

Very truly yours,

The boy who is the subject of the following sketch is now eighteen years of age and was committed to the Lyman School at the age of fourteen years for offences of larceny, and was called a very clever thief. He remained in the school about one year and six months, when he was released on probation to his parents. He at once entered a mill, and at each call of the visitor he has been at work when the mill was in operation. He seems to be ambitious and honest. The following is a letter received from him in January last: —

JAN. 1, 1904.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. WHEELER:— I wish you a Happy New Year and thank you for your kind and welcome letter and all my people were glad to hear from you. I had a very good time Christmas and hope all the officers and boys at the school enjoyed it as well. I am working in the weave room and I am getting along very well. My pay is \$1.25 a day. I hope to get a loom soon which is very good wages, from \$12 to \$17 a week in this mill which is one of the best mills in the city.

Very truly your friend,

The following boy is another from the list of boys who became twenty-one years of age during the past year. He was of English parentage and was committed to the Lyman School at the age of fourteen years. His mother died a year previous to his commitment, which may account for his waywardness. He had been a truant from school and was committed for "breaking and entering." He remained at the school about eighteen months, when he was placed on a farm. Every-

where he worked (and he had three places) he gave satisfaction to his employers, nearly all his reports being excellent in character. The visitor collected over \$160 and placed it in the bank to his credit, and in his twentieth year he hired with his former employer for a \$150 a year. Later he worked for \$1.75 per day and now he has two trades. He is an excellent farm hand, with a first-class reputation, and he works winters as brakeman on a railroad.

It were an easy matter to multiply histories of like character, but perhaps enough have been given to show that in many instances the hopes of the visitors and therefore the end of all the training received both in and out of the Lyman School have been, in some measure, realized. The boys' letters are their own evidence to this end.

It would hardly be courteous to close this report without an expression of indebtedness to your Board for constant advice, to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School for continued helpfulness and to each visitor for faithful and conscientious work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1904.

Expended for:—

Salaries of visitors,	\$4,163 02
Office furniture,	16 94
Office assistance,	231 32
Telephone service,	75 87
Travelling expenses,	3,197 04
Stationery and postage,	102 60

\$7,786 79

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year 130 patients have been treated in the hospital and 235 treated as out patients. Many of the latter came to the hospital for treatment day after day, making the amount of out-patient work very large. This work, with the almost constant care of one or more hospital cases, has kept the nurse in charge very much confined. I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which her duties have been performed.

We are still using the old hospital, the new building not being yet completed. There have been a large number of accidents during the year, one of which nearly proved fatal. A boy was thrown from his sled against a large stone, thus rupturing his spleen. It soon became evident that the injury was serious and Dr. Stone was called. He at once opened the abdomen, which was found completely filled with blood, the spleen being badly lacerated and still bleeding freely. The boy's condition was critical in the extreme for several days, but he finally recovered. He was confined to the bed for some four months, during which time the wound was dressed daily.

We have had one case of typhoid fever which developed in a boy who had been in the institution but two days before being admitted to the hospital. The case ran a fairly mild course, without complications. Two boys were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operations, one for hernia, one for appendicitis.

Within a few days of each other two accidents occurred in the printing room, making it necessary to amputate two fingers in either case. Boils and abscesses seem to have been epidemic during the entire year.

While the amount of sickness has been larger than we have a right to expect, there have been no fatal cases, and the work of the year as a whole has been very pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

Oct. 12, 1904.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE No. 1.

*Number received and leaving the School during the Year ending Sept.
30, 1904.*

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1903,	320
RECEIVED. — Committed,	179
Returned from place,	74
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	16
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	8
Recommitted,	2
Runaways recaptured,	15
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	2
	— 296
Whole number in school during the year,	616 ¹
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	114
On probation to others,	73
Boarded out,	44
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	13
Runaways,	24 ²
Massachusetts General Hospital,	2
To go out of State,	3
	— 273
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1904,	343

¹ This represents 554 individuals.

² There were 49 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	15	12	321.22
November,	25	27	327.40
December,	15	19	331.84
January,	12	16	325.35
February,	16	21	321.38
March,	21	22	314.83
April,	24	33	303.93
May,	33	36	307.62
June,	34	32	310.27
July,	33	21	309.53
August,	37	19	327.67
September,	31	25	330.60
	296	273	319.72

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1904.

In the school,	343
Released from the school : —	
With parents,	401
With others,	107
For themselves,	60
At board,	48
Sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory : —	
This year,	19
Former years,	19
	38
Sentenced to penal institutions other than Massachusetts	
Reformatory,	16
In insane asylum,	1
In Hospital for Epileptics,	1
Left the State,	44
In United States army,	22
In United States navy,	50
Lost sight of : —	
This year,	34
Previously,	20
	54
	842
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control : —	
George Junior Republic,	3
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	32
Runaways, known to be in other institutions or in the navy,	12
	47

Discharged from the care of the school:—

Returned to court as over age limit,	6
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	7
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Charity,	1
Discharged to parents to go out of the State,	6
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	13
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	40 ¹
Transferred to hospitals and almshouses,	5
Dead,	16
	<hr/> 94
	1,326

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1904:—

Doing well,	674 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	23 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some penal institution,	102 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	44 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	86 or 9 per cent.
	<hr/> 929

Conditions of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more:—

Doing well,	539 or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	19 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	63 or 9 per cent.
Out of the State,	40 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	68 or 9 per cent.
	<hr/> 729

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more:—

Doing well,	436 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	18 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	67 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,	33 or 5 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	52 or 9 per cent.
	<hr/> 606

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1904:—

Doing well,	110 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 4 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	30 or 17 per cent.
Out of the State,	10 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	18 or 10 per cent.
	<hr/> 175

¹ Many of these have been transferred in previous years and have now been released, but the last information in regard to them, on the Lyman School books, is their transfer, which, as the mittimus goes to the reformatory with them, acts as a discharge from the school.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1904:—

Doing well,	102 or 68 per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3 per cent.
Have been in some other institution,	16 or 10 per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	19 or 13 per cent.

150

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1904:—

Doing well,	92 or 70 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other institutions,	21 or 16 per cent.
Out of the State,	3 or 2 per cent.

Lost track of:—

Doing well at last accounts,	7
Not doing well at last accounts,	7

14 or 10 per cent.

132¹

The report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 39, gives the number attaining majority as 122, — 2 runaways from the school and 8 boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory being excluded from the list of probationers.

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	67	67
Berkshire,	5	280	285
Bristol,	24	783	807
Dukes,	—	18	18
Essex,	28	1,269	1,292
Franklin,	1	69	70
Hampden,	7	518	525
Hampshire,	2	106	108
Middlesex,	45	1,565	1,610
Nantucket,	1	17	18
Norfolk,	5	517	522
Plymouth,	8	163	171
Suffolk,	32	1,769	1,801
Worcester,	26	945	971
Totals,	179	8,086	8,265

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Fathers born in the United States, .	18	13	16	8	8	16	18	20	23	21
Mothers born in the United States, .	11	14	15	28	21	15	19	19	8	22
Fathers foreign born,	7	8	12	25	18	12	17	17	8	19
Mothers foreign born,	25	6	11	10	17	16	15	14	24	19
Both parents born in United States, .	31	27	23	31	27	36	47	52	48	32
Both parents foreign born, . . .	61	51	34	56	47	90	83	80	71	74
Unknown,	34	34	34	45	44	11	14	17	17	18
One parent unknown,	25	23	32	33	36	13	13	22	13	29
Per cent. of American parentage, .	29	28	31	27	25	30	35	37	36	30
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	42	40	37	40	39	60	54	40	50	52
Per cent. unknown,	29	32	32	33	36	10	11	14	14	18

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	130	115	103	146	130	142	158	167	153	155
Foreign born,	35	29	20	33	37	30	24	26	18	23
Unknown,	2	—	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	92
municipal court,	26
police court,	48
superior court,	2
trial justices,	4
State Board of Charity,	7
	179

TABLE NO. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885-1908.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	—	25	25
Eight,	1	8	115	124
Nine,	2	15	231	248
Ten,	5	69	440	514
Eleven,	9	154	615	778
Twelve,	31	381	748	1,160
Thirteen,	53	701	897	1,651
Fourteen,	75	1,140	778	1,993
Fifteen,	3	72	913	988
Sixteen,	—	13	523	536
Seventeen,	—	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	—	—	17	17
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	179	2,568	5,518	8,265

TABLE NO. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys Committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	107
no parents,	9
father,	29
mother,	34
stepfather,	10
stepmother,	8
intemperate father,	53
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	8
parents separated,	15
attended church,	174
never attended church,	5
not attended school within one year,	20
not attended school within two years,	3
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	111
been inmates of other institutions,	66
used intoxicating liquor,	6
used tobacco,	119
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	40
Were attending school,	67
Were idle,	72
Parents owning residence,	14
Members of the family had been arrested,	61

TABLE NO. 9.

Length of Detention of 249 Boys who have left during the Year.

3 months or less, 18	2 years 2 months, 6
4 months, 5	2 years 3 months, 5
5 months, 8	2 years 4 months, 4
6 months, 1	2 years 5 months, 5
7 months, 2	2 years 6 months, 4
8 months, 9	2 years 7 months, 3
9 months, 1	2 years 8 months, 5
10 months, 2	2 years 9 months, 1
11 months, 3	2 years 10 months, 5
1 year, 4	2 years 11 months, 5
1 year 1 month, 4	3 years, 1
1 year 2 months, 13	3 years 2 months, 4
1 year 3 months, 14	3 years 3 months, 3
1 year 4 months, 19	3 years 4 months, 1
1 year 5 months, 9	3 years 5 months, 2
1 year 6 months, 9	3 years 7 months, 1
1 year 7 months, 6	3 years 8 months, 1
1 year 8 months, 16	3 years 9 months, 2
1 year 9 months, 7	3 years 10 months, 2
1 year 10 months, 9	3 years 11 months, 2
1 year 11 months, 14	4 years or more, 2
2 years, 2	
2 years 1 month, 10	Total, 249

Average time spent in the institution, 20.36 months.

Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, . . . 7.00 months.

Average time spent in the institution of probationers not
boarded, released for the first time, 18.23 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns and Releases by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98,	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99,	295.52	168	107	227	55
1899-1900,	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900-1901,	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901-1902,	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902-1903,	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903-1904,	319.72	179	117	231	112
Average for ten years, .	290.49	169.3	102.4	215.1	52.7

TABLE NO. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
October, . . .	18	10	10	18	21	15	31	13	23	8
November, . .	9	6	10	12	15	18	12	13	14	16
December, . .	7	11	9	10	9	14	7	9	11	10
January, . . .	5	9	8	11	13	8	15	10	4	8
February, . . .	10	7	9	12	8	12	8	21	3	9
March,	14	15	11	12	12	19	17	16	15	12
April,	18	10	11	15	14	14	11	21	22	16
May,	12	9	7	21	14	12	11	21	15	20
June,	22	13	6	13	10	20	11	19	17	20
July,	20	23	9	22	22	13	15	20	15	17
August,	16	23	13	17	15	14	29	13	18	23
September, . .	16	8	21	21	15	14	18	19	17	20
Totals,	167	144	124	184	168	173	185	195	174	179

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Year.

Assault,	4	Malicious injury to personal	
Breaking and entering,	52	property,	1
Burning a barn,	1	Malicious mischief,	2
Burning a building,	1	Stubbornness,	45
Burning standing trees,	1	Unlawfully taking horse and	
Disturbing the peace,	1	wagon,	4
Habitual absentee and school		Vagrancy,	2
offender,	8	Walking on railroad track, .	1
Indecent assault,	1		—
Larceny,	55		179

TABLE NO. 13.—SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1895,	15.49	1900,	15.31
1896,	15.17	1901,	15.50
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1895,	21.17	1900,	19.27
1896,	18.03	1901,	20.25
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1895,	13.44	1900,	13.08
1896,	13.63	1901,	13.70
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1895,	60	1900,	115
1896,	87	1901,	107
1897,	73	1902,	104
1898,	102	1903,	132
1899,	107	1904,	117

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1895,	\$4 46	\$4 36	1900,	\$4 73	\$4 70
1896,	4 61	4 55	1901,	4 47	4 45
1897,	4 72	4 66	1902,	4 54	4 47
1898,	4 52	4 49	1903,	4 74	4 72
1899,	4 39	4 36	1904,	4 90	4 87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

1903. —	October,	received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	.	\$6,969 14
	November,	" " " "	.	.	.	5,988 67
	December,	" " " "	.	.	.	7,120 65
1904. —	January,	" " " "	.	.	.	10,943 55
	February,	" " " "	.	.	.	7,259 89
	March,	" " " "	.	.	.	8,278 71
	April,	" " " "	.	.	.	5,468 69
	May,	" " " "	.	.	.	6,021 15
	June,	" " " "	.	.	.	6,187 96
	July,	" " " "	.	.	.	6,360 43
	August,	" " " "	.	.	.	5,722 35
	September,	" " " "	.	.	.	5,462 00
						<hr/>
						\$81,782 69

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1903. — October,	\$6,969 14
November,	5,988 67
December,	7,120 65
1904. — January,	10,943 55
February,	7,259 39
March,	8,278 71
April,	5,468 69
May,	6,021 15
June,	6,187 96
July,	6,360 43
August,	5,722 35
September,	5,462 00
	<hr/>
	\$81,782 69

EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84),
for Boarding.*

1903.— December.	\$1,189 99
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60 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — April,	\$1,262 43
July,	1,229 67
October,	1,269 40
	<hr/>
	\$3,761 50

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Hospital.

1903. — November,	\$794 91
December,	355 35
1904. — January,	350 15
February,	1,997 65
May,	1,770 68
August,	1,207 46
	<hr/>
	\$6,476 20

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Officers' Addition and School Building Porches.

1903. — November,	\$321 58
December,	52 04
1904. — January,	739 71
February,	42 50
May,	123 17
	<hr/>
	\$1,279 00

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for New Oven.

1904. — August,	\$1,156 05
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AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 84) for Boarding.

1903. — December,	\$1,189 99
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Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 156) for Boarding.

1904. — April,	\$1,262 43
July,	1,229 67
October,	1,269 40
	<hr/>
	\$3,761 50

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Hospital.

1903. — November,	\$794 91
December,	355 35
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	<hr/>
	\$6,476 20

Appropriation (Acts of 1903, Chapter 90) for Officers' Addition and School Building Porches.

1903.—	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$321 58
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52 04
1904.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	789 71
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42 50
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123 17
										\$1,279 00

Appropriation (Acts of 1904, Chapter 79) for New Oven.

1904.— August,	\$1,156 05
--------------------------	------------

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY.

Farm produce sales,	\$511 83
Miscellaneous sales,	52 07
Labor of boys,	11 00
	<hr/>
	\$574 40

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1903.			1904.										Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		
Salaries, wages and labor, .	\$2,536 09	\$2,503 49	\$2,480 48	\$2,408 13	\$2,065 07	\$2,437 91	\$2,640 43	\$2,523 53	\$2,626 18	\$3,008 63	\$2,749 50	\$2,739 22	\$31,544 40	
Food,	1,133 05	863 46	667 75	2,890 54	606 28	2,233 93	616 02	624 26	645 80	601 62	726 32	929 98	12,544 01	
Clothing and clothing material,	505 86	333 54	136 87	1,497 61	382 51	786 68	339 03	486 85	422 50	104 15	237 89	399 96	5,673 54	
Furnishings,	118 86	176 98	260 57	441 42	536 75	66 14	132 74	345 92	135 83	51 29	44 34	98 54	2,396 38	
Heat, light and power, .	794 31	1,117 67	601 32	1,315 47	1,060 21	539 29	306 02	709 16	129 33	1,529 49	957 00	130 57	9,990 34	
Repairs and improvements, .	685 91	596 31	893 13	917 91	447 55	290 32	237 46	343 21	566 81	324 20	160 76	299 53	5,702 10	
Farm, stable and grounds, .	664 16	197 01	352 16	241 37	1,078 11	1,015 99	713 55	466 30	574 30	326 78	153 29	575 27	6,348 50	
Miscellaneous,	534 30	150 21	1,728 37	676 10	472 91	472 45	333 14	531 87	1,037 12	504 27	663 16	348 93	7,583 33	
Totals,	\$6,909 14	\$6,968 67	\$7,120 65	\$10,943 55	\$7,269 39	\$3,273 71	\$5,406 69	\$6,021 15	\$6,187 96	\$6,300 43	\$5,722 35	\$5,462 00	\$31,783 69	

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing and Clothing Material.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Im- provements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Off- cers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.061	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.068	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.078	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677
Sept. 30, 1904, .	.090	.083	.097	.270	.107	.049	.020	.086	.049	.054	.065	.700

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1904.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1903,	\$11,399 28
Board,	312 00
Farm tools and repairs,	540 16
Fertilizers,	862 30
Grain and meal for stock,	2,564 23
Horse shoeing,	81 82
Labor of boys,	790 00
Live stock purchases,	664 68
Ordinary repairs,	44 33
Rent,	360 00
Seeds and plants,	212 96
Veterinary services,	61 75
Wages,	1,225 00
	<hr/>
Net gain,	\$19,118 51
	3,175 82

\$22,294 33

CR.

Produce sold,	\$511 33
Produce consumed,	7,015 36
Produce on hand,	7,506 52
Live stock,	4,231 00
Agricultural implements,	3,030 12

\$22,294 33

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1903,	\$474 30
To feed,	241 37
To net gain,	298 88

\$1,014 55

CR.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	\$525 35
By fowl, feed, incubators, etc., as appraised Sept. 30, 1904,	489 20

\$1,014 55

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

73 acres tillage land,	\$14,600 00
11 acres pasture and wood land,	1,100 00
72 acres Wilson land,	5,040 00
3 acres Willow Park land,	1,500 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ acres Brady land,	1,100 00
100 acres Berlin land,	1,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,440 00

BUILDINGS.

Administration building,	\$10,500 00
Lyman hall,	38,000 00
Maple cottage,	3,700 00
Willow Park,	5,000 00
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder cottage,	17,000 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
The Gables,	9,000 00
Bakery building,	9,800 00
Berlin farmhouse,	3,000 00
Berlin barn, shed and tool house,	1,500 00
School building,	40,000 00
Laundry and power building,	17,000 00
Green house,	1,600 00
Hen houses,	1,000 00
Tool house, boulder,	20 00
Scale house,	400 00
Piggery,	250 00
Cow barn,	11,500 00
Horse barn,	2,700 00
Hospital building,	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	221,870 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$246,310 00

Amount brought forward, \$246,310 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$6,350 35
Other furniture,	13,964 63
Carriages,	840 10
Agricultural implements,	3,030 12
Dry goods,	5 40
Drugs and surgical instruments,	60 50
Fuel and oil,	2,479 70
Library,	2,720 85
Live stock,	4,231 00
Mechanical tools and appliances,	19,559 24
Provisions and groceries,	1,910 42
Produce on hand,	7,506 52
Ready-made clothing,	8,378 35
Raw material,	2,286 75

73,823 93

\$320,133 93

HENRY L. CHASE,

Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,300 00
Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent, ¹	1,100 00
Harriet L. Day, amanuensis,	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. Morton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Backus, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of family,	600 00
Miss Susie E. Wheeler, charge of family,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Keeler, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Hale, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	600 00
John W. Mason, painter and mason ¹ (per day),	2 75
Wm. J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry, ¹	900 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin farm,	800 00
Joseph A. Puffer, principal,	1,100 00
James D. Littlefield, instructor in wood turning and iron work, ¹	1,100 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Charles W. Wilson, teacher of physical drill and music,	1,000 00
J. Joseph Farrell, teacher of printing,	400 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie Kimball, teacher,	400 00
Nellie F. Stone, teacher,	400 00
Sadie M. Knight, teacher,	400 00
Mary A. Bridgham, teacher,	350 00
Hattie Wiggins, teacher,	400 00
Florence N. Land, charge of central kitchen,	400 00
Clara A. Middlemas, charge of bakery,	400 00
Cora L. Carey, laundry matron,	400 00

¹ Board themselves.

L. Florence Edmunds, housekeeper,	\$300 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Irving A. Nourse, assistant engineer and electrician,	800 00
Frank M. Cockburn, farmer,	900 00
Henry J. Couper, teamster,	400 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Thomas T. Carey, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physicia	600 00
Charles A. Lakin, dentist,	400 00
May W. Hennessey, nurse,	400 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	105 76
Chapel speakers,	364 00
Vacation supplies,	1,686 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1903-1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The closing has been no less busy than the preceding year. Through special appropriations for the year three of the oldest cottages, sadly in need of thorough renovation, have been replastered, tinted and otherwise improved, making them livable and attractive to a degree nearly equal to the newer cottages. Two hundred wash-stands, complete with wash bowl and pitcher, towel rack, soap dish and tooth mug, all in white enamel iron, have been placed in the girls' rooms, together with slight necessary refurnishings.

The demand of the employer for good laundresses and more efficient bread makers creating the need of a closer supervision for the girl in her training along these lines, the old hospital has been remodelled, — a basement supplying arrangements for washing and ironing, — the first floor serving as a bread kitchen. Here the plain processes of practical washing and ironing and home bread making will be taught under direct supervision of an officer for each department, — an officer whose attention need not be distracted by the hundred demands of the general housework kitchen of the home cottages. The arrangements for the above training are such that there shall be no loss to the girl fitting to go into the ordinary family kitchen for similar duties.

New concrete walks have been added to the grounds and old ones repaired. The hospital begun last year has been completed and furnished and is about to be opened. Under ordinary repairs have been painting of superintendent's house without and retinting within three of the newer cottages. The Bolton farmhouse has been repaired and furnished. The schoolrooms have been equipped with maps and needed text-books. At the beginning of the year provision was asked for a supervisor of the eight schoolrooms. Her work has been most creditable, and the advance in the school work fully warrants the expenditure. I would suggest that at an increased salary there be added to the supervisor's duties those of personally instructing the drawing in each schoolroom.

While it is impossible to estimate with any certainty the permanent outcome in the girl of a year's work, the apparent results in our Bolton annex, in affording in its smaller numbers the opportunity for the peculiarly distinct and individual work with a class of girls desperately in need of such attention, as well as the seeming happy results in Mary Lamb Cottage, set aside for the feeble-minded, have more than exceeded our anticipations. The disadvantage in the year's work has been the crowded families. While the average for the year has been an increase over last year of only 6, the average of the summer months, the last quarter, has been 222, against the maximum average last year of 206, crowding the cottages to the degree of 3, 4 and 5 girls in an open attic. Work done under such conditions cannot do credit to the institution or the worker. With no marginal room for classification, one of the most essential principles of really good work is violated. Moreover, the large family cannot receive the individual care from the officer as the smaller. That the maximum has increased in two years from 202 to 238, is significant of the need of some arrangement for increasing numbers.

Additional opportunities for training call for slightly extended time in the institution. While Table IV. shows an average stay in the school of two years, its figures are misleading, the average being raised by the few exceptional cases whose condition mentally and morally has necessitated a stay of four, five and six years in the school. Eliminating these exceptional cases, the training has averaged about one and one-half years. A girl cannot get the most out of the training under two years.

The need voiced in last year's report for renewed plumbing in the three old cottages grows more urgent, as well as that for a new system of filtration.

If, as has been said, it is difficult to estimate in a girl the permanent results of a year's attempt, it is doubly hard to sum up the yearly accumulated effort of the institution. The years alone will give the estimate. No more gratifying reports have come into this office than during the past year from girls gone out from the school, some recently, others in years gone by, — lost awhile to interested benefactors, — who are leading prosperous and respectable lives, eager by letter and person to proclaim the gospel of the school training. To the earnest officer, groping as by faith in hope of future possibilities, such certainties serve as a tremendous encouragement.

From an economic standpoint the year has been a good one. A combination of unprecedented numbers, with unprecedented high prices in food and clothing materials, has meant the closest financial management. While these conditions have necessitated a slight in-

crease in the per capita cost, the fruitful yield of abundant garden and farm crops, and our enlarged facilities for production of poultry, eggs and milk, have very substantially curtailed an otherwise largely increased cost.

The year shows a maximum in numbers of 238; an average of 209; commitments, 93. Current expenditure, \$47,058.20; gross weekly per capita cost, \$4.33; net, \$4.30.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 13, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Lyman and State Industrial Schools.

Our long-cherished wish for a hospital has been realized, and within two weeks we hope to occupy it. The building was ready early in the summer, and, but for the furnishings, which were not provided for until a later appropriation, we should have had the hospital in running order some time ago. Since our last report the school has grown steadily, but the average health has remained remarkably good. With the exception of one case of typhoid and one of erysipelas, no infectious diseases developed during the year. Six pregnant girls and five with specific disease were transferred to the Tewksbury hospital. Two pregnant girls were cared for at the Clinton hospital. A severe case of typhoid was treated at the Clinton hospital, and the patient made an excellent recovery. One tubercular subject spent seven months at the Rutland Sanatorium and she returned to us much improved. Two minor surgical cases were sent to Boston for special treatment. We are indebted to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston for many attentions to our girls. Skin diseases are rather frequent among the new-comers, but with proper care they rapidly disappear.

With the abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables the diet has been liberal and varied, and headache, constipation and indigestion, the minor and common ills of humanity, fall far below the ordinary. Physical culture, whether on the farm or the gymnasium, assists nature materially, and we have a happy, healthy set of girls. It is to be regretted that so many feeble-minded children are sent to us. The backward and illiterate are hopeful material, but the imbecile is a menace. Two epileptics are at present under observation, and as soon as possible will be sent to a suitable institution.

To the trustees, superintendent and officers I wish to express my gratitude for the many courtesies which make my visits to the school so agreeable.

Very respectfully yours,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,

Physician

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

This has been a year of growth. Beginning with two visitors and a clerk on half time, we now have a force of four visitors, a clerk on whole time and twenty-two volunteer visitors. Previously we took the emergency cases, the especially difficult girls, some of those in their own homes, and those who in their last years of minority needed help in the transition to self-dependence. We also attended to court work, and to the numerous medical and dental cases. We traced run-aways, kept in touch with the married girls, and made the acquaintance of the girls' relatives. Now we have the entire responsibility of all but 33 girls, who, through the kindness of the State Board of Charity, are visited by their auxiliary visitors until we secure more volunteers. In this connection I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the hearty and unfailing co-operation of the State Board of Charity and its agents, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, throughout this trying period of transition, when our resources were often taxed to the utmost. Their willingness to have the transfer of responsibility made gradually, girl by girl, always at the most opportune time, protected the girl's interests, but it meant for Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale much additional trouble and inconvenience, which was cheerfully borne.

We work for improvement in every girl. Our standard varies for each individual and is adjusted to her possibilities. It grows higher and higher as she progresses. The State asks simple respectability, but to be sure of that we strive for much more. Temporary safety from temptation contents us for the lowest natures, but for them alone. A passive condition affords the poorest preparation for resisting the evil which is sure to come. A girl who, perhaps at home, is more or less subject to temptation, but is happy in real interests, is making moral fibre that is power to resist when she "is free" to choose. Those who do well in after life alone can justify the ex-

pense of our work. I hope some day to look up the conduct of the girls who are thirty-five. Our statistics show the encouraging results at twenty-one.

Sept. 30, 1904, there were 542 girls in the care of the trustees, an increase of 19 over last year. The number of new commitments was 93. This number varies little from year to year, the average for the last seven years being 91. An increase would naturally be expected, but fortunately the preventive forces at work are growing stronger every day. The aroused social activity of Massachusetts, with its constantly increasing expression, such as settlements, girls' club and educational centres; the greater efficiency of the children's societies; the policy of the State Board of Charity in giving a trial in another family to the children who are suitable for placing without institution training; the probation system of the courts, — all tend to a healthy reduction of our numbers. The girls who have failed to profit by these preventative influences come to us. Twenty-one per cent. of those committed or transferred last year and 30 per cent. this year had been in the care of some society or on probation to the court.

On the other hand, many girls who have not been in charge of a society should have been sent to the school before their knowledge of vice was so complete. Table XXIII. year after year consistently shows that a slightly larger percentage of girls committed when under sixteen than of those over sixteen have turned out well, but Table XXII. shows a greater difference between those who had been taken in hand when only in danger of immoral conduct as compared with those committed for immoral conduct.

The conduct of the girls attaining majority this year was the same as last year. Seventy-five per cent. were living respectably and 15 per cent. were doing badly.

We are trying to have each girl, by the time she is twenty-one, settled in her normal place in the world. The first year or two out of the school is often a difficult period. The girl has to adjust the ideals and standards acquired at the school to different conditions. The majority pass this period in places. Later, when in a favorable state of mind, the girl goes home, provided the home is suitable; or, if it is not, and she is ambitious, she is started in a trade or mercantile employment, and lives in some boarding place we find. Those who have no homes and are happily contented with housework we try to get into places where they become one of the family and a real part of the community.

We are constantly weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the home against the place. Of the 64 girls who were placed out elsewhere than in their own homes for the first time this year, 11 per

cent. during the year were unchaste or in danger of being so; of the twenty-one girls who went directly home to their own families, 39 per cent. during the year were unchaste or in danger of being so. Sixteen per cent. of all the girls in places were returned to the school for similar cause, and 28 per cent. of all the girls at home. Of the 37 girls coming of age this year who had never been back to the school for such cause, 67 per cent. were in places, and 33 were at home. The girls at home are more likely to marry and settle down than the girls in places. This year the proportion of girls in their homes to be married is 33 per cent., compared with 17 per cent. in places. The difference is somewhat because the girls at home are older, but largely because the girls in their homes meet men of their own class, under natural conditions. On the other hand, for the present year 15 per cent. of the home marriages have turned out badly, compared with 6 per cent. of failure among those in places. All this proves that no satisfactory rule can be made, but that each girl must be studied and treated as an individual. It is seldom possible, even where it is desirable, to effect an entire separation between our girls and their families. A girl of fifteen—the average age at commitment—cannot be expected to break away from her home ties although her family connection may often prove a serious hindrance to her upward progress. Of the 93 girls committed this year only 17 had good, normal homes; 32 of the girls were sent to the school after running away from home for several days, an offence which seemed to quicken even some of the least intelligent and poorest intentioned parents into action; 16 of the girls were said by the officers attending the trial to be under the average of intelligence. The relatives, tired of the burden or worried by the responsibility of protecting these latter girls entering womanhood without the safeguard of intelligence or will power, sent them to Lancaster, since there was no more suitable institution open to such cases for their care.

April 1 we moved from the office at Dr. Charles P. Putnam's, which he so generously gave us for three and a half years, to a larger room at 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

The work of our office the past year is outlined in the following statement:—

Girls seen in places,	682
Girls seen in their homes,	191
Girls seen elsewhere,	236
Girls escorted,	479
Girls started on boats,	8
Work hunted with girls,	43
Work found,	16

Boarding places found for girls at work,	18
Weddings arranged,	5
Shopping with girls,	43
Homes visited with girls,	12
Funerals attended with girls,	3
Funerals arranged,	1
Hospital cases,	134
Girls taken to physicians,	33
Girls taken to dentists,	35
Court cases,	8
Runaways hunted,	23
Runaways found,	14
Parents or relatives seen,	270
Homes reported on,	88
Places reported on,	211
Other people interviewed,	482

Our expenses were as follows : —

Salaries,	\$3,406 94
Travelling expenses (officers),	971 09
Office expenses : —	
Rent,	\$191 80
Telephone,	331 47
Supplies,	247 44
Furniture,	332 08
	<hr/> 1,002 29
Total expended for visiting,	\$5,380 32
Travelling expenses (girls),	\$672 86
Board,	322 59
Clothing,	165 33
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,	226 62
	<hr/> 1,387 40
Total expended for girls,	1,387 40
Grand total,	<hr/> \$6,767 72

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

Oct. 1, 1904.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School,
both Inside Institution and Outside.*

In the school Sept. 30, 1903,	207
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,	316
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1903,	523
Since committed,	93
	616
Attained majority,	65
Died,	2
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	6
Sentence reversed,	1
Total who passed out of custody,	74
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1904,	542
Net increase within the year,	19

TABLE II.

*Showing Status Sept. 30, 1904, of All Girls in Custody of the State
Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who
are under Twenty-one.*

On probation with relatives,	49
On probation with relatives out of New England,	21
On probation in families, earning wages,	138
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	5
At academy or other school, self-supporting, ¹	10
At board,	1
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	47
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, ²	38
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	2
Discharged from Reformatory Prison former years,	1
	307 ³
In the school Sept. 30, 1904,	215

¹ Occasional help with clothing.

² One ran away from the State Hospital, never having been on probation; 1 from St. Luke's Convalescent Home.

³ Three hundred and fifty-seven had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —

Hospital,	6
Insane asylum,	5
School for the Feeble-minded,	3
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	5
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	1
	<hr/> 20
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1904,	542

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1903,	207	
Since committed,	93	
	<hr/>	300
Recalled —	Individuals Girls.	
For change of place, ¹	19	42
For a visit,	17	30
On account of illness,	5	8
From hospital,	15	15
Pending placing with friends,	1	1
For running away from place,	4	6
For larceny,	8	8
Because unsatisfactory while boarded out,	2	2
Because unsatisfactory,	22	28
Because of excessive use of drugs,	1	1
For perjury,	1	1
Because in danger of unchaste conduct, ²	16	17
For unchaste conduct, ⁴	27	27
	<hr/>	186 ³
	138	<hr/>
		486
	Individuals Girls.	
Sentence reversed,	1	1
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	31	34
Released on probation to other families, for wages,	141	196
Released on probation to other families, earning board and going to school,	8	11
Married,	2	2
Transferred to a hospital,	17	21

¹ Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.² One was just discharged from prison; 1 was preparing to go to school.³ Eight were in their homes; 9 were in other families.⁴ One had run from the State Hospital; 2 had run from their husbands; 2 had run home from their places; 9 were in their homes; 13 were in other families.⁵ Recalled girls: 138 were recalled once within the year; 29 twice within the year; 8 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.⁶ Counting each individual under her most recent release.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

	Individual Girls.	
Transferred to insane hospital,	2	3
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	3	3
	<hr/> 205	<hr/> 271 ¹
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1904,		215

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places:—		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 st girl,	—	4		2 girls,	2	4
4 girls,	1	1		2 girls,	2	5
1 girl,	1	2		1 girl,	2	7
1 girl,	1	3		1 girl,	2	8
2 girls,	1	4		2 girls,	2	9
1 girl,	1	5		1 girl,	2	10
11 girls,	1	6		2 girls,	2	11
3 girls,	1	7		1 girl,	3	—
4 girls,	1	8		1 girl,	3	3
3 girls,	1	9		1 girl,	3	5
2 girls,	1	10		1 girl,	3	7
2 girls,	1	11		1 girl,	4	10
6 girls,	2	—		1 girl,	4	11
2 girls,	2	1		1 girl,	6	—
1 girl,	2	3		35 girls,	under 2	—

62³ girls, on an average of 2 years and 10 days.

With friends:—

2 ^d girls,	—	1		2 girls,	1	6
1 girl,	—	11		3 girls,	1	11
2 girls,	1	—		2 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	1	1		1 girl,	2	6
1 girl,	1	2		1 girl,	2	10
2 girls,	1	3		1 girl,	3	—
1 girl,	1	5		1 girl,	3	6

21⁴ girls, on an average of 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.

¹ Released girls: 205 went out once within the year; 45 twice within the year; 9 three times within the year; 1 four times within the year.

² Placed in a family to go to school.

³ Two returned this year for unchaste conduct; 1 because in danger of unchaste conduct; 4 are at large.

⁴ To go to Kentucky with her parents, 1; to be married, 1.

⁵ Three returned this year for unchaste conduct; 2 because in danger of it; 2 are in danger of it now; 1 is at large.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during this Year.¹

Recalled for unchaste conduct:—			Recalled for larceny:—		
	Mos.	Days.		Mos.	Days.
4 girls, . . .	3	—	2 girls, . . .	2	—
1 girl, . . .	5	—	1 girl, . . .	3	—
1 girl, . . .	5	15	1 girl, . . .	4	—
3 girls, . . .	6	—	1 girl, . . .	5	15
3 girls, . . .	6	15	1 girl, . . .	8	—
1 girl, . . .	7	15	1 girl, . . .	13	—
1 girl, . . .	9	—	7 girls, on an average of 5 months,		
3 girls, . . .	9	15	16 days.		
2 girls, . . .	10	—			
2 girls, . . .	10	15			
1 girl, . . .	12	—			
22 girls, on an average of 7 months,					
13 days.					
Recalled because in danger of un-			Recalled for running away:—		
chaste conduct:—				Mos.	Days.
	Mos.	Days.			
4 girls, . . .	—	15	1 girl, . . .	1	15
1 girl, . . .	1	—	1 girl, . . .	2	15
2 girls, . . .	1	15	2 girls, . . .	4	—
2 girls, . . .	2	—	1 girl, . . .	9	15
1 girl, . . .	2	15	1 girl, . . .	13	15
1 girl, . . .	3	—	6 girls, on an average of 6 months,		
1 girl, . . .	9	15	5 days.		
1 girl, . . .	10	15			
1 girl, . . .	12	15			
14 girls, on an average of 3 months,					
16 days.					
Recalled because unsatisfactory:—			Recalled because unsatisfactory:—		
	Mos.	Days.		Mos.	Days.
2 girls, . . .	—	15	2 girls, . . .	—	15
4 girls, . . .	2	—	4 girls, . . .	2	—
2 girls, . . .	1	—	2 girls, . . .	1	—
4 girls, . . .	1	15	4 girls, . . .	1	15
3 girls, . . .	2	—	3 girls, . . .	2	—
2 girls, . . .	2	15	2 girls, . . .	2	15
2 girls, . . .	3	15	2 girls, . . .	3	15
3 girls, . . .	4	—	3 girls, . . .	4	—
1 girl, . . .	6	—	1 girl, . . .	6	—
1 girl, . . .	7	—	1 girl, . . .	7	—
1 girl, . . .	10	—	1 girl, . . .	10	—
23 girls, on an average of 3 months,			23 girls, on an average of 3 months,		
10 days.			10 days.		

¹ Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations of Girls during the Year.

103 were relocated once.	11 were relocated four times.
46 were relocated twice.	1 was relocated five times.
18 were relocated three times.	179 ¹ were relocated 298 times.

¹ Sixty-two were placed on probation in a family for the first time within this year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative, . . . 14	Factory, shoe-string, . . . 1
Assisting mother, who keeps	whip, 1
boarders, 2	wire, 1
Attending school, living at home, 5	Housework by the day, . . . 2
Dress making, 5	Mill, paper, 1
Factory, cigar, 1	silk, 1
draperies, 1	textile, 3
neckties, 1	Office girl for dentist, . . . 1
netting, 1	Restaurant or boarding house, . 5
piano, 1	Telephone, 1
printing, 1	Not reported, 4
rubber, 2	
shoe, 3	58 ¹

¹ Four others recently gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 165 girls, from Sept. 30, 1903, to Sept.	
30, 1904,	\$2,049 33
By deposits in savings bank on account of 165 girls,	2,020 33
By cash on hand,—fractional parts of a dollar could not be deposited,	29 00
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 91 girls, from Sept.	
30, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904,	1,909 87
By cash paid,	1,909 87

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping.	18	\$563 44
Board, lodging and car fare while starting in a trade.	2	41 60
School expenses,	2	87 96
Doctors' bills, medicine, glasses, foot plates, braces, etc.	12	77 85
Dentists' bills,	9	66 04
Clothing,	26	255 55
To help at home,	3	37 13
Funeral expenses of father,	1	10 50
Expenses for baby,	3	59 27
Travelling expenses,	2	11 03
To repay money and articles stolen,	8	67 68
Entire deposit, — to girls going to distant home,	5	111 45
Entire deposit, — to girls of age, ¹	26	520 37
	117 ²	\$1,909 87

¹ One has not drawn all her money.² Ninety-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 74 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.¹

Living respectably,	55, or 74 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	11, or 15 per cent.
Conduct unknown, ²	3, or 4 per cent
Conduct not classified,	5, or 7 per cent.

¹ Thirty-seven, or 54 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 26 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 4 twice, 2 three times. (Counting as returned 4 who were transferred to the State Hospital directly from probation and 3 who were doing badly. Non-classified group excluded.)

Thirty-four, or 62 per cent., of the 55 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct, 14 individuals were in their homes, or 19 per cent. of all the girls at home; 19 individuals were in places, or 12 per cent. of all the girls in places. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Sept. 30, 1904, who were in their homes, and likewise of all who were in places.)

² One with friends out of New England; 2 runaways.

TABLE XI.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	IN THEIR PLACES.				IN THEIR HOMES.			
	Of Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number.	Per- centage.	Of Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Under Age Sept. 30, 1904.	Total Number.	Per- centage.
Living respectably,	18 ¹	13	26	.81	12 ²	20 ³	32	.78
Conduct bad or doubtful.	—	2	2	.06	1 ¹	5 ⁴	6	.15
Conduct unknown,	—	4 ¹	4	.13	—	3 ⁵	3	.07
Totals, . . .	18	19	32	—	13	28	41	—

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . . 14 per cent.⁶

Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . . 37 per cent.⁶

¹ First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

² First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 8; time not known, 2.

³ First acquainted: before commitment, 5, of these 2 were married before going out on probation; after return home, 12; time not known, 3.

⁴ First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 3; time not known, 1.

⁵ First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 2.

⁶ Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home Sept. 30, 1904.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given the Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision, ¹ . . .	44	Ankylosis of hip, . . .	1
Chalazion, ¹ . . .	1	Spinal curvature, ¹ . . .	3
Trichiasis, ¹ . . .	1	Pregnancy, ² . . .	6
Ear, nose or throat inflamed, ¹ . . .	6	Syphilis, ³ . . .	1
Otitis media, ² . . .	7	Vaginitis, ³ . . .	1
Cervical glands removed, . . .	1	Leucorrhea, ¹ . . .	1
Tonsillitis, . . .	1	Ovaritis, . . .	3
Tonsilotomy, ¹ . . .	1	Cyst on lip, . . .	1
Peritonsillar abscess, . . .	1	Cardiac disease, . . .	3
Nasal catarrh, ¹ . . .	1	Nephritis, ¹ . . .	1
Osteo-myelitis, . . .	1	Neuralgia, . . .	1
Pes planus, ¹ . . .	3	Tuberculosis, . . .	3
Talipes, ¹ . . .	1	Typhoid fever, . . .	1
Dislocated patella, ¹ . . .	1	Rheumatic fever, . . .	1
Synovitis of knee, . . .	1	Convalescing, . . .	3
Periostitis of tibia, . . .	1		

¹ Out-patients.

² Five were out-patients.

³ Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1.

TABLE XII. — *Concluded.**Hospitals where treated.*

Boston City Hospital, . . . 2 ¹	Milton Convalescent Home, . . . 3
Carney Hospital, . . . 10 ²	New England Hospital Dispensary, . . . 1
Clinton Hospital, . . . 2	Quincy City Hospital, . . . 1
Lynn City Hospital, . . . 1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home, . . . 1
Malden City Hospital, . . . 1	State Hospital, . . . 6
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . . 56 ³	Vincent Memorial Hospital, . . . 3
Massachusetts General Hospital, 14 ⁴	Worcester Isolation Hospital, . . . 1
Massachusetts State Sanatorium, 1	Cases treated, . . . 103

¹ One was an out-patient.³ Seven were out-patients.² Fifty-four were out-patients.⁴ Twelve were out-patients.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Home City or Town of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston, 23	Abington, 1
Brockton, 1	Adams, 1
Cambridge, 1	Amherst, 1
Chelsea, 1	Charlton, 1
Everett, 1	Clinton, 1
Fall River, 2	Fairhaven, 1
Haverhill, 1	Framingham, 1
Lawrence, 3	Hingham, 1
Lowell, 8	Leominster, 1
Lynn, 6	Lexington, 1
Malden, 1	Mansfield, 1
Marlborough, 2	Middleborough, 1
New Bedford, 2	North Attleborough, 2
Newton, 1	Plymouth, 1
North Adams, 3	Sharon, 1
Northampton, 1	Southbridge, 2
Somerville, 3	Spencer, 1
Waltham, 2	Stoughton, 1
Woburn, 1	Truro, 1
Worcester, 3	Westford, 1
From 20 cities, 66	Winchester, 1
Floating, ¹ 4	From 21 towns, 23

¹ For years in the care of the State or of some children's society, 3.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes on 93 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness, ¹	54	Idle and vicious,	1
Lewdness,	2	Vagrant and vicious,	1
Lewd and wanton conduct,	1	Common night walking,	4
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	1	Larceny,	18
Leading a vicious life,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Fornication,	2	Truancy,	2
Idle and disorderly,	3	Habitual school absentee,	2

¹ The charge of stubbornness simply means that the complaint is brought by the parent or guardian, and it may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious.

TABLE XV.

Showing Ages of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years of age,	1	14 years of age,	17
11 years of age,	3	15 years of age,	29
12 years of age,	5	16 years of age,	28
13 years of age,	10		

Average age, 14 years, 11 months, 24 days.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	59	Born in Canada,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in the Provinces,	5
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Sweden,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	2	Born in Germany,	1
Born in New York,	2	Born in Russia,	2
Born in Illinois,	1	Born in Poland,	1
Born in North Carolina,	1	Born in Italy,	3
Born in Washington, D. C.,	1	Born in Syria,	1
Born in United States,		71	
		Foreign born,	18
		Birthplace unknown,	4

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American, ¹ . . . 20	American and French Canadian, 2
Both parents French Canadian, 16	American and from the Provinces, 2
Both parents from the Provinces, 6	American and English, . . . 3
Both parents Scotch, . . . 1	American and Scotch, ² . . . 1
Both parents Irish, . . . 9	American and Irish, . . . 2
Both parents Swede, . . . 2	American and German, . . . 1
Both parents German, . . . 3	French Canadian and English, . 1
Both parents Russian, . . . 2	French Canadian and Irish, . 2
Both parents Polish, . . . 2	English Canadian and Scotch, . 2
Both parents Italian, . . . 7	English and Irish, . . . 4
Both parents Portuguese, . . 2	Scotch and Irish, . . . 1
Both parents Syrian, . . . 1	German and Russian, . . . 1

¹ Both parents colored, 5.

² One parent colored.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 93 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home, ¹ . . . 33	Temperate fathers or step-fathers, 28
Mother only at home, ² . . . 22	Intemperate fathers or step-fathers, 26
Father only at home, ³ . . . 9	Grossly immoral fathers, . . . 2
Mother and stepfather at home, 6	Fathers guilty of incest, . . . 3
Father and stepmother at home, 9	Criminal step-father, . . . 1
Both parents dead, . . . 4	Temperate mothers or step-mothers, 38
One dead, one whereabouts unknown, 4	Intemperate mothers or step-mothers, 13
Whereabouts of both unknown, 1	
Lived with other relatives, . . 8	
No home, ⁴ 2	

¹ Foster parents, 1.

² Divorced from husband, 1; separated from husband, 3; husband deserted, 2; husband driven away because of incest, 2, morphine habit, 1, wife's immorality, 2.

³ Mother in penal institution, 2.

⁴ Father in Washington, mother dead, 1; father gone away, mother off with another man, 1. Those formerly in charge of other societies and with no other home not counted.

TABLE XVIII. — *Concluded.*

Criminal mothers, 2	Was on the stage, 1
Grossly immoral mothers, ¹ . . 8	Kept house at home, 2
Families on associated charities' records, ² 21	Committed as under the average of intelligence, 16
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out, . . . 14	Ran away from home just previous to commitment, ³ . . 32
No woman in the home, . . . 4	
Good, normal homes, 17	
	Were under the care of the State Board of Charity, . . 13
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store, 29	Been under the charge of homes or societies, . . . 4
Worked at housework or caring for children, 20	Been on probation from the courts, 8
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant, . . . 5	Been in court before, . . . 5

¹ Guardian, 1.² Looked up: Boston, 18; Cambridge, 3; Chelsea, 1; Fall River, 2; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 5; Lynn, 7; Malden, 1; Newton, 2; Somerville, 4; Worcester, 3; total, 59.³ Not including those who stayed out single nights.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Literacy of 93 Girls committed within the Year.

In first year high school, . . . 1	Unable to read, 6
Grammar school graduates, . . . 2	
In 9th grade, 2	Recently left school, 32
In 8th grade, 3	Out of school one year, . . . 14
In 7th grade, 12	Out of school one and a half years, 6
In 6th grade, 10	Out of school two years, . . . 23
In 5th grade, 9	Out of school two and a half years, 1
In 4th grade, 21	Out of school three years, . . . 8
In 3d grade, 16	Out of school four years, . . . 2
In 2d grade, 5	Out of school six years, . . . 1
In 1st grade, 4	Never been to school, 6
Could read a little French only, . 1	
Could read a little Polish only, . 1	

TABLE XX.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A. - LIVING RESPECTABLY.						
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: -</i>						
Attained majority (married), living respectably.	69	-	13	-	25	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably.	94	-	30	-	22	-
Died, conduct has been good.	4	-	3	-	3	-
Honorably discharged.	8	-	10	-	6	-
	175	.71	65	.64	56	.75
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: -						
Married, living respectably.	146	-	28	-	22	-
Unmarried, with friends.	151	-	63	-	58	-
At work in other families.	569	-	129	-	133	-
At work elsewhere.	2	-	5	-	5	-
Attending school, paying their way.	37	-	10	-	9	-
	915	.68	245	.68	242	.64
Total no longer maintained and living respectably.	1,090	.69	310	.69	297	.67
B. - CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.						
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: -</i>						
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere.	22	-	-	-	1	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere.	17	-	10	-	10	-
	39	.16	10	.10	11	.15
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: -						
Married.	21	-	2	-	7	-
On probation with friends or at large.	8	-	4	-	3	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	13	-	14	-	17	-
In penal institution,	43	-	48	-	6	-	3	-	6	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	3	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	3	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	2	-	6	-	4	-
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	143	.11	171	.09	32	.07	36	.08	39	.09
	183	.12	225	.10	42	.06	48	.09	50	.10
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>										
Married,	9	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	15	-	9	-	3	-
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State: —</i>										
Married,	23	.10	43	.13	20	.19	9	.11	3	.04
On probation with friends, out of New England, ¹	5	-	43	-	7	-	6	-	7	-
On probation with friends, whole family disappeared,	-	-	52	-	8	-	6	-	9	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	89	-	3	-	22	-	24	-	33	-
Total, conduct unknown,	94	.07	208	.11	37	.09	36	.08	49	.11
	117	.07	251	.11	57	.11	46	.08	52	.10
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State: —</i>										
III, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	7	.03	28	.09	7	.07	-	-	4	.06
In State industrial school through the year,	10	-	43	-	9	-	9	-	8	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	139	-	270	-	66	-	90	-	83	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	3	-	68	-	8	-	5	-	1	-
Total, whose conduct is not classified,	37	-	92	-	25	-	24	-	28	-
	189	.14	467	.24	108	.26	123	.29	120	.27
	196	.12	496	.22	115	.22	128	.25	124	.24
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,361	-	594	-	514	-	523	-

¹ The last six years, the girls who had been placed with friends out of New England, where their conduct is unknown (the number so placed having increased from year to year), have been added to the list of conduct unknowns.

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Cause for return to the School during the Last Four Years.¹

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Num- bers.	Percent- ages.	Num- bers.	Percent- ages.	Num- bers.	Percent- ages.	Num- bers.	Percent- ages.
Change of place, visit, illness.	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28
Danger of unchaste conduct.	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12
Unchaste conduct,	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20
	99	-	112	-	117	-	138	-

¹ Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.¹

Numbers.

	NUMBER.			LIVING RESPECTABLY.			CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.		
	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.
Immoral conduct,	199	56	50	129	39	39	46	10	10	24	7	1
Danger of immoral conduct,	81	7	12	58	6	10	11	1	1	12	-	1
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	17	7	68	14	6	14	1	-	8	2	1
Totals,	370	80	69	255	59	55	71	12	11	44	9	3

Percentages.

	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.	1896-1901.	1903.	1904.
Immoral conduct, . . . . .	.54	.70	.72	.65	.70	.78	.23	.18	.20	.12	.13	.02
Danger of immoral conduct, . . . .	.22	.09	.17	.72	.86	.83	.14	.14	.08	.15	-	.08
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.21	.10	.75	.83	.86	.15	.06	-	.09	.12	.14
Totals,	-	-	-	.69	.74	.80	.19	.15	.16	.12	.11	.04

¹ Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904; Those coming of Age during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.¹

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	25	8	17	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), liv- ing respectably,	22	5	17	-	-
Died, conduct has been good,	2	-	2	-	-
Honorably discharged,	6	2	4	-	-
	55	15	40	.79	.80
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —</i>					
Married, living respectably,	32	2	30	-	-
Unmarried, with friends,	56	6	50	-	-
At work in other families,	138	28	110	-	-
At work elsewhere,	5	1	4	-	-
Attending school or academy, pay- ing their way,	9	-	9	-	-
	243	37	206	.69	.74
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	297	52	245	.71	.75
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	1	1	-	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	10	3	7	-	-
	11	4	7	.21	.14
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty- one: —</i>					
Married,	7	2	5	-	-
On probation with friends or at large, .	2	-	2	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	17	3	14	-	-
In prison or house of correction, . .	6	1	5	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged, . .	3	-	3	-	-
In hospital through their own mis- conduct,	4	1	3	-	-
	39	7	32	.18	.12
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, . .	50	11	39	.15	.12
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Married,	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried,	3	-	3	-	-
	3	-	3	.00	.06
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State: —</i>					
Married,	7	1	6	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	9	2	7	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places,	36	7	29	-	-
	49	10	39	.19	.14
Total, conduct not known,	52	10	42	.13	.13
Grand total,	399	73	326	-	-

¹ See foot-note to Table XXII.

TABLE XXIV.
Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Returns re- turned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita (Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earn- ings, or Net Cost.	Number of Com- mitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded Out.	Married.
1876,	\$28,300	\$25,683	— ¹	121	\$4 05	— ¹	53	40	—	—	—
1893,	21,500	19,856	\$786 06	95	4 02	\$3 86	77	109	—	—	31
1894,	25,385	21,617	520 18	117	3 49	3 46	78	122	—	—	31
1895,	27,750	28,801	937 86	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	—	—	39
1896,	27,775	26,049	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	—	—	—
1897,	27,775	28,256	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	—	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	—	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	—	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,302	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	168	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47

¹ Not reported.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1903. — October, received from State Treasurer, . . .	\$3,359 21
November, " " " " . . .	3,474 15
December, " " " " . . .	3,005 48
1904. — January, " " " " . . .	6,386 38
February, " " " " . . .	4,133 79
March, " " " " . . .	4,956 33
April, " " " " . . .	3,685 06
May, " " " " . . .	5,665 99
June, " " " " . . .	3,593 77
July, " " " " . . .	2,955 18
August, " " " " . . .	3,083 99
September, " " " " . . .	2,758 87
	\$47,058 20

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1903. — October,	\$3,359 21
November,	3,474 15
December,	3,005 48
1904. — January,	6,386 38
February,	4,133 79
March,	4,956 33
April,	3,685 06
May,	5,665 99
June,	3,593 77
July,	2,955 18
August,	3,083 99
September,	2,758 87
	\$47,058 20

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1903 — October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$406 79
November, " " " " " . . .	362 31
December, " " " " " . . .	849 28

1904. — January, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$328 69
February, " " " " " . . .	569 14
March, " " " " " . . .	530 80
April, " " " " " . . .	673 18
May, " " " " " . . .	496 69
June, " " " " " . . .	546 84
July, " " " " " . . .	628 04
August, " " " " " . . .	672 97
September, " " " " " . . .	702 99

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1903. — October,	\$406 79
November,	362 31
December,	849 28
1904. — January,	328 69
February,	569 14
March,	530 80
April,	673 18
May,	496 69
June,	546 84
July,	628 04
August,	672 97
September,	702 99

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1903.				1904.								Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,599 22	\$1,540 38	\$1,886 13	\$1,541 83	\$1,540 86	\$1,538 07	\$1,478 71	\$1,627 17	\$1,608 41	\$1,584 23	\$1,608 25	\$1,553 86	\$19,418 62
Provisions and groceries,	382 20	386 32	339 50	1,563 21	404 94	1,134 55	552 13	344 57	510 30	598 48	449 54	588 04	7,099 47
Clothing and materials,	424 18	201 88	132 61	1,119 78	662 10	242 83	227 45	662 57	123 85	366 43	245 82	127 68	3,977 10
Furniture and materials,	6 38	30 18	18 00	258 08	891 55	274 63	61 16	94 85	26 08	8 76	166 46	40 56	1,363 64
Heat and light,	317 91	88 15	91 55	225 00	174 34	103 49	312 85	2,604 88	231 29	-	41 18	1 00	4,081 14
Repairs and improvements,	72 43	45 63	40 30	270 08	53 88	168 76	93 39	174 11	133 00	31 30	43 68	-	1,121 43
Books and periodicals,	-	-	9 50	89 48	8 00	-	9 48	-	-	-	-	-	116 43
Chapel services and entertain- ments,	35 00	35 00	45 00	38 00	45 00	20 00	65 00	30 00	45 00	30 00	55 00	40 00	483 00
Freights, express and transporta- tion,	56 12	53 78	41 75	44 85	103 20	69 25	40 81	64 00	110 92	58 47	57 58	88 75	784 45
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4 15	22 50	60 42	4 00	1 55	9 00	11 88	-	20 50	2 46	10 00	-	186 15
Postage,	1 24	11 07	2 00	13 96	-	10 00	18 86	-	-	5 00	-	-	72 13
Printing and printing supplies,	5 00	-	10 00	16 80	-	-	-	-	6 00	5 00	5 00	-	31 80
Return of runaways,	-	-	29 85	-	17 50	230 08	6 50	-	-	-	-	-	283 93
Soap, laundry, etc.,	1 86	21 20	6 36	32 47	42 40	151 56	-	18 00	1 60	-	-	4 80	280 13
Stationery and office supplies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School books and school sup- plies,	-	92 18	10 98	2 04	10 15	237 08	109 10	14 60	8 63	2 00	9 40	11 16	557 22
Telephone and telegraph,	53 97	98 74	74 40	84 68	25 25	47 25	68 28	35 70	70 70	49 47	3 46	1 25	286 22
Smudges,	49 80	48 92	30 90	30 00	29 93	47 25	31 18	34 90	25 25	15 15	19 38	53 50	465 13
Blacksmith and supplies,	-	-	30 90	47 66	19 46	51 83	55 10	22 46	14 35	16 10	40 55	26 00	373 80
Carriages, wagons and harness supplies,	-	80	17 50	94 00	-	-	-	52 86	91 30	-	-	-	258 96
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	95 87	3 37	-	-	291 35	245 56	307 77	181 46	-	-	-	-	1,156 97
Lay, grain, etc.,	208 65	298 80	-	936 73	227 25	427 30	-	346 75	194 87	198 76	219 18	401 22	3,118 46
Horses, cows and live stock,	-	-	38 00	7 75	-	-	-	-	438 00	-	-	-	576 64
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	15 46	-	-	16 90	-	-	25 97	90 98	23 37	42 23	11 40	-	228 29
Totals,	\$3,350 21	\$3,474 16	\$3,006 48	\$6,386 38	\$4,183 79	\$4,956 33	\$3,685 06	\$6,686 99	\$3,093 77	\$2,935 18	\$3,083 99	\$2,768 87	\$47,053 20

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1903,	\$4,524 75
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1903,	3,000 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1903,	1,311 08
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1903,	4,231 18
fertilizers,	440 81
farming implements,	91 49
grain,	3,483 37
labor,	2,808 82
live stock,	538 29
services of veterinary,	78 30
plants, seeds and trees,	211 40
harness repairs,	12 90
blacksmithing,	184 49
pasturage,	105 00
wood,	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,246 88

CR.

By produce consumed,	\$7,627 58
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	376 50
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1904,	5,328 15
live stock, as per inventory, 1904,	5,346 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1904,	3,100 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1904,	1,692 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,470 23
Balance for the farm,	\$2,223 35

VALUATION OF PROPERTY,

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1904.

REAL ESTATE.	
Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	9,000 00
Putnam Cottage,	16,000 00
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00
Roger Hall,	12,750 00
Fay Cottage,	13,000 00
Mary Lamb Cottage,	13,500 00
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	10,000 00
Laundry and bread kitchen,	2,500 00
Storeroom,	350 00
Farmhouse and barn,	2,300 00
Large barn,	12,975 00
Silo,	400 00
Holden shop,	300 00
Ice house,	1,000 00
Wood house,	600 00
Two hen houses,	1,000 00
Piggery,	1,100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00
Store barn,	125 00
Farm, 176 acres,	11,300 00
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	40 00
Corn crib,	100 00
Root cellar,	175 00
Bolton annex,	21,000 00
Farmhouse,	600 00
Barn,	100 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$183,715 00</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	. . .	\$183,715 00,
Tillage, 33 acres,	. . . . .	1,650 00
Woodland, 7 acres,	. . . . .	350 00
Wood and sprout lot, 30 acres,	. . . . .	450 00
Spring,	. . . . .	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$186,365 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	. . . . .	\$5,328 15
House furnishings and supplies,	. . . . .	24,905 06
Live stock,	. . . . .	5,346 00
Tools and vehicles,	. . . . .	3,100 00
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	1,692 93
		<hr/>
		\$89,772 14

WM. L. BANCROFT,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

LANCASTER, Oct. 7, 1904.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers, and made oath to the foregoing statements.

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	\$1,500 00
A. Hawley, assistant superintendent,	600 00
G. K. Wight, steward,	650 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, M.D., physician,	600 00
N. C. Rudd, clerk,	400 00
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music,	400 00
I. G. Prouty, teacher of sloyd,	500 00
M. B. Atherton, teacher of gymnastics,	¹ 200 00
A. L. Jordan, matron of Bolton,	550 00
E. H. Church, Mrs., matron of hospital,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
H. A. Woodward, matron,	400 00
E. A. Bartlett, matron,	400 00
C. C. Russell, matron,	400 00
M. Drown, matron,	375 00
E. F. Peel, matron,	350 00
J. E. Clark, matron,	350 00
M. C. Westcott, matron of Bolton farmhouse,	260 00
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools,	240 00
A. M. Sturges, teacher,	350 00
A. G. Mansfield, teacher,	350 00
E. A. Greenlaw, teacher,	350 00
L. A. Strout, teacher,	325 00
F. J. Ovens, teacher,	325 00
E. A. Brown, teacher,	300 00
A. M. Kelley, teacher,	300 00
L. M. Greenlaw, teacher,	325 00
B. G. Foss, housekeeper,	350 00
J. G. Griffin, housekeeper,	350 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper,	350 00

¹ Per six months.

A. Crocker, housekeeper,	\$350 00
M. L. Smith, housekeeper,	350 00
A. J. Smart, Mrs, housekeeper, . • . . .	325 00
L. Eastman, housekeeper,	325 00
W. T. Bryant, housekeeper,	300 00
C. Goss, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	300 00
V. P. Wightman, vacancy officer,	400 00
E. E. Eames, gardener,	325 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of the farm,	590 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter,	540 00
B. V. Smith, foreman of Bolton,	420 00
E. W. Harrington, dairyman,	384 00
A. E. Brown, driver,	360 00
A. J. Smart, teamster,	360 00
W. B. Eastman, teamster,	360 00
H. B. Eastman, care swine and poultry,	360 00
W. Westcott, gardener,	312 00
J. Patmore, laborer,	312 00

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Miss Elizabeth C.,	At large.
Andrews, Mrs. Charles A.,	Holyoke.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Cross, Miss Mary E.,	Fitchburg.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
Ely, Miss Amelia M.,	Dedham.
French, Mrs. E. V.,	Lynn.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Milton.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hagelstein, Miss Sophie,	Lawrence.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
Moore, Mrs. A. C.,	Lowell.
Reed, Miss Clara G.,	Springfield.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Shattuck, Miss Elizabeth,	Boston.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Symonds, Dr. Alice G.,	Haverhill.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Whiting, Mrs. Howard,	Great Barrington.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.



BOSTON:
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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

J. WHITE BELCHER, <i>Chairman</i> ,	RANDOLPH.
PAYSON W. LYMAN, <i>Secretary</i> ,	FALL RIVER.
MRS. SARAH D. FISKE,	. . . . .	MALDEN.
MRS. ANNA F. PRESCOTT,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	. . . . .	LOWELL.
JOSEPH A. SMART,	. . . . .	ANDOVER.
JOHN B. TIVNAN,	. . . . .	SALEM.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent.</i>
BENJAMIN F. ROBINSON,	. . . . .	<i>Deputy Superintendent.</i>
HENRY J. STRANN,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
CHARLES A. DREW, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
REUBEN J. MARVEL, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE E. BACON,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. BORDEN, M.D.,	. . . . .	BROCKTON.
CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	. . . . .	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	BOSTON.
MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.,	BOSTON.
HENRY EHRLICH, M.D.,	BOSTON.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.

In compliance with the Revised Laws of Massachusetts the trustees of the State Hospital and the State Farm herewith submit their fifty-first annual report as to the condition and work of the State Farm at Bridgewater, for the financial year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

For a statement in detail they invite attention to the reports of the superintendent and of the resident physician and medical director, together with the tables accompanying the same, all hereto appended and made a part of this report. These documents give a classified and condensed report of the work of the institution for the year.

The current cost of the care and control of the persons of various classes and conditions committed to our trust is shown in the financial statements included in this report.

By the provisions of chapters 112 and 461 of the Acts of 1904 the General Court appropriated for the payment of salaries, wages and labor a sum not to exceed \$51,000, and for the payment of current expenses an aggregate sum not to exceed \$151,200, — a total of \$202,200 for the maintenance of the institution during the current year.

The reports accompanying give a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the aforesaid acts, which expenditures, as therein recited, the trustees have examined and approved from month to month.

There was expended during the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, for salaries, wages and labor \$50,357.18 and for other current

expenses \$145,307.13, — a total of \$195,664.31. This makes a per capita cost of \$2.28 per week, as against \$2.36 last year.

The average number of inmates for the year was 1,648, or 150 more than last year; the highest number at any time under care was 1,790; the smallest number 1,547. The total commitments have been 2,770, or 446 more than last year. There has been an increase in each department of the institution. Of the commitments 1,923 were for drunkenness, as against 1,595 committed for that cause the previous year, — an increase of 328. The number of persons out on parole returned during their probationary period for violation of the terms of parole was 367, — a decrease over last year. The percentage of returns is about the same as last year.

The number of persons under care in the institution was never so great during any year of its half century of life as during the year past. This fact emphasizes the request for enlargement in certain lines which the Board presented in its last annual report, but which the General Court found itself unable to meet when our case was reached, owing to the lack of available funds. Under chapter 414 of the Acts of 1903 \$100,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new ward in the Asylum for Insane Criminals. The building thus provided for now approaches completion, and will afford a much needed increase in the accommodations for the class of persons under care in the institution for whom it was intended. But the greatest growth is on the other side of the institution.

For reasons set forth in our fiftieth annual report we renew the recommendations which the financial situation constrained the General Court to deny at the session of 1904.

The needs, to meet which we ask the appropriation of the requisite funds, are as follows: a hospital for consumptives; detached wards for paupers; new boilers, with some reconstruction of the heating plant; increased barn and stable room; an addition to our filtration plant; and, in connection with the new wall already authorized, allowing an enlarged prison yard, a structure for guard-house purposes, including reading and school-room for prisoners when off duty, or else added prison rooms, which would allow the vacating of prison quarters that could be converted to school and reading room use. On some

of these needs the superintendent and medical director have touched in their reports hereto appended. Additional farm lands of a certain class are also felt to be desirable, together with a cattle pass connecting lands now disconnected by the railway. The Board also approves the request of the medical director for a shop and recreation room for the insane. We also endorse the recommendation of the superintendent relative to employment of a somewhat augmented force of attendants, in order to provide a needed relief in the existing demand on certain officers.

The annual inventory required by section 79, chapter 84 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, has been taken, and an appraisal of the real and personal property connected with the State Farm and owned by the Commonwealth has been made by Harrison L. House of Hanover and Henry J. Strann of Bridgewater, whose report, showing a total valuation of \$1,027,548.08, is herewith submitted.

The farming interests of the institution are becoming year by year more important, both in view of the growing demand for the farm product and also as affording a wholesome occupation for such of the able-bodied persons committed to our care as can be trusted outside prison walls. The superintendent notes with satisfaction that there have been fewer attempts at escape than usual during the last year, despite the fact that more persons have been engaged in various forms of field labor. As he notes, the construction of the new coal dump in such position as to obviate the existing necessity of crossing the railroad tracks is requiring a large outlay of labor and consuming a great amount of stone, of which the farm lands are thus relieved. The year's product of the farm has been on the whole satisfactory, though a disappointment in the potato yield.

In submitting their report the trustees desire to place on record a renewed testimony to the efficiency of the administration under the tactful, energetic and sagacious leadership of the superintendent, Hollis M. Blackstone, who has been loyally supported by the various officers of the administrative staff and by the body of attendants. In particular we desire to note the capable handling of his difficult trust by Dr. Charles A. Drew, the resident physician and medical director, to whom falls the

immediate government of the Asylum for Insane Criminals, as well as the oversight of the medical and surgical work. To both these gentlemen named, and to those loyally co-operating with them in the various departments of the institution, the trustees desire to acknowledge obligation for the fidelity with which they have discharged their trust during this fifty-first year of the institution's life.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WHITE BELCHER.
SARAH D. FISKE.
ANNA F. PRESCOTT.
PAYSON W. LYMAN.
JOHN B. TIVNAN.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.
JOSEPH A. SMART.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 1, 1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

In submitting the fifty-first annual report, the same covering the year ending September 30, I have again to record an increase of population, as in all former reports for the past twenty years. The closing year differs from those preceding only as showing greater increases.

Remaining Sept. 30, 1903, the total was 1,551; remaining Sept. 30, 1904, the total is 1,746, — an increase of 195. The gain in daily average supported has been 150. The department changes have been as follows: —

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.
Prison department,	870	1,042
Alms department,	218	205
Criminal insane,	463	499

The asylum increase is about normal, or nearly the same as for several years, the alms department less by 13, so that the balance of gain, 172, is found in the prison department, and is about 88 per cent. of the entire increase. The total commitments have been 2,770, — 446 increase, of which 405 were in the prison department. Drunkenness increases 328, vagrants 53 and tramps 17.

Referring to the sources of commitment there will be found a crumb of comfort, for notwithstanding the great increase of commitments the number returned for violation of probation is actually 2 less than last year, or 367, as against 369. Again, the increase is not a general average from all over the State, but is very largely accounted for in the Boston commitments, the central municipal court alone exceeding last year by 321. The excess of tramps and vagrants over 1903 was largely the result of the "hobo scoop" in the Boston cheap lodging-houses and those who escaped to the nearby cities, — a portion of whom

had to "turn in" on account of the severity of the winter. No doubt the option of "coming in" was preferable now that they must exchange street soliciting and five cent lodgings for the out of town lock up. But whether these increases come from actual increase of disorder, dissipation and crime, or from a spasmodic effort of the authorities of this or that locality to clean house, is immaterial to our institution. Whatever the cause, the condition of their care and support is forced upon us, and to properly keep step with the demands is one of the problems before us. The plans and arrangements for say 1,200 or 1,500 inmates do not and will not fit the needs of 1,800, and I trust your Board will make such needful recommendations as the enforced conditions demand; also renew in such measure as you deem best the recommendations of last year.

The farming interests are becoming more important. The increase of population naturally demands greater development in this feature of a great institution. Both the employment afforded the able-bodied inmates and the products produced for consumption are of great value. Both promote health and discipline of body and mind. Our plan of working large numbers on the lands in the open is, I believe, the best possible disposition of short-term prison labor. In our climate there is the weakness of a too long winter, and occasionally one when little can be done on the lands for several months, but with bushes to cut and rough lands to subdue there is something to be done most of the time. There will occur under the best management local conditions of drought or excessive wet, a failure in this or that cultivated crop. In our farm of something over 1,000 acres the proportion of wet and dry lands is too unequal in favor of wet lands. The crops this year suffered from excessive wet, and one of the principal ones — potatoes — yielded only about half the amount planned and expected. The plan for this year included a large percentage of low land, the higher and drier plots being devoted to other crops. Notwithstanding the size of the farm I favor having some additional early dry land, by which we can hedge in a wet season, as we could have this year. It might be thought wise to secure such land detached from the farm and perhaps operate it as a sort of sub-station. From such an experience might evolve a condition

where an unfortunate drunkard but good working man might be committed or restrained, and made to work a patch in behalf of the family who need his support and lose it only because of his dissipation.

Employment of a larger number of inmates than ever before on the farm and building improvements has been a feature of the year. On account of the prevalence of wet, and good weed-growing weather, much more labor was required in the care of the crops. Large numbers have been employed in work on the new asylum building, also in the completion of the new bakery and storage building, and so far as the investment of labor is concerned, last but not least is the building of the coal storage dump and stone trestle thereon in the swamp land just north of the depot and west of the railroad, with which it connects by a filled embankment some 700 feet long. The trestle, or elevated piers, are 420 feet long, 10 feet high above a foundation of 4 feet depth and an average width of 10 feet. Beside this structure for the tracks an area of some 55,000 square feet of dumping space and driveways is being covered with stone 2 feet deep. The proposition involves digging stone from the land and placing same in position as above described, amounting to 170,000 cubic feet, all from about 7 acres, including the location and the tracks immediately west of it.

The crop may be called a bumper, but not a record breaker, for we have still greater conquests in sight.

In this work of farming and improvements mentioned there have been employed an average of over 250 inmates daily. It is especially gratifying to say that the very great majority of them have worked well and with apparent interest. Many of these men work under conditions of full trust, and nearly all with no other restraint than a supervising overseer. No stronger testimonial can be given of the good order of the prisoners than the statement of fact that fewer escapes have occurred this year, while a larger number than ever before have been exposed to the temptation.

Most of the unreclaimed lands acquired during the coal famine are east of the railroad, the greater part of which will be used for pasturage. To operate this will require a cattle

pass under the railroad at the deeper fill, near the north end of the farm. Such a passage should be wide enough for a cart-way. So much of the work could be done by our own labor that the cost under other conditions would be very much reduced, and I strongly favor asking an appropriation sufficient to cover the wider passage. No doubt the railroad would make some concessions in favor of eliminating some of the rights of way over the tracks which these lands now hold.

In Dr. Drew's reports, both as medical director of the insane department and resident physician of the hospital department, the care of the tuberculous is quite fully discussed. I have but one suggestion to add, — that any proposition providing for the care of prisoners should not overlook, on account of its elevation, the favored location of Rutland. Now that the convict camp is an established fact and in operation, it would seem feasible to provide, in connection with this institution, tuberculous wards, where all of the incipient and hopeful cases from the prisons could be transferred. Any effective separation of the class means detached wards and spacious, sunny courts or yards, but necessarily arranged with proper prison security. A combined effort here, where the natural advantage is a most valuable specific in the treatment of the tuberculous, would seem to be wiser than multiplied effort at separate prisons. In connection with the new insane wing we are considering an open-air dormitory for some of the tuberculous patients, so they may sleep in practically open air in all suitable weather. If carried to a successful conclusion this, with provision already arranged on the upper floor, should provide for this class for several years.

The time has come when the close proximity of the insane and prison departments is very undesirable, and whatever can be done to make a more effective separation should be done as soon as may be. By the change recommended last year the great majority of the paupers and prisoners who now spend their idle time in the yards near the asylum would be removed.

I fully concur in the suggestion of the physician that our water filters be enlarged — the demands have outgrown the plant. To meet the recommendation of the best authorities we should nearly double the present beds.

It has been my custom in former reports to offer a few words of commendation of our official force whose duties had been satisfactory and faithfully done. I have not done this in a perfunctory manner or spirit, but rather as a sincere expression of feeling, embracing the opportunity to make public record of our good will, trusting the same has been generally reciprocal. At this time I feel I should do more. In the last decade or two so much has been done to reduce the hours of labor and relieve the harder conditions of service in most every pursuit that we suffer not only by comparison on a normal basis, but in the greater time we are obliged to invest peculiar to the permanent care of an institution population, — a care necessarily covering all day and every day. When I say *we*, I do not mean the administration, nor heads of departments, but rather that class of officials whose duties are so confining and constant that they must be relieved by substitute when off duty, — for example, shop overseers, assistant farmers in charge of prisoners at work, attendants upon the insane and sick and night watchmen, — none of whom can leave their post of duty until relieved by another. After much study of this question I have no hesitation in recommending that we reorganize by adding a sufficient number to the force to substantially give to every one doing so-called “deck duty” at least every other Sunday, or the equivalent, and such alternate weekly or monthly reduction of duty hours as will materially reduce this time, consistent with the safe care and custody of the inmates. An arbitrary every-day reduction would cause much annoyance and confusion, cost much more and be far less satisfactory to the employed. I estimate that the extra cost for this relief would be about \$6,000 annually, and would respectfully urge that when the annual estimates are made this amount be included. In justice to the force and myself I want to say that the suggestion comes from no demand or agitation by them, but rather as a concession, earned by faithful and meritorious service.

I beg to acknowledge and express our thanks for the gifts of reading matter given during the year by friends in the vicinity and elsewhere. The latchstring will be always out for friendly magazines and good instructive reading matter of all kinds. The library book is good, and has its place,

but literature of passing or current events is a welcome supplement.

We are also indebted to the visiting and officiating clergymen who minister to us, not only on Sundays, but in the sick and infirm wards. Rev. Father Riordan has now been with us five years, appealing to the better side of man with a vigor and strength characteristic of his faithful and energetic personality. Discouragements, however painful, are no stumbling blocks to further endeavor. Among the clergymen of other faiths who serve us most frequently I desire to mention Revs. Bernard Copping, J. Rockwood Jenkins and L. B. Coddington of Bridgewater, S. M. Cathcart and C. J. Ketcham of Middleborough, who all aim to instruct their fellow-men in higher and nobler duties of life by impressive and sincere address.

Thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for your encouragement for the twenty-first time may be a stale and threadbare custom, especially to the chairman, who has had no relief, but however shopworn the practice I cannot resist making the acknowledgment with the assurance of honest and sincere purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 1, 1904.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Oct. 1, 1903, was as follows : —

Male prisoners,	821
Female prisoners,	49
Male paupers,	217
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	463
	1,551

Number of admissions and commitments from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, inclusive : —

Male prisoners,	2,240
Female prisoners,	125
Male paupers,	238
Female paupers,	72
Male insane,	95
	2,770

Number discharged from Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904, inclusive : —

Male prisoners,	2,075
Female prisoners,	118
Male paupers,	250
Female paupers,	73
Male insane,	59
	2,575

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1904 : —

Male prisoners,	986
Female prisoners,	56
Male paupers,	205
Male insane,	499
	1,746

Of the number discharged, 105 have been by death : —

Prisoners,	80
Paupers,	55
Insane,	20
	<hr/> 105
Average number during the year,	1,648
Largest number during the year,	1,790
Smallest number during the year,	1,547
Average number prisoners,	949
Average number paupers,	222
Average number insane,	477
	<hr/> 1,648

Admissions.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1903.							
October, . . .	187	9	19	4	7	213	13
November, . . .	154	8	18	1	2	174	9
December, . . .	204	8	21	6	6	231	14
1904.							
January, . . .	142	10	19	8	9	170	18
February, . . .	111	8	18	4	6	135	12
March, . . .	196	13	18	4	12	226	17
April, . . .	173	9	22	7	8	203	16
May, . . .	245	4	21	9	9	275	13
June, . . .	205	17	20	8	6	231	25
July, . . .	214	13	17	6	4	235	18
August, . . .	214	14	23	13	8	250	27
September, . . .	195	13	17	2	18	230	15
	2,240	125	238	72	95	2,573	197

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	1,238
Ireland,	631
British Provinces,	201
England,	164
New York,	80
New Hampshire,	58
Maine,	49
Rhode Island,	36
Scotland,	35
Cape Verde Islands,	33

Sweden,	27
Connecticut,	23
Italy and Azore Islands, 16 each,	32
Austria and Poland, 14 each,	28
Vermont,	13
Finland and Pennsylvania, 11 each,	22
Virginia,	10
Germany,	7
France, Russia, Portugal and New Jersey, 6 each,	24
Georgia and unknown, 5 each,	10
Ohio and Illinois, 4 each,	8
Wales, West Indies, Kansas and Missouri, 3 each,	12
Australia, Norway, East Indies, Florida, Alabama, Wisconsin, Maryland, Indiana, North Carolina and Michigan, 2 each,	20
Madeira, St. Helena, Belgium, Brazil, Syria, Mexico, Oregon, Mississippi and District of Columbia, 1 each,	9
	<hr/> 2,770

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Boston Municipal Court,	538
Returned from probation,	367
Worcester District Court,	161
Lawrence Police Court,	140
Lynn Police Court,	136
Lowell Police Court,	108
Brockton Police Court,	95
Fall River District Court,	65
Cambridge District Court,	57
Taunton District Court,	55
Quincy District Court,	49
Chelsea Police Court,	37
Boston Superior, Attleborough and Haverhill District Courts, 32 each,	96
Somerville Police and Malden District Courts, 30 each,	60
Salem District Court,	28
South Boston Municipal and Gloucester District Courts, 18 each,	36
Northampton District Court,	17
Waltham District Court,	16
Roxbury Municipal and Abington District Courts, 15 each,	30
New Bedford District Court,	14
Cambridge Superior Court,	13
Newton Police Court,	12
Salem Superior, Brighton and Brookline Municipal, Woburn, Stoughton and Framingham District Courts, 10 each,	60
Plymouth Superior and Marlborough Police Courts, 9 each,	18
Clinton and Plymouth District Courts, 8 each,	16
Charlestown Municipal, Springfield Police and Hudson Trial Justice Courts, 7 each,	21

Taunton Superior, Fitchburg Police, Westborough, Concord, Greenfield and Franklin District Courts and returned from escape, 6 each,	42
Lee Police and Southbridge District Courts, 5 each,	10
Dedham District and Marblehead Trial Justice Courts, 4 each,	8
Lowell and Pittsfield Superior, Westfield, Westborough, Great Barrington, Pittsfield, Middleborough and Walpole District and Peabody Trial Justice Courts and Massachusetts Re- formatory, 3 each,	30
Worcester, Northampton, Dedham and New Bedford Supe- rior, Milford and Hingham District and North Andover Trial Justice Courts and Women's Prison, 2 each,	16
Chicopee, Holyoke and Newburyport Police, Amesbury, Ayer, Cottage City and North Adams District, Leominster, Andover and Methuen Trial Justice Courts, Lowell Jail, Cambridge, New Bedford and Plymouth Houses of Correction, 1 each,	14
	<hr/> 2,365

SUMMARY.

District Courts,	694
Municipal Courts,	598
Police Courts,	588
Returned from probation,	367
Superior Courts,	84
Trial Justice Courts,	19
Returned from escape,	6
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
House of Correction transfers,	3
Women's Prison,	2
Lowell Jail,	1
	<hr/> 2,365

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	1,923
Vagrants,	300
Tramps,	74
Idle and disorderly,	38
Vagabonds,	12
Escape from State Hospital,	3
Common nightwalker,	2
Lewd and lascivious,	2
Escape from Rutland industrial camp,	2
Breaking and entering (transfer),	2
Larceny (transfer),	2
Lewdness,	1
Non-support,	1
Pilferer,	1
Escape from State Farm,	1
Assault and battery (transfer),	1
	<hr/> 2,365

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	1,560
Indeterminate, two years,	425
Nine months (returned from probation),	167
Five months (returned from probation),	86
Seven months (returned from probation),	68
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	14
Eight months (returned from probation),	8
All others,	37
	<hr/> 2,365

Of the number of prisoners admitted, 1,155 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	491
Third time,	266
Fourth time,	140
Fifth time,	74
Sixth time,	68
Seventh time,	53
Eighth time,	23
Ninth time,	14
Tenth time,	16
Eleventh time,	5
Twelfth time,	3
Fourteenth time,	2
	<hr/> 1,155

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Fall River,	131
New Bedford,	63
Taunton,	37
Brockton,	19
Wareham,	18
Bridgewater,	9
Prison department,	7
Middleborough,	5
Rockland,	5
Carver,	4
Boston,	2
State Hospital,	2
Rochester,	2
Dartmouth,	1
Sandwich,	1
Whitman,	1
Norton,	1
Plymouth,	1
Barnstable,	1
	<hr/> 310

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.

Prison department, State Farm,	25
State Prison,	18
Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Pittsfield House of Correction,	5
Cambridge House of Correction,	4
Worcester House of Correction,	3
Salem House of Correction,	3
Plymouth House of Correction,	3
New Bedford House of Correction,	3
Dedham House of Correction,	3
Suffolk County Superior Court,	3
Middlesex County Superior Court,	2
Dedham Jail,	2
Worcester Insane Hospital,	2
Westborough Insane Hospital,	2
Danvers Insane Hospital,	2
Deer Island House of Correction,	1
Greenfield House of Correction,	1
Franklin County House of Correction,	1
Lawrence House of Correction,	1
Ipswich House of Correction,	1
Lowell Jail,	1
Edgartown Jail,	1
Suffolk County Jail,	1

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EXPENDITURES FROM OCT. 1, 1903, TO OCT. 1, 1904.

Salaries, wages and labor, \$50,357 18

Food:—

Butterine,	\$1,632 33
Beans,	2,423 69
Bread and crackers,	96 47
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,202 38
Cheese,	237 38
Eggs,	748 65
Flour,	19,432 35
Fish,	3,079 22
Fruit,	722 82
Meats,	23,552 93
Milk,	181 37
Molasses,	682 61
Sugar,	3,145 83
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,198 34

Amounts carried forward, \$59,286 37 \$50,357 18

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$59,286 37	\$50,357 18
Vegetables,	1,127 67	
Sundries,	1,070 60	
		61,484 64
Clothing and clothing material: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$526 29	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	8,778 90	
Furnishing goods,	1,931 21	
Hats and caps,	452 59	
Leather and shoe findings,	3,266 99	
Sundries,	299 16	
		15,255 14
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$4,040 35	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	481 83	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	62 35	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	409 20	
Furniture and upholstery,	109 48	
Woodenware, buckets, pails, etc.,	176 73	
Sundries,	489 83	
		5,769 27
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$19,613 29	
Electricity,	512 63	
Gas,	296 66	
Oil,	661 29	
Sundries,	153 69	
		21,237 56
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$72 40	
Electrical work and supplies,	475 84	
Hardware,	1,184 84	
Lumber,	649 44	
Machinery,	773 18	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	1,816 44	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,612 19	
Roofing and materials,	131 03	
Mechanics and laborers,	851 33	
Sundries,	1,000 31	
		8,566 95
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$906 12	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	968 24	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	3,456 76	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,331 12	\$162,670 74

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$5,331 12	\$162,670 74
Hay, grain, etc.,	7,371 58	
Harness and repairs,	24 30	
Horses,	473 25	
Other live stock,	275 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,210 95	
Sundries,	370 32	
		15,056 52
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$188 65	
Chapel services and entertainments,	1,103 75	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,167 19	
Gratuities,	3,717 89	
Labor (not on pay roll),	419 66	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,142 98	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	181 50	
Postage,	385 00	
Printing and printing supplies,	260 70	
Return of runaways,	285 60	
Soap and laundry supplies,	881 14	
Stationery and office supplies,	577 96	
Travel and expenses (officials),	640 47	
Telephone and telegraph,	523 09	
Tobacco,	2,971 08	
Sundries,	490 39	
		17,937 05
		\$195,664 31
Weekly expenditure,		\$2 28
The amount received from sales, labor of inmates, produce sold, etc., is		\$9,783 26

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Land.

[Chap. 471, Acts 1901.]

Land,	\$1,134 50
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Boiler and Laundry Machinery.

[Chap. 79, Res. 1903.]

Masons' labor,	\$105 00
Pipe and fittings,	804 47
Laundry machinery,	1,345 00
Pipe covering,	60 00
Boiler grates,	600 00
	\$2,914 47

Bakery and Roofing Hospital.

[Chap. 79, Res. 1903.]

Masons' labor,	\$185 00
Carpenters' labor,	379 50
Roofing,	920 76
Flooring,	199 65
Lumber and windows,	545 68
Refrigerators,	405 45

 \$2,586 04
Asylum for Insane Criminals.

[Chap. 414, Acts 1903.]

Masons' labor,	\$14,906 00
Carpenters' labor,	1,072 25
Brick, lime and cement,	12,826 47
Granite,	1,085 09
Lumber and windows,	5,902 56
Window guards,	2,289 62
Flooring,	799 86
Roofing,	904 06
Plumbing, steam fitting, etc.,	8,202 56
Locks,	1,000 00
Electrical supplies,	1,420 78
Surveyor's services,	338 16
Castings, stairs, etc.,	1,459 00
Iron and steel,	374 89
Wire laths and expanded metal,	1,955 74
Drain pipe,	579 64
Hardware, copper, etc.,	288 79
Teaming,	83 12
Moving buildings,	360 00
Wire fabrics,	227 50
Freight,	391 19
Sundries,	1,055 00

 \$52,521 78
Coal Storage Dump or Trestle.

[Chap. 79, Res. 1903.]

Masons' labor,	\$660 00
Cement,	229 13

 \$889 13

VALUATION.

SEPT. 30, 1904.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$57,377 50
Buildings,	717,700 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Live stock,	16,088 75
Products of farm,	21,714 94
Carriages and agricultural implements,	13,166 13
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	83,955 00
Beds and bedding,	27,145 70
Other furniture,	28,289 12
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	11,352 32
Ready-made clothing,	24,380 24
Dry goods,	7,705 30
Provisions and groceries,	10,143 48
Drugs and medicines,	914 60
Fuel,	7,315 00
Library,	300 00

\$1,027,548 08

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

9 pairs work horses.	11 calves.
2 pairs driving horses.	4 bulls.
3 driving horses.	216 hogs.
1 express horse.	83 shoats.
12 pairs oxen.	140 pigs.
1 pair two-year-old steers.	40 breeding sows
13 yearlings.	3 boars.
88 cows.	170 hens.
5 two-year olds.	160 chickens.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM ON HAND.

431½ tons English hay.	500 bushels parsnips.
70 tons second crop.	1,000 bushels turnips.
106½ tons oats.	600 bushels ruta bagas.
13½ tons squash.	38,000 heads cabbage.
36½ tons pumpkins.	4,000 bunches celery.
250 bushels onions.	36 barrels apples.
3,926½ bushels potatoes.	10 bushels pears.
2,000 bushels mangels.	1,000 tons ice.
1,500 bushels yellow globe beets.	100 cords wood (hard).
2,200 bushels table beets.	4 cords wood (pine).
1,500 bushels carrots.	300 cords manure.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Assistant superintendent (per annum),	1,000 00
Medical director (per annum),	2,500 00
Assistant physicians (2, per annum),	\$800 00 and 1,200 00
Internes (2, per annum),	300 00
Clerk (per annum),	1,400 00
Assistant clerk (per annum),	480 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,100 00
Assistant engineers (3, per annum),	300 00 to 500 00
Overseers (average number 6, per annum),	480 00 to 900 00
Farmer (per annum),	1,100 00
Assistant farmers (average number 11, per annum),	360 00 to 600 00
Supervisor (per annum),	540 00
Attendants (average number 47, per month),	25 00 to 37 50
Baker (per month),	50 00
Watchmen (2, per month),	40 00 and 50 00
Nurses (4, per month),	30 00 to 40 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Messenger (per month),	35 00
Gate-men (2, per month),	20 00 and 30 00
Cooks (2, per month),	40 00 and 45 00
Housekeeper (per month),	25 00
Matrons (2, per month),	30 00
Domestic (per month),	16 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The following report for the hospital year ending Sept. 30, 1904, is respectfully submitted : —

Number in hospital Oct. 1, 1903,	163
Admitted during the year,	657
	<hr/>
Total under treatment,	820
Discharged during the year,	568
Died during the year,	85
	<hr/>
	653
	<hr/>
Remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1904,	167

As the accompanying tables show, we have admitted 98 more patients, and the total under treatment is more than 100 greater than last year. Our death-rate has been relatively large, the number of deaths exceeding those of last year by 31. This increase is partly due to the larger number under treatment and partly to the unusually large number of cases of advanced tuberculosis admitted to the alms department. Many of these cases were natives of the Cape Verde Islands, and some were so low when admitted that a few more weeks of life at most was all that could be hoped for. Some of these were young men whose boyhood had been spent under sunny skies. With almost no knowledge of English, unaccustomed to our changeful climate and unused to the rugged conditions under which native born wage-earners may grow strong, these frail, dark-skinned children of a warmer land fall easy victims to tuberculosis. Their helplessness and rapid decline have

been a large factor in our increased death-rate. One hundred and forty-seven of the 657 cases admitted (about 22 per cent.) needed surgical treatment. Uncomplicated alcoholism and pulmonary tuberculosis head the list in number of cases admitted, as usual. Last year 58 cases of each were admitted. This year alcoholism alone is debited with 68 and uncomplicated tuberculosis with 69 cases. Adding the 12 cases of delirium tremens and the 19 cases complicated by other diseases or injury makes a total of 99 hospital cases directly chargeable to alcoholism, about 5 per cent., it may be noted, of the number sentenced to the State Farm for drunkenness during the year. Adding other forms of tuberculosis to the pure pulmonary type brings the total up to 84, — exceeding the number of last year by 15. Last year 20 patients died of tuberculosis, about 37 per cent. of the whole number who died. This year 40 patients have died of the same disease. While a majority of the tubercular cases admitted during the year were past hope of cure, the larger number of these helpless and infectious cases emphasizes the urgency of our need for larger and better accommodations for the alms class as a whole and for the tubercular cases in particular. To repeat in part our plea of last year “we have outgrown our present accommodations, and no makeshift which allows the tuberculous and non-tuberculous to mingle does us credit in the light of the sanitary knowledge of to-day.”

It is interesting to compare the number of like cases we treat from year to year. The number of cases of rheumatism and influenza are practically the same as last year. Acute diseases of the stomach and bowel have been much more common, and we have had 13 cases of typhoid fever, as against 1 case last year. The cold winter of the past year was a severe test of all filter plants. The sewage filter plants of many cities were frozen, so that unfiltered sewage found its way into streams to an unusual extent. It was more difficult to clean the sand of our own water filter plant quickly during the past winter, and these untoward conditions may have been factors in the increasing gastro-intestinal disorders. It certainly seems more than a coincidence that disorders of the stomach and bowel became markedly less on the completion of our water filter,

and that a recurrence has seemed to follow any interference with the perfect working of the same.

Our increasing consumption of filtered water makes it seem necessary to enlarge our filter plant, if we would not force the water through the sand at a rate too rapid for a sand filter to do reliable work. We are taught that we ought to allow each section of a water filter to be in action twenty-four hours after the upper layer of sand has been cleaned before the filtrate is used for drinking. The sanitary authorities tell us that before a jelly-like film has formed on the surface of the sand it is not a safe filter, — the sand alone, acting merely as a strainer, not being competent to hold or destroy disease-producing germs. They insist that the essential work of purification is done by the so-called “nitrifying bacteria,” whose vantage ground is the jelly-like scum on the sand. Here, we are told, the friendly bacteria, so to speak, wage war in man’s defence against disease, and “they remove all other organic matter, including the poisonous products of disease known as toxins,” we are further informed. Hence the slower the filtration the more time the nitrifying bacteria have to do the work of purification and the better the result. Good authorities seem to agree that 2,000,000 gallons per acre in twenty-four hours is about the maximum limit for a reliable filter, although water may be forced through sand at almost any rate. Such are the facts, from good authority, and the theoretical considerations I would submit in urging that our water filter plant, which we believe has been a most beneficent sanitary factor, be enlarged as soon as practicable to meet our need of an increasing supply of purified water.

We regret having typhoid fever develop in our institution at any time. We were so fortunate this year as to carry each case through to a comfortable recovery. We have had no death from typhoid fever or pneumonia during the year.

After four years of faithful and highly efficient service as junior and senior medical assistant and surgeon to the hospital department, Dr. Alfred E. Elliott was transferred to the asylum as senior assistant on the resignation of Dr. Metzger June 1. Dr. Reuben J. Marvel, who had been proved as junior assistant for a year, was promoted to the vacancy made by Dr.

Elliott's transfer to the asylum. Dr. H. M. Rauch was appointed to the vacancy made by Dr. Marvel's promotion. Dr. Rauch came to us highly recommended and is doing good work.

Our competent nurses have been with us several years, with one exception, and each has been faithful and conscientious.

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. DREW,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in the hospital Oct. 1, 1903,	163
Admitted during the year,	657
Total under treatment,	820
Discharged during the year,	568
Died during the year,	85
	653
Remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1904,	167

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1903.			
October,	63	55	5
November,	51	43	9
December,	46	37	4
1904.			
January,	45	37	4
February,	39	40	7
March,	59	45	11
April,	53	50	7
May,	48	45	8
June,	50	46	8
July,	64	52	7
August,	68	63	9
September,	71	55	6
Totals,	657	568	85

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admittance.*

	Under 20 Years.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
1903.								
October, . . .	3	9	14	13	10	7	6	1
November, . . .	—	9	10	10	9	10	3	—
December, . . .	—	6	12	13	7	6	1	1
1904.								
January, . . .	2	11	13	5	9	1	4	—
February, . . .	1	8	7	8	10	4	1	—
March, . . .	—	15	18	12	8	4	1	1
April, . . .	4	10	19	6	8	3	3	—
May, . . .	2	9	12	10	8	4	3	—
June, . . .	1	13	7	8	14	6	1	—
July, . . .	2	13	13	19	7	3	2	—
August, . . .	4	13	14	16	10	5	6	—
September, . . .	3	8	24	15	13	7	1	—
Totals, . . .	22	129	163	135	113	60	32	3

TABLE NO. 4.—*Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Adentia, tubercular,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	4	3	1	-	-
Alcoholism and purulent ophthalmia,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism and ulcer, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Arterio-sclerosis,	1	-	-	1	-
Asthma,	1	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	5	5	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	6	1	1	4	-
Cataract,	2	-	-	2	-
Chancroids,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	2	-	1	1	-
Debility,	5	-	2	2	1
Debility and acute indigestion,	1	-	1	-	-
Debility and perineal abscess,	1	1	-	-	-
Debility and stricture of urethra,	1	-	-	-	1
Debility, general,	1	-	-	1	-
Debility, senile,	3	-	-	1	2
Dementia, primary,	2	-	1	1	-
Dementia, senile,	2	-	-	2	-
Diarrhoea, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Diarrhoea and fracture femur,	1	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy,	1	-	-	1	-
Fistula of ureter,	1	-	-	1	-
Gastro-enteritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	6	-	3	2	1
Hernia, inguinal,	1	-	1	-	-
Hip-joint disease,	1	-	1	-	-
Hysteria,	1	1	-	-	-
Iritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Keratitis, interstitial,	1	-	-	1	-
Locomotor ataxia,	2	-	-	2	-
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	2	-	-	1	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia, gonorrhoeal,	1	1	-	-	-
Paraplegia,	1	-	-	1	-
Paraplegia, spastic,	1	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy with effusion,	2	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	2	2	-	-	-
Pott's disease of spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Pseudo-muscular hypertrophy,	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	5	-	2	2	1
Rheumatoid arthritis,	1	-	-	1	-
Sclerosis, lateral,	2	-	-	2	-
Senility,	23	-	-	24	4
Senility and fracture femur,	2	-	-	-	2
Septic hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Spinal sclerosis, general,	1	-	-	1	-
Syphilis, secondary,	2	2	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Traumatism, hip,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, femur,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	32	-	22	8	7
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and dementia,	1	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and pleurisy effusion,	1	-	-	-	1
Tumor, cerebral,	1	-	-	1	-
Tumor, nose,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	8	1	1	1	-
Valvular disease of heart,	1	-	-	1	-
Valvular disease of heart and tuberculosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Wound, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	168	31	42	64	28

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, alveolar,	2	2	—	—	—
Abscess, arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, knee,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, perineal,	1	1	—	—	—
Adenitis, tubercular,	2	—	1	1	—
Alcoholism,	68	65	3	—	—
Alcoholism and debility,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and diarrhoea, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and epilepsy,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and erysipelas, facial,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and fracture, arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and fracture, rib,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and fracture, thumb,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and gonorrhoea,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and hemorrhage, cerebral,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and hydrocele,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and myocarditis,	1	—	—	—	1
Alcoholism and rheumatism, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and scabies,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and septic foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and stricture, urethra,	1	—	1	—	—
Alcoholism and syphilis, secondary,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, ankle,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, chest,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, face,	3	3	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, head,	3	3	—	—	—
Alcoholism and traumatism, nose,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and tubercular adenitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and ulcer, leg,	2	1	1	—	—
Appendicitis, purulent,	1	—	—	—	1
Asthma,	9	—	8	1	—
Asthma and senility,	1	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis, acute,	24	24	—	—	—
Bronchitis, acute, and neuritis,	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis, chronic,	9	—	8	1	—
Bubo,	3	3	—	—	—
Bursitis, acute,	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer, lip,	1	1	—	—	—
Cancer, tongue,	1	—	—	1	—
Cancer, tongue, operation for,	2	2	—	—	—
Carcinoma, stomach,	2	—	—	1	1
Cataract,	2	—	—	2	—
Cholelithiasis,	5	5	—	—	—
Cirrhosis, liver, alcoholic,	1	—	1	—	—
Colic, renal,	1	1	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis,	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 5 — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Coryza,	1	1	—	—	—
Cystitis, chronic,	2	—	2	—	—
Debility,	9	1	8	—	—
Debility and bronchitis, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Debility and cystitis, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Dementia, alcoholic,	9	1	4	4	—
Dementia, primary,	3	—	—	3	—
Diarrhœa, acute,	36	34	2	—	—
Diarrhœa, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Dilatation, heart, and œdema, brain,	1	—	—	—	1
Dislocation, fourth cervical vertebra, and hemorrhage of cord,	1	—	—	—	1
Dislocation, clavicle,	1	1	—	—	—
Dislocation, humerus,	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema, scrotum,	1	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	2	—	2	—	—
Extravasation of urine,	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in ano,	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula, urethra,	1	—	—	1	—
Fracture, femur,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, humerus,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, jaw,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, leg,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, spine,	1	—	—	—	1
Frost-bite, foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Furuncle, face,	1	1	—	—	—
Gastralgia,	1	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, acute,	17	16	1	—	—
Gastritis, chronic,	2	—	2	—	—
Gastro-enteritis,	2	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa and chancroids,	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa and epididymitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa and urethral abscess,	1	1	—	—	—
Heat prostration,	2	2	—	—	—
Hemoptysis,	1	1	—	—	—
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	7	—	2	3	2
Hemorrhage, cerebral, and nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	—	—	—	1
Hemorrhage, fourth ventricle,	1	—	—	—	1
Hemorrhoids,	4	2	2	—	—
Hernia,	3	—	—	3	—
Hernia, inguinal, radical operation for,	2	2	—	—	—
Herpes zoster,	1	1	—	—	—
Imbecility,	4	—	—	4	—
Indigestion, acute,	13	13	—	—	—
Influenza,	15	14	1	—	—
Insanity, alcoholic,	1	—	—	1	—
Insanity, involutional,	1	—	—	1	—
Intestinal obstruction and senility,	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE NO. 5 — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Intoxication, auto-intestinal,	1	1	-	-	-
Iritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Iritis, syphilitic,	1	1	-	-	-
Jaundice, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Keratitis, interstitial,	1	-	-	1	-
Locomotor ataxia,	2	-	-	2	-
Locomotor ataxia and bronchitis, acute, . .	1	-	1	-	-
Malaria,	12	10	2	-	-
Malaria and bronchitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Malaria and tonsillitis, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Mania a potu,	10	9	-	-	1
Mania a potu and epistaxis,	1	1	-	-	-
Mania a potu and pneumonia, lobar, . . .	1	1	-	-	-
Melancholia,	3	1	1	1	-
Myocarditis and pleurisy with effusion, . .	1	-	-	-	1
Neoplasm, œsophagus,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	3	-	-	3	-
Nephritis, chronic interstitial and œdema of lungs,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Neuralgia, facial,	3	3	-	-	-
Neuritis, alcoholic,	2	-	2	-	-
Neuritis, peripheral,	1	-	1	-	-
Obstruction, nasal duct,	1	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia,	2	-	1	1	-
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal,	1	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia, sympathetic,	1	1	-	-	-
Orchitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic heart disease,	8	-	4	3	1
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease and bronchitis, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Organic heart disease and cirrhosis, liver, Organic heart disease and diarrhœa, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Osteitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Osteo-myelitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Panophthalmitis, enucleation for,	2	2	-	-	-
Paralysis, infantile,	1	-	-	1	-
Pediculosis, capitis,	6	6	-	-	-
Pediculosis, corporis,	1	1	-	-	-
Periostitis, chronic,	2	1	1	-	-
Pharyngitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy with effusion,	8	4	4	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	3	3	-	-	-
Pott's disease of spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Prolapse rectum,	1	1	-	-	-
Pyemia,	1	-	-	-	1
Retention urine,	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Rheumatism, acute articular,	9	6	3	—	—
Rheumatism, acute articular, and iritis, . .	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	6	1	5	—	—
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	1	1	—	—	—
Rhus toxicodendron,	1	1	—	—	—
Scabies,	5	5	—	—	—
Sclerosis, lateral,	2	—	—	2	—
Senility,	7	—	—	7	—
Senility and ascites,	1	—	—	—	1
Senility and bronchitis, acute,	1	—	1	—	—
Senility and cystitis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Senility and diarrhœa, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Senility and pneumonia, hypostatic, . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Senility and traumatism, wrist,	1	—	1	—	—
Septic hand,	2	1	1	—	—
Sprain, ankle,	4	4	—	—	—
Sprain, elbow,	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture, œsophagus,	1	—	—	1	—
Stricture, urethra,	4	2	2	—	—
Suicide by hanging,	1	—	—	—	1
Synovitis, knee,	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis, primary,	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilis, primary, and phimosi,	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis, secondary,	12	10	2	—	—
Syphilis, secondary, and gastritis, chronic, .	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis, tertiary,	2	2	—	—	—
Tetanus and frozen feet,	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis, acute follicular,	3	3	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, catarrhal,	10	9	1	—	—
Traumatism, ankle,	5	5	—	—	—
Traumatism, back,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, chest,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, elbow,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, eye,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, face,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, foot,	2	2	—	—	—
Traumatism, hand,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, head,	4	4	—	—	—
Traumatism, hip,	1	1	—	—	—
Traumatism, knee,	3	2	1	—	—
Traumatism, leg,	2	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, elbow, amputation for, . . .	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, femur,	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis, general,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	69	—	23	19	27
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and asthma, . .	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and gonorrhœa, .	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and hemorrhage, .	1	—	—	—	1
cerebral,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and hemorrhoids, .	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and neuritis, peripheral,	3	—	2	1	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and organic brain disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and pneumonia, lobar,	2	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, rectum,	1	—	—	1	—
Typhoid fever,	13	13	—	—	—
Ulcer, corneal,	1	1	—	—	—
Ulcer, leg,	14	13	1	—	—
Valvular heart disease,	1	—	—	1	—
Wound, leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Totals,	657	398	122	78	59

TABLE No. 6. — *Deaths, 1903-1904.*

Alcoholism and myocarditis,	1
Appendicitis, purulent,	1
Carcinoma, stomach,	1
Debility,	3
Debility and stricture, urethra,	1
Dilatation of heart and œdema, brain,	1
Dislocation, fourth cervical vertebra and hemorrhage, cord,	1
Fracture, spine,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	3
Hemorrhage, cerebral and nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1
Hemorrhage, fourth ventricle,	1
Intestinal obstruction and senility,	1
Mania a potu,	1
Myocarditis and pleurisy with effusion,	1
Neoplasm, œsophagus,	1
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous,	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	2
Nephritis, chronic interstitial and œdema lungs,	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	2
Organic heart disease,	1
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1
Organic heart disease and bronchitis, chronic,	1
Organic heart disease and diarrhœa, acute,	1

Pseudo-muscular hypertrophy,	1
Pyemia,	1
Senility,	4
Senility and ascites,	1
Senility and cystitis, chronic,	1
Senility and fracture, femur,	2
Senility and pneumonia, hypostatic,	1
Senility and rheumatism, chronic,	1
Suicide by hanging,	1
Syphilis, secondary, and gastritis, chronic,	1
Tetanus and frozen feet,	1
Tuberculosis, general,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	34
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and diarrhœa, acute,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and hemorrhage, cerebral,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and organic brain disease,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and pleurisy, with effusion,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and pneumonia, lobar,	1
Valvular heart disease and œdema, lungs,	1
	<hr/> 85

Deaths are classified as follows: prisoners, 30; almshouse, 55; total, 85.

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths, .	-	20	6	16	13	19	8	3	85

TABLE No. 8. — *Table showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital Each Day, Oct. 1, 1903, to Sept. 30, 1904.*

	1903.			1904.								
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1, . . .	169	166	163	170	169	165	170	167	161	157	162	160
2, . . .	163	167	163	170	168	163	170	170	162	161	165	158
3, . . .	164	172	163	172	171	170	170	171	159	162	156	157
4, . . .	164	170	164	169	171	168	168	171	162	163	168	159
5, . . .	168	169	163	173	171	169	170	171	162	164	158	169
6, . . .	166	168	163	173	171	168	167	170	160	162	164	161
7, . . .	159	168	161	173	171	168	167	166	158	155	164	161
8, . . .	161	167	161	168	171	167	169	165	158	155	166	163
9, . . .	160	164	164	167	170	167	169	167	158	164	158	169
10, . . .	164	167	166	169	172	168	167	162	158	164	156	167
11, . . .	166	167	166	170	169	164	170	163	154	158	162	158
12, . . .	167	168	166	170	171	166	172	161	155	161	155	169
13, . . .	164	167	166	172	173	167	172	157	164	161	162	158
14, . . .	164	170	167	168	173	166	167	168	161	159	159	160
15, . . .	164	169	166	170	168	166	170	169	159	163	163	159
16, . . .	167	170	165	170	169	169	171	158	162	161	165	163
17, . . .	165	170	167	170	170	169	172	154	164	161	166	161
18, . . .	166	167	168	171	168	171	166	157	163	164	164	161
19, . . .	167	170	165	171	170	172	166	158	163	169	169	155
20, . . .	168	168	165	171	171	172	167	169	158	169	169	167
21, . . .	165	169	168	172	171	170	169	159	158	162	161	167
22, . . .	167	166	169	170	171	172	169	158	156	161	161	169
23, . . .	167	163	172	174	167	174	170	159	158	164	169	167
24, . . .	168	164	172	167	166	170	169	158	160	165	161	168
25, . . .	168	164	172	167	168	170	170	164	156	167	164	168
26, . . .	164	167	164	168	169	171	170	156	155	158	168	163
27, . . .	167	168	165	169	168	171	170	169	156	157	156	166
28, . . .	164	168	168	171	167	171	171	169	158	159	166	158
29, . . .	164	168	171	173	166	171	170	169	157	158	167	166
30, . . .	168	164	170	173	-	169	165	169	155	159	169	167
31, . . .	165	-	169	173	-	169	-	159	-	169	157	-

STATE FARM,
BRIDGEWATER.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

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ASYLUM REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The following report of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, is respectfully submitted.

We began the year with 463 patients, and had 498 patients when the year closed. This has been about the annual increase for the past six years. Our admissions (95) have been 16 more, and our discharges (60) 14 more than the year next preceding. Sixteen patients recovered during the year, — a little better than 18 per cent. of the 95 persons admitted. Twenty patients have died, — 5 more than last year; but the whole number under treatment this year (558) was 49 more than the total treated last year. The number of deaths, reckoned on the daily average in the hospital, was 4.2 per cent., and reckoned on the total number treated was 3.4 per cent. Of the 95 persons admitted, 74 had never been in any hospital for the insane, so far as we could learn. About one-third of the persons admitted were foreign born, and about one-third were born in Massachusetts. Of the foreign born, Canada and Italy stand first with 5 each, while Russia, England and Ireland follow with 4, 3 and 2 each in the order named. Of the 74 persons first admitted, 54 were single and 18 married, according to their own statements. Of the occupations, 29 of the 74 first admitted to any hospital were common laborers; farmers, mill operatives and shoemakers, with 4 each, coming next in point of numbers. Concerning the direct cause of insanity, intemperance was directly debited with 26 of the 74 cases first

admitted, arrested development, syphilis, confinement and worry being other leading causes. More of those first admitted showed symptoms of insanity between the ages of thirty and thirty-five than for any other five-year period, and 9 persons — about 12 per cent. of the whole — were clearly defectives from early childhood. As to forms, or clinical types, of insanity, of the 74 persons first admitted to any hospital, we debit dementia præcox with 22 cases; alcoholic insanity with 14 cases; periodic, or manic-depressive, insanity with 13 cases; paranoia, or primary delusional insanity, with 11 cases and imbecility with 7 cases. Other forms of insanity are charged with but one or two cases each. In regard to the penal institutions from which our patients were committed, 29 cases came from the houses of correction in the Commonwealth, 25 from the prison department of the State Farm, 18 from the State Prison, 10 directly from the courts, not having been sentenced, and 7 from the State Reformatory. Thirteen of the 74 patients first admitted to any hospital for the insane were arrested for crimes against the person, including 2 cases for murder and 1 for manslaughter; 9 were arrested for breaking and entering; 17 for some form of larceny and 23 as tramps and vagrants. The causation of insanity in each individual case is of especial interest and stands second only to the question of recovery in the minds of relatives and friends of the patient. In some cases the cause is plain enough, in other cases the causes are multiple and at times obscure. Alcoholic intemperance may be safely charged as a direct cause in about one-half of the cases admitted to this asylum. In a series of years, about 60 per cent. of those admitted have acknowledged themselves to be heavy drinkers; about 36 per cent. have acknowledged intemperate fathers and about 13 per cent. have acknowledged intemperate mothers. “Of 154 cases admitted in two years, 11, or 7 per cent., claimed never to have used alcoholics as a beverage. Of these 11, 3 were epileptic and 2 were well-marked cases of imbecility. This will indicate how rare it is for one who is an abstainer from alcoholics and not an imbecile or an epileptic to be sent to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals in this State.” Confinement may fairly be

counted as a cause of insanity in a small proportion of cases, and was so counted in 4 of the 74 different persons committed to this asylum during the year, who had not been in any other hospital. Confinement in many cases of first arrest and conviction is a cause of worry, and worry is an undoubted mental cause of insanity. On the other hand, if we remember how many a long debauch is cut short by arrest and confinement, and how many misguided men, excited by fear of arrest and sleepless from the constant alarms of a guilty conscience and pursuing officers, are calmed and put to sleep when the fear of the hunted and the poison of cheap alcoholics are banished and eliminated by the end of the chase and the regular hours of a well-ordered penal institution, — then we might conclude that the balance would be to the credit of the penal institutions of the Commonwealth. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of those who become insane ever served time in any prison, as the crowded condition of hospitals and asylums, not for the criminal class, will clearly evidence. Of those who do serve time, we cannot say how many are saved from insanity by the forced interruption of an insanity-producing career; yet it is well to look at this side of the picture and to inquire in each case when and where the seeds of insanity were sown.

Of those who died during the year, the cause was paresis in 20 per cent., and 25 per cent. of the whole number died of pulmonary tuberculosis. We will have much better accommodations for our tuberculous cases when the new building nearing completion is ready for occupation. The whole upper floor of this building will be used for the sick and infirm. A special diet kitchen and an operating room for surgical cases is being provided.

Our medical work has been along the same lines as in former years. Hydrotherapeutics and tonic drugs are in favor, but sedative drugs are given only when a patient is so noisy that other patients cannot sleep. Our great need during the past year has been employment. Our chair shop in former years furnished daily employment to about 150 men. We have had no stock for these workers during the past year, and the force of the old proverb about idle hands has been in evidence. It is not well for the inmates of any institution for the insane to

remain in enforced idleness, especially harmful is it for the class of patients we care for. We suffer because we are helped too much. It would be well for us to make our own boots and shoes and other clothing, do our own washing and ironing and mending. If the making of clothing would not be at present practicable, the washing, ironing and mending would be entirely feasible, and I would like the opportunity to put 100 men to work with old-fashioned wash tubs and scrubbing boards, washing for themselves and the other 400 patients, too demented or feeble to do their own work, or who are otherwise employed. We would not ask for expensive laundry machinery. A good sterilizer would be a necessity for the clothing of those with infectious diseases. But we could do without a mangle and without most of the modern machinery which makes an institution laundry expensive. Base ball and other out of door games, with cards, checkers and chess, books and papers for inside diversion, are good as far as they go, but they do not satisfy our pressing need and are not good substitutes for steady natural labor. Our old chair shop is hardly secure enough for the class of men we now wish to keep at work, but would do for an addition to our dining room, which will need to be enlarged not far in the future. Indeed, it seems as if we must appropriate this old shop when we are forced to make an additional dining room. If we were to build an industrial building, as we feel the need, it would seem to be the natural thing to build a simple two-story stone or cement building, running east and west in place of the wall marking the north boundary of our largest recreation court. One floor, or a part of it, would serve for a gymnasium and smoking room, where men could walk and run and play at athletic games in winter, the other part to be divided into separate rooms for the employment of patients.

After six years of efficient service as senior assistant physician, Dr. Butler Metzger resigned June 1, to go into private practice. Dr. Alfred E. Elliott, having served four years as senior assistant in the hospital department of the State Farm, accepted the place made vacant. Dr. Harry O. Johnson, who was medical interne, resigned in the spring to accept a better paying position as assistant physician in the State Hospital for

Insane at Bangor, Me. Dr. Leonard A. Baker, who was appointed to the position made vacant by Dr. Johnson's resignation, entered on his duties June 20, and is making a good impression. I would commend these medical assistants and those non-medical assistants who have done faithful and conscientious work under trying conditions. To your Board and to the superintendent I would renew my sense of obligation for your continued confidence and kindness.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. DREW,
Medical Director.

ASYLUM TABLES.

ASYLUM TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in asylum Oct. 1, 1903,	463	—
Admitted within the year,	95	1,185
Viz.: by commitment,	89	716
by transfer,	6	462
from escape,	—	5
from visit,	—	1
Whole number of cases under treatment,	558	1,185
Dismissed within the year,	60	687
Discharged,	38	665
Viz.: as recovered,	16	84
as much improved,	7	28
as improved,	4	27
as not improved,	11	283
as not insane,	—	3
Died,	20	260
Transferred,	1	39
Escaped,	—	25
On visit,	1	1
Remaining Sept. 30, 1904,	498	—
Number of different persons within the year,	554	—
Number of different persons admitted,	95	1,188
Number of different persons recovered,	16	—
Daily average,	475+	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	Received during the Year.
First admission to this hospital,	85
Second admission to this hospital,	10
Total cases,	95
Total persons,	95
First admission to any hospital,	74

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	28	10	6	420	74	73
Other New England States, .	9	5	4	79	35	37
Other States,	8	8	7	100	52	48
Total natives,	45	23	17	599	161	158
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Armenia,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Austria,	1	1	1	6	3	3
Azores,	1	1	1	8	4	4
British Guiana,	-	-	-	1	1	1
China,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Canada,	5	6	7	78	62	68
Cuba,	-	-	-	2	-	-
Denmark,	-	-	-	8	2	2
England,	3	4	2	54	42	32
Finland,	1	1	1	1	1	1
France,	1	1	2	5	5	3
Greece,	-	-	-	3	3	3
Germany,	1	2	3	22	15	15
Guernsey Islands,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hungary,	1	1	1	1	1	1
India,	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ireland,	2	21	27	197	272	268
Italy,	5	5	5	24	23	23
Morocco,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway,	1	1	1	2	1	1
Russia,	4	4	3	19	9	8
Sweden,	-	-	-	15	9	9
Scotland,	-	-	-	12	9	12
Spain,	-	-	-	1	1	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total foreigners,	27	48	54	477	468	458
Unknown,	2	3	3	82	529	542
Totals,	74	74	74	1,158	1,158	1,158

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane, and Other Sources, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	6	464
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	25	258
From State Prison,	18	119
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	7	59
From the courts,	7	33
From houses of correction,	29	195
From jails,	—	4
From jails, awaiting trial,	3	8
Returned from parole,	—	1
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the asylum by order of the Board of Insanity,	—	2
Total admissions,	95	1,185

TABLE NO. 5. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.*

Married,	18
Single,	54
Unknown,	2
Total,	74

TABLE NO. 6. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.*

Artist,	1	Painters, house,	2
Barber,	1	Paperhanger,	1
Baker,	1	Photographer,	1
Carpenter,	1	Sailors,	2
Civil engineers,	2	Shovel maker,	1
Currier,	1	Stone cutters,	2
Clerk,	1	Saloonkeeper,	1
Fireman,	1	Spinners,	2
Farmers,	4	Shoemakers,	4
Iron moulder,	1	Tailor,	1
Jeweller,	1	Teamster,	1
Laborers,	29	Weaver, cotton,	1
Mill operatives,	4	Waiter,	1
Motorman,	1	Unknown,	1
None,	3	Total,	74
Optician,	1		

TABLE NO. 7. — *Probable Causes of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING CAUSES.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Intemperance.
PHYSICAL.				
Arrested development,	6	—	—	1
Brain injury,	2	—	—	1
Confinement,	4	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	1	1	—	—
Intemperance,	26	2	2	14
Masturbation,	1	—	—	3
Senility,	2	—	—	2
Syphilis,	4	—	—	1
MENTAL.				
Worry,	5	1	1	3
Total,	51	4	3	25
Unknown,	23	—	—	3
Total,	74	4	3	28

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		PERSONS DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	9	—	1	—
15 years and less,	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	3	3	—	—
20 to 25 years,	8	10	2	3
25 to 30 years,	12	14	—	1
30 to 35 years,	18	16	1	1
35 to 40 years,	7	12	4	3
40 to 50 years,	7	9	5	7
50 to 60 years,	4	8	—	1
60 to 70 years,	1	1	1	2
70 to 80 years,	1	1	—	—
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Total,	70	74	14	18
Unknown,	4	—	6	2
Not insane,	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	74	74	20	20
Mean known ages in years,	30.2	33.6	38.3	42.3

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	9
Under 1 month,	11
From 1 to 3 months,	13
3 to 6 months,	6
6 to 12 months,	4
1 to 2 years,	12
2 to 5 years,	5
5 to 10 years,	2
10 to 20 years,	1
Over 20 years,	—
Total,	63
Unknown,	11
Not insane,	—
Total of cases,	74
Total of persons,	74
Average known duration in years,	4

TABLE NO. 10. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.*

	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.						
		Recovered.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.	Died.	Aggregate.
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Ordinary or periodic insanity : —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	9	5	—	—	—	—	1	6
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Alcoholic insanity,	14	9	—	1	—	—	2	12
Dementia præcox : —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	12	—	1	1	2	—	3	7
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dementia, organic,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paresis,	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Primary delusional insanity,	11	—	2	1	1	—	1	5
Involution psychosis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Imbecility,	7	—	1	1	4	—	1	7
Toxic insanity,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total A,	74	15	6	4	7	—	16	48
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Ordinary or periodic insanity : —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dementia præcox : —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Primary delusional insanity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total B,	21	1	1	—	4	—	4	10
Aggregate cases,	95	16	7	4	11	—	20	58
Aggregate persons,	95	16	7	4	11	—	20	58

TABLE NO. 11. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and since the Opening of the Asylum, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State Prison cases,	18	189
House of Correction cases,	29	355
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	7	76
State Farm Prison cases,	25	258
Court cases,	10	103
Transfers, criminal habit,	6	6
Totals,	95	987

TABLE NO. 12. — *Causes of Death and Form of Mental Diseases in Persons who died.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Aggregates.	Alcoholic Insanity.	Dementia Primæcox.	Dementia Secondary.	Dementia Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Primary De-lusional In-sanity.
Carcinoma, intestine,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral hemorrhage,	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Extravasation urine,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic convulsion,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
General paresis,	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
General paresis and œdema lungs,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pericarditis, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Senile dementia,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suicide by hanging,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvular heart disease and general œdema,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals,	20	2	5	2	2	1	4	1	3

TABLE NO. 13. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Persons who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered :—					
Under 1 month,	3	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	4	2	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	4	2	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	5	6	—	—
1 to 2 years,	2	4	4	—	—
2 to 5 years,	1	2	3	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	—	1	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	15	15	15	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	—	—	—	1	1
Average of known cases (in months),	6.6	15.4	22.6	—	—
B. — Died :—					
Under 1 month,	1	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	2	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	1	2	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	4	1	—	—
1 to 2 years,	5	—	3	—	—
2 to 5 years,	2	6	3	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	2	4	—	—
10 to 15 years,	1	1	1	4	4
Totals,	13	16	13	4	4
Unknown,	3	—	3	—	—
Totals,	3	—	3	—	—
Average of known cases (in months),	65.1	41.8	76.8	25.4	23.6

TABLE NO. 14. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904, and since the Opening of the Asylum Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abuse of female child,	-	3	Entering a building and putting in fear,	1	1
Adultery,	1	3	Exposure,	-	5
Arson,	-	10	Forgery,	-	2
Assault,	-	64	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault and battery,	2	10	Having in possession a dangerous weapon,	-	2
Assault, indecent,	-	3	Habitual criminal,	-	5
Assault to rape,	-	10	Keeping a disorderly house,	-	3
Assault to kill,	-	20	Lewdness,	-	3
Assault upon a female child,	-	2	Larceny,	11	94
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	3	15	Libel,	-	1
Attempt to break and enter,	-	3	Malignant mischief,	-	3
Bastardy,	1	1	Manslaughter,	1	19
Bestiality,	-	2	Murder,	2	33
Bigamy,	-	1	Non-payment of fine,	-	2
Breaking and entering,	3	119	Non-support of family,	1	4
Breaking, entering, forgery,	1	1	Obtaining money under false pretences,	-	4
Breaking, entering, intent to steal,	-	1	Perjury,	-	1
Breaking, entering, larceny,	5	23	Polygamy with assault to murder,	1	-
Burning barns,	-	1	Rape,	-	13
Burning building,	-	1	Robbery,	1	26
Burglary,	-	3	Sodomy,	1	6
Common drunkard,	-	32	Stealing,	-	2
Conspiracy,	-	1	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Stubbornness,	-	6
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Thief,	-	3
Criminal habit,	-	2	Torturing a cow,	-	1
Cruelty to animals,	-	1	Tramp,	4	4
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Vagrancy,	19	271
Disorderly,	1	8	Unknown,	-	24
Disturbing the peace,	-	7			
Drunkenness,	9	76			
Illegal practice of medicine,	1	1	Totals,	74	1,163

TABLE No. 15.—*Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.*

	Remaining Oct. 1, 1903.	Received during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.
State Prison cases, . . .	104	18	17	105
House of correction cases, .	135	29	18	146
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	28	7	9	26
Court cases,	45	10	5	54
State Farm prison cases, .	116	25	7	134
Transfers, criminal habit, .	—	6	—	2
Non-criminal,	35	—	3	32
Totals,	463	95	59	499

TABLE No. 16.—*Relations to Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1904.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months sentence,	3
6 to 12 months sentence,	2
1 to 2 years sentence,	8
2 to 5 years sentence,	34
5 to 10 years sentence,	30
10 to 15 years sentence,	13
15 to 20 years sentence,	9
20 to 25 years sentence,	4
25 to 35 years sentence,	1
50 to 55 years sentence,	1
life sentence,	16
indeterminate sentence,	55
Court cases,	54
Sentences expired,	224
Unascertained,	12
Total,	466

